OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

ANNEXES

Volume II
(of two volumes)

AGENDA ITEMS 82–145

15 SEPTEMBER–21 DECEMBER 1987
29 FEBRUARY–2 MARCH 1988
18–23 MARCH 1988
11–13 MAY 1988
16 AND 17 AUGUST AND 19 SEPTEMBER 1988

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UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1990

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Since the thirty-first session, the *Official Records of the General Assembly* have consisted of records of meetings, sessional fascicles for each of the Main Committees and the General Committee, annexes to the meeting records, supplements, the *List of Delegations* and the *Check List of Documents*. Information on other documents is given in the *Check List* and in the relevant annex fascicles.

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Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

ANNEXES OF THE FORTY-SECOND SESSION

The agenda items for which annex fascicles exist are listed below.

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3.	Credentials of representatives to the forty-second session of the General Assembly:
	(*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
	(*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee.
7.	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.
8.	Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee.
12.	Report of the Economic and Social Council:[a]
	(*a*) Report of the Council;
	(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General;
	(*c*) Reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
14.	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
15.	Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:
	(*a*) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;
	(*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council;
	(*c*) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice.
17.	Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:
	(*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
	(*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;
	(*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;
	(*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;
	(*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
	(*f*) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;
	(*g*) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission;
	(*h*) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit.
18.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples:
	(*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
	(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.
20.	Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin: report of the Secretary-General.
21.	Critical economic situation in Africa: United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.
22.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference: report of the Secretary-General.
23.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States: report of the Secretary-General.
24.	The situation in Kampuchea: report of the Secretary-General.
25.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: report of the Secretary-General.

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[a] See also fascicle for items 110 and 12.

READEX
FICHE

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26. International Year of Peace: report of the Secretary-General.
27. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic: report of the Secretary-General.
29. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte: report of the Secretary-General.
30. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance: report of the Secretary-General.
31. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security: report of the Secretary-General.
32. Law of the sea: report of the Secretary-General.
33. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa:
    - (*a*) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid;*
    - (*b*) Report of the International Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;
    - (*c*) Reports of the Secretary-General.
34. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives: report of the Secretary-General.
36. Question of Namibia:
    - (*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
    - (*b*) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;
    - (*c*) Report of the Secretary-General.
37. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): report of the Secretary-General.
38. Question of Palestine:
    - (*a*) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;
    - (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.
39. The situation in the Middle East: reports of the Secretary-General.
40. United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: report of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.
41. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General.[b]
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48. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/45 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco).[c]
49. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions: report of the Conference on Disarmament.[c]
50. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament.[c]
51. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General.[c]
52. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General.[c]
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54. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament.[c]

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[b] See fascicle for items 41 and 43.

[c] See fascicle for items 48 to 69.

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56.	Prevention of an arms race in outer space: report of the Conference on Disarmament.[c]
57.	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/54 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests: report of the Conference on Disarmament.[c]
58.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa: (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission; (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.[c]
59.	Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament.[c]
60.	Reduction of military budgets: (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission; (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.[c]
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62.	General and complete disarmament: (*a*) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: (i) Report of the Conference on Disarmament; (ii) Report of the Secretary-General; (*b*) Objective information on military matters: report of the Secretary-General; (*c*) Conventional disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission; (*d*) Nuclear disarmament; (*e*) Naval armaments and disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission; (*f*) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament; (*g*) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale; (*h*) Notification of nuclear tests; (*i*) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission.[c]
63.	Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly: (*a*) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General; (*b*) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General; (*c*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa: report of the Secretary-General; (*d*) Freeze on nuclear weapons; (*e*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament; (*f*) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General; (*g*) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/60 I on a nuclear-arms freeze; (*h*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America: report of the Secretary-General.[c]
64.	Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament.[c]
65.	World Disarmament Conference: report of the Secretary-General.[c]
66.	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

Agenda item	*Title*
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	(*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
	(*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General;
	(*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: report of the Secretary-General;
	(*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: report of the Director of the Institute;
	(*f*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: report of the Secretary-General;
	(*g*) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
	(*h*) United Nations disarmament studies:
	(i) Report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;
	(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
	(*i*) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General;
	(*j*) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
	(*k*) Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
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	(ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
	(iii) Verification in all its aspects: report of the Disarmament Commission;
	(*n*) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament.[c]
67.	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean.[c]
68.	Israeli nuclear armament: report of the Secretary-General.[c]
69.	Relationship between disarmament and development: report of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development.[c]
70.	Question of Antarctica: reports of the Secretary-General.
71.	Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region: report of the Secretary-General.[d]
72.	Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security:
	(*a*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace: report of the Secretary-General;
	(*b*) Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Secretary-General.[d]
73.	Comprehensive system of international peace and security.[d]
74.	Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.
75.	Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories: reports of the Secretary-General.
76.	International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space:
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	(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.
77.	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations.
78.	Questions relating to information:
	(*a*) Report of the Committee on Information;

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[d] See fascicle for items 71 to 73.

Agenda item *Title*

  (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General;
  (*c*) Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

79. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East:
  (*a*) Report of the Commissioner-General;
  (*b*) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
  (*c*) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine;
  (*d*) Reports of the Secretary-General.

80. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India.

81. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations.

82. Development and international economic co-operation:
  (*a*) Trade and development:
    (i) Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its seventh session;
    (ii) Report of the Trade and Development Board;
    (iii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
    (iv) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
  (*b*) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General;
  (*c*) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: reports of the Secretary-General;
  (*d*) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries:
    (i) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;
    (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
  (*e*) Environment:
    (i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
    (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
  (*f*) Desertification and drought:
    (i) Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
    (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
  (*g*) Human settlements:
    (i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements;
    (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;
  (*h*) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;
  (*i*) New international human order: moral aspects of development: report of the Secretary-General.

83. Operational activities for development:
  (*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;
  (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
  (*c*) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
  (*d*) United Nations technical co-operation activities: report of the Secretary-General;
  (*e*) United Nations Volunteers programme.

84. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Secretary-General.

85. External debt crisis and development: report of the Secretary-General.

Agenda item	*Title*
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87.	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: reports of the Secretary-General.[e]
88.	National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress.[f]
89.	Question of aging: report of the Secretary-General.[f]
90.	Policies and programmes involving youth: reports of the Secretary-General.[f]
91.	Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights: reports of the Secretary-General.[e]
92.	Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination:
	(*a*) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;
	(*b*) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid:* report of the Secretary-General;
	(*c*) Question of financing the expenses of the members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General.[e]
93.	Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons: reports of the Secretary-General.[f]
94.	Crime prevention and criminal justice.[f]
95.	Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women:
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96.	Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000:
	(*a*) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General;
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98.	Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance.[h]
99.	Human rights and scientific and technological developments: report of the Secretary-General.[h]
100.	Question of a convention on the rights of the child.[h]
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	(*b*) Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General;
	(*c*) Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty: report of the Secretary-General;
	(*d*) Efforts and measures for promoting the eradication of illiteracy: report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.[h]
102.	Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights.[h]

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[e] See fascicle for items 87, 91 and 92.

[f] See fascicle for items 88 to 90, 93, 94 and 141.

[g] See fascicle for items 95 to 97.

[h] See fascicle for items 98 to 102, 106 and 107.

Agenda item	*Title*
103.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: (*a*) Report of the High Commissioner; (*b*) Question of the continuation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; (*c*) Assistance to refugees in Africa: report of the Secretary-General.
104.	International campaign against traffic in drugs: (*a*) International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking: report of the Secretary-General; (*b*) Draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: report of the Secretary-General; (*c*) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/127: report of the Secretary-General.
105.	Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms: (*a*) International conditions and human rights: report of the Secretary-General; (*b*) National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights: report of the Secretary-General; (*c*) Right to development: report of the Secretary-General; (*d*) Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States.
106.	New international humanitarian order.[h]
107.	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: report of the Secretary-General.[h]
108.	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations: (*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.
109.	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
110.	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations: (*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; (*b*) Report of the Secretary-General.
111.	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General.
112.	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General.
113.	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors: (*a*) United Nations Development Programme; (*b*) United Nations Children's Fund; (*c*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East; (*d*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

Agenda item	Title
	(*e*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
	(*f*) United Nations Fund for Population Activities.
114.	Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987.
115.	Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.
116.	Programme planning:
	(*a*) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
	(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General.
117.	Financial emergency of the United Nations:
	(*a*) Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations;
	(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General.
118.	Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:
	(*a*) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
	(*b*) Effective administrative and budgetary co-ordination within the framework of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;
	(*c*) Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal: report of the Secretary-General.
119.	Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit.
120.	Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences.
121.	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions.
122.	Personnel questions:
	(*a*) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;
	(*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: report of the Secretary-General;
	(*c*) Other personnel questions: reports of the Secretary-General.
123.	United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission.
124.	United Nations pension system: report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.
125.	Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:
	(*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General;
	(*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General;
	(*c*) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States: report of the Secretary-General.
126.	Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes:
	(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General;
	(*b*) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.
127.	United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: report of the Secretary-General.
128.	Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order: report of the Secretary-General.
129.	Peaceful settlement of disputes between States.[i]

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[i] See fascicle for items 129 and 137.

Agenda item	*Title*
130.	Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind: report of the Secretary-General.[j]
131.	Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations.
132.	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twentieth session.
133.	Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General.
134.	Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries.
135.	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-ninth session.[j]
136.	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country.
137.	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization.[i]
138.	Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States.
139.	Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment.
140.	Observer status for the African Development Bank in the General Assembly.
141.	Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes.[f]
142.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States.
143.	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System.
144.	Application of the Republic of Nauru to become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.
145.	Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group.

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[j] See fascicle for items 130 and 135.

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 82

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 82: Development and international economic co-operation:*

- **(*a*) Trade and development:**
  - **(i) Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its seventh session;**
  - **(ii) Report of the Trade and Development Board;**
  - **(iii) Reports of the Secretary-General;**
  - **(iv) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;**
- **(*b*) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General;**
- **(*c*) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: reports of the Secretary-General;**
- **(*d*) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries:**
  - **(i) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;**
  - **(ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;**
- **(*e*) Environment:**
  - **(i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;**
  - **(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;**
- **(*f*) Desertification and drought:**
  - **(i) Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;**
  - **(ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;**
- **(*g*) Human settlements:**
  - **(i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements;**
  - **(ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;**
- **(*h*) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;**
- **(*i*) New international human order: moral aspects of development: report of the Secretary-General**

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List of other documents pertaining to the item	59

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Second Committee*, 3rd to 9th, 19th to 24th, 26th to 28th, 30th to 32nd, 34th to 39th and 41st to 45th meetings and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 60th meeting; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 96th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 79.

DOCUMENTS A/42/821 AND ADD.1 TO 10

Report of the Second Committee

DOCUMENT A/42/821

PART I OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*2 December 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 82, and allocate to the Second Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled:

"Development and international economic co-operation:

"(*a*) Trade and development:

"(i) Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its seventh session;

"(ii) Report of the Trade and Development Board;

"(iii) Reports of the Secretary-General;

"(iv) Reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

"(*b*) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*c*) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development: reports of the Secretary-General;

"(*d*) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries:

- "(i) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;
- "(ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;

"(*e*) Environment:

- "(i) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
- "(ii) Report of the Secretary-General;

"(*f*) Desertification and drought:

- "(i) Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
- "(ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;

"(*g*) Human settlements:

- "(i) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements;
- "(ii) Reports of the Secretary-General;

"(*h*) Science and technology for development: report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;

"(*i*) New international human order: moral aspects of development: report of the Secretary-General".

2. The Second Committee considered item 82 at its 19th to 24th, 26th to 28th, 30th to 32nd, 34th to 39th and 41st to 45th meetings, on 21 to 23, 26, 27 and 30 October, 2, 4, 9 to 13, 16 to 18, 20 and 27 November, and 2 and 4 December 1987. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/42/SR.19-24, 26-28, 30-32, 34-39 and 41-45). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 3rd to 9th meetings on 5 and 7 to 9 October (see A/C.2/42/SR.3-9). An account of the Committee's consideration of the proposals before it is contained in parts II to XI of the report, as follows:

Part II of the report (A/42/821/Add.1): proposals submitted under sub-item (*a*);

Part III of the report (A/42/821/Add.2): proposals submitted under sub-item (*b*);

Part IV of the report (A/42/821/Add.3): proposals submitted under sub-item (*c*);

Part V of the report (A/42/821/Add.4): proposals submitted under sub-item (*d*);

Part VI of the report (A/42/821/Add.5): proposals submitted under sub-item (*e*);

Part VII of the report (A/42/821/Add.6): proposals submitted under sub-item (*f*);

Part VIII of the report (A/42/821/Add.7): proposals submitted under sub-item (*g*);

Part IX of the report (A/42/821/Add.8): proposals submitted under sub-item (*h*);

Part X of the report (A/42/821/Add.9): proposals submitted under sub-item (*i*);

Part XI of the report (A/42/821/Add.10): proposals submitted under no specific sub-item.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 19th meeting, introductory statements were made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, the Director of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office and the Executive Director of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development.

5. At the 22nd meeting, the Director of the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation made a statement.

6. At the 23rd meeting, statements were made by the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund.

7. At the 24th meeting, the Chairman of the Committee made a statement.

8. At the 34th meeting, introductory statements were made by the President of the Trade and Development Board, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Associate Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Representative of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.

9. At the 39th meeting, the Chairman made a statement.

DOCUMENT A/42/821/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*9 December 1987*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*a*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*a*) (trade and development) at its 38th, 39th, 42nd and 43rd meetings, on 16, 17, 20 and 27 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/42/SR.38, 39, 42 and 43).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.56

2. At the 39th meeting, Mr. Mohamed Shaaban (Egypt), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.56) entitled "International code of conduct on the transfer of technology", based on informal consultations.

3. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.56 (see para. 44 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.50

4. At the 38th meeting, the representative of Guatemala, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.50) entitled "Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries".

5. At the 42nd meeting, Mr. Mohamed Shaaban, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the outcome of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

6. Before the Committee took action on the draft resolution, the representative of Israel made a statement.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.50 by 103 votes to 21, with 4 abstentions (see para. 44 below, draft resolution II).

8. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of the States members of the European Community) and Poland (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.52

9. At the 38th meeting, the representative of Guatemala, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.52) entitled "International conference on money and finance for development", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recognizing* the need for a suitable monetary and financial system supportive of a balanced and equitable development of the world economy,

"*Recognizing also* the need for the international monetary and financial system to address the particular needs of development of the developing countries,

"*Emphasizing* that the structural deficiencies and shortcomings in the existing monetary and financial system call for its comprehensive review and reform so that it can respond to the needs of the 1980s and beyond,

"*Noting* the increasing recognition of the need for the convening of an international conference on money and finance for development,

"*Bearing in mind* the proposals of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986[1] and the Sixth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, held at Havana from 20 to 25 April 1987,[2] for the convening of an international conference on money and finance for development, and proposals made on this subject by other countries,

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake consultations at an appropriately high level on the terms of reference, format and time-frame of an international conference on money and finance for development, with a view to the convening of an intergovernmental committee to start the preparatory process by April 1988;

"2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to make available, in consultation with all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations, the necessary documentation for the preparatory body;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an initial report on the preparatory process to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988, and to submit a subsequent report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session."

10. On 19 November, a statement (A/C.2/42/L.68) was circulated on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.52, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

11. At the 42nd meeting, Mr. Mohamed Shaaban, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the outcome of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.52.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee decided, on the proposal of the representative of Guatemala, speaking on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should defer until its forty-third session consideration of the draft resolution (see para. 45 below, draft decision I).

Draft resolutions contained in documents A/C.2/42/L.5 and L.6

13. By its decision 41/436 of 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, had decided to defer until its forty-second session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Commodities" (see A/C.2/42/L.5).

14. By its decision 41/437 of 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, had decided to defer until its forty-second session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment" (see A/C.2/42/L.6).

15. At the 43rd meeting, Mr. Mohamed Shaaban, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee that no informal consultations had been held on these draft resolutions.

16. At the same meeting, the representative of Guatemala, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, proposed that consideration of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/C.2/42/L.5 and L.6 should be deferred until the forty-third session of the General Assembly.

17. Also at the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of the United States of America and Guatemala (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77), the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should defer until its forty-third session consideration of the draft resolutions (see para. 45 below, draft decision II).

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/42/L.7

18. By its decision 41/441 of 5 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, had decided to transmit to its forty-second session for consideration the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (see A/C.2/42/L.7), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recognizing* the need for a suitable international monetary and financial system supportive of a balanced and equitable development of the world economy,

"*Recognizing also* the need for the international monetary and financial system to address the particular needs of development of the developing countries,

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[1] See A/41/697-S/18392, annex.

[2] See TD/335.

"*Emphasizing* that the structural deficiencies and shortcomings in the existing monetary and financial system call for its comprehensive review and reform so that it could respond to the needs of the 1980s and beyond,

"*Noting* the increasing recognition of the need for the convening of an international conference on money and finance for development,

"*Bearing in mind* the proposals of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986[1] and the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, held at Buenos Aires from 28 March to 9 April 1983,[3] for the convening of an international conference on money and finance for development, and proposals made on this subject by other countries,

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake consultations at an appropriately high level on the terms of reference, format and time-frame of an international conference on money and finance for development, with a view to the convening of an intergovernmental committee to commence the preparatory process by April 1987;

"2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to make available, in consultation with all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations, the necessary documentation for the preparatory body;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an initial report on the preparatory process to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1987, and to submit a subsequent report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session."

19. At its 43rd meeting, Mr. Mohamed Shaaban, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee that no informal consultations had been held on the draft resolution.

20. The representative of Guatemala then proposed, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, that, in the light of the draft decision adopted in connection with draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.52 (see paras. 9-12 above), no action should be taken on the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/42/L.7.

21. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that no action should be taken on the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/42/L.7 (see para. 45 below, draft decision III).

Draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.54 and Rev.1

22. At the 38th meeting, the representative of Nepal, on behalf of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burundi, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Paraguay, Rwanda, Swaziland, Uganda and Zambia, subsequently joined by Burkina Faso, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.54) entitled "Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries". The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Reiterating* the specific actions related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries set out in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 63 (III) of 19 May 1972,[4] 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,[5] 123 (V) of 3 June 1979[6] and 137 (VI) of 2 July 1983[7] and Trade and Development Board resolution 319 (XXXI) of 27 September 1985,[8]

"*Recalling* the provisions of its resolutions 31/157 of 21 December 1976, 32/191 of 19 December 1977, 33/150 of 20 December 1978, 34/198 of 19 December 1979, 35/58 of 5 December 1980, 36/175 of 17 December 1981, 39/209 of 18 December 1984 and 40/183 of 17 December 1985 and other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,

"*Bearing in mind* that the land-locked developing countries, most of which are also least developed countries, have been severely hit by the current socio-economic crisis,

"*Recalling* the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[9] adopted on 10 December 1982,

"*Bearing in mind* the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts to Study Ways and Means of Improving Transit-transport Infrastructures and Services for Land-locked Developing Countries,[10]

"*Recognizing* that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and the prohibitive transit, transport and trans-shipment costs and risks impose serious constraints on export earnings, private capital inflow and domestic resource mobilization of the land-locked developing countries and therefore adversely affect their growth and socio-economic development,

"*Noting with concern* that the measures taken thus far have not adequately addressed the problems of land-locked developing countries,

"1. *Reaffirms* the right of access of land-locked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit States by all means of transport, in accordance with article 125 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

"2. *Appeals* to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries envisaged in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 63 (III), 98 (IV), 123 (V) and 137 (VI), in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,[11] in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,[12] and in other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

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[3] See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Sixth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), annex VI.

[4] *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.D.4), annex I.A.

[5] *Ibid., Fourth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

[6] *Ibid., Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

[7] *Ibid., Sixth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes*, (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

[8] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/40/15), vol. II, sect. I.

[9] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

[10] *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6, document TD/B/1002.

[11] General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex.

"3. *Urges* the international community, in particular donor countries and multilateral financial and development organizations, to provide land-locked and transit developing countries with appropriate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport and transit infrastructures and facilities, including alternative routes;

"4. *Invites* transit countries and the land-locked developing countries to co-operate effectively in harmonizing transit-transport planning and in promoting other joint ventures in the field of transport and communication at the regional, subregional and bilateral levels;

"5. *Urges* the international development bodies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions, to further expand their support, which should include technical assistance programmes in the transit-transport and communication sectors of the land-locked developing countries;

"6. *Appeals* to the international community to make available to all transit and land-locked developing countries, as required, at nominal or no cost, new scientific and technological know-how relating to specific transit-transport and communication problems;

"7. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the regional commissions and other appropriate bilateral and multilateral financial and technical assistance institutions to assist in implementing the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts to Study Ways and Means of Improving Transit-transport Infrastructures and Services for Land-locked Developing Countries;

"8. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (A/42/537, annex), submitted pursuant to resolution 40/183, and requests him to prepare another report on the adverse effects of the disadvantageous geographical situation on their development, taking into account the special circumstances of individual land-locked developing countries, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session."

23. At the 43rd meeting, Mr. Mohamed Shaaban, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the outcome of informal consultations on the draft resolution, and drew the Committee's attention to a revised version of the draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.54/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors, subsequently joined by Botswana.

24. At the same meeting, statements in explanation of vote before the vote were made by the representatives of India and Pakistan.

25. Also at the same meeting, the Committee took the following action on the revised draft resolution:

(*a*) Paragraph 1, on which a separate vote had been requested, was adopted by a recorded vote of 110 to 1, with 21 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[13]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador,[14] El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Angola, Belgium, Benin, Burma, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Egypt, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Oman, Pakistan, Romania, Somalia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(*b*) Draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.54/Rev.1 as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 135 to 1 (see para. 44 below, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:[15]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao

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[12] *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

[13] The delegation of Malawi subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote in favour of paragraph 1 of the draft resolution.

[14] The delegation of Ecuador subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to abstain in the vote on paragraph 1 of the draft resolution.

[15] The delegation of Ecuador subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierre Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

26. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, Peru, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey, Mauritania, Algeria, the United States of America, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany).

Draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.63

27. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Guatemala, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.63) entitled "Seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development", which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly,*
>
> [*Same text as draft resolution IV in paragraph 44 below, with the exception of paragraph 2.*]
>
> "2. *Urges* all Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, bearing in mind their particular contributions commensurate with their economic weight, and their commitments as embodied in the Final Act, to give full and prompt effect to the policies and measures agreed therein, through sustained action, individually and collectively and in competent international organizations, in pursuit of the objective of revitalizing development, growth and international trade;".

28. At the 43rd meeting, Mr. Mohamed Shaaban, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the outcome of informal consultations held on the draft resolution, and orally revised paragraph 2 on behalf of the sponsors by deleting the words "particularly those of the developed countries" and by replacing the words "sustained action" by the words "continuing action".

29. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.63, as orally revised (see para. 44 below, draft resolution IV).

Draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.67

30. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Nicaragua, on behalf of Algeria, the Congo, Democratic Yemen, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.67) entitled "Trade embargo against Nicaragua".

31. At the 43rd meeting, Mr. Mohamed Shaaban, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee that it had not been possible to reach an agreement during informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

32. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 89 to 3, with 35 abstentions (see para. 44 below, draft resolution V). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: El Salvador, Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

33. Statements after the vote were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Canada, Israel, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Poland (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and Morocco.

Draft decision A/C.2/42/L.69

34. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Guatemala, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/42/L.69) entitled "International conference on money and finance".

35. At the 43rd meeting, Mr. Mohamed Shaaban, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee that it had not been possible to reach an agreement during informal consultations held on the draft decision.

36. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision by a recorded vote of 113 to 18, with 5 abstentions (see para. 45 below, draft decision IV). The voting was as follows:[16]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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[16] The delegation of Liberia subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft decision.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Finland, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Turkey.

37. After the adoption of the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of the States members of the European Community) and Peru.

Draft decision A/C.2/42/L.66

38. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Guatemala, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/42/L.66) entitled "Preparation of summary records for the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development".

39. At the 43rd meeting, the Committee had before it a statement (A/C.2/42/L.76) on the programme budget implications of draft decision A/C.2/42/L.66, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

40. Mr. Mohamed Shaaban, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the outcome of the informal consultations held on draft decision A/C.2/42/L.66, and orally revised it on behalf of the sponsors by deleting the words "within available resources" after the word "preparation".

41. Following statements by the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), New Zealand, Mexico, Norway, Peru, the United States of America, Poland, Mauritania, Morocco, Bulgaria, Algeria and Guatemala (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77), as well as by the Chairman of the Committee and the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, who both replied to questions raised during the discussion, the representative of the United States of America requested that a vote be taken on the draft decision.

42. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 108 to 1, with 22 abstentions (see para. 45 below, draft decision V). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, El Salvador,[17] France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

43. After the adoption of the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of Finland, the United States of America, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Peru, Guatemala (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77), Norway, Canada and New Zealand.

Recommendations of the Second Committee

44. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to V below:

Draft resolution I

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT ON THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/166 of 5 December 1986 on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the consultations held in 1987 relating to the negotiations on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (A/42/678);

2. *Notes* that the consultations could not be finalized in 1987 and that a number of suggestions were made in the course of the consultations concerning the possible solution to the issues outstanding in the draft code of conduct (*ibid.*, paras. 8-16);

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the President of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology to complete their consultations with regional groups and interested Govern-

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[17] The delegation of El Salvador subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft decision.

ments with a view to identifying appropriate solutions to the issues outstanding in the draft code of conduct;

4. *Further invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session if sufficient progress is made in the consultations referred to in paragraph 3 above, and to recommend, in the light of the consultations, any further action relating to the negotiations on a code of conduct, including the possible reconvening of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology.

Draft resolution II

ECONOMIC MEASURES AS A MEANS OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC COERCION AGAINST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolutions 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Reaffirming article 32 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which declares that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Bearing in mind the general principles governing international trade and trade policies for development contained in its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolution 152 (VI) of 2 July 1983[7] on rejection of coercive economic measures, and the principles and rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and paragraph 7 (iii) of the Ministerial Declaration adopted on 29 November 1982 by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement at their thirty-eighth session,[18]

Reaffirming its resolutions 38/197 of 20 December 1983, 39/210 of 18 December 1984, 40/185 of 17 December 1985 and 41/165 of 5 December 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the adoption and effects of economic measures taken by developed countries for coercive purposes, including their impact on international economic relations (A/42/660), and considering that further work should be undertaken in order to implement resolutions 38/197, 39/210, 40/185 and 41/165,

Gravely concerned that the use of coercive measures adversely affects the economies and development efforts of developing countries and that, in some cases, those measures have worsened, creating a negative impact on international economic co-operation,

1. *Calls upon* the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures in order to eliminate the use of coercive measures against developing countries, which have been increasing and have taken new forms;

2. *Deplores* the fact that some developed countries continue to apply and, in some cases, have increased the scope and magnitude of economic measures that have the purpose of exerting, directly or indirectly, coercion on the sovereign decisions of developing countries subject to those measures;

3. *Reaffirms* that developed countries should refrain from threatening or applying trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes and other economic sanctions, incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and in violation of undertakings contracted multilaterally and bilaterally, against developing countries as a form of political and economic coercion that affects their economic, political and social development;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive, in-depth report, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, on effective measures to eliminate the use of coercive measures against developing countries, as mentioned in paragraph 1 above, and on the economic measures that adversely affect the development efforts of developing countries, mentioned in paragraph 3 above, taking into account existing information and including:

(*a*) Relevant information from Governments;

(*b*) Information from all the pertinent organs and organizations of the United Nations system;

(*c*) Suggestions for monitoring the application of the measures referred to in paragraph 3 above;

(*d*) If he deems it appropriate, opinions and suggestions of competent internationally recognized experts in this field;

5. *Appeals* to Governments and to the pertinent organs and organizations of the United Nations system to provide the necessary information to the Secretary-General, so that he may prepare the report called for in paragraph 4 above.

Draft resolution III

SPECIFIC ACTION RELATED TO THE PARTICULAR NEEDS AND PROBLEMS OF LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Reiterating the specific actions related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries set out in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 63 (III) of 19 May 1972,[4] 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,[5] 123 (V) of 3 June 1979[6] and 137 (VI) of 2 July 1983[7] and Trade and Development Board resolution 319 (XXXI) of 27 September 1985,[8]

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 31/157 of 21 December 1976, 32/191 of 19 December 1977, 33/150 of 20 December 1978, 34/198 of 19 December 1979, 35/58 of 5 December 1980, 36/175 of 17 December 1981, 39/209 of 18 December 1984 and 40/183 of 17 December 1985 and other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,

Bearing in mind that the land-locked developing countries, most of which are also least developed countries, have been severely affected by the current socio-economic crisis,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,[19]

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[18] See General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, *Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Twenty-ninth Supplement* (Sales No. GATT/1983-1), document L//5424.

Recalling also the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[9] adopted on 10 December 1982,

Noting that the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts to Study Ways and Means of Improving Transit-transport Infrastructures and Services for Land-locked Developing Countries[10] and the recommendations therein, and the various views and comments of Governments on the report, could be a basis for an approach towards resolving the problems that the land-locked developing countries face,

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and prohibitive transit, transport and trans-shipment costs and risks impose serious constraints on export earnings, private capital inflow and domestic resource mobilization of the land-locked developing countries and therefore adversely affect their growth and socio-economic development,

Recognizing also that most transit countries are themselves developing countries facing serious economic problems, including the lack of adequate infrastructure in the transport sector,

Noting with concern that the measures taken thus far have not adequately addressed the problems of land-locked developing countries,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of access of land-locked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit States by all means of transport, in accordance with article 125 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

2. *Appeals* to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries envisaged in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 63 (III), 98 (IV), 123 (V) and 137 (VI) and the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,[11] in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries[12] and in other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. *Urges* the international community, in particular donor countries and multilateral financial and development organizations, to provide land-locked and transit developing countries with appropriate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport and transit infrastructures and facilities, including alternative routes;

4. *Invites* transit countries and the land-locked developing countries to co-operate effectively in harmonizing transport planning and in promoting joint ventures, where appropriate, in the fields of transport and communications at the regional, subregional and bilateral levels;

5. *Urges* the international development bodies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions, to further expand their support, including technical assistance programmes in the transport and communications sectors of the land-locked developing countries;

6. *Appeals* to the international community to make available to all transit and land-locked developing countries, as required and on appropriate terms, including concessional arrangements, new scientific and technological know-how relating to specific transit-transport and communication problems;

7. *Appeals* to the international community and, in particular, donor countries, multilateral financial and development institutions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions, to extend all possible support to land-locked developing countries in their efforts to implement economic measures and policies designed to promote a pattern of growth that renders their economies less vulnerable to adverse consequences of their land-locked situation;

8. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (A/42/537, annex), submitted pursuant to resolution 40/183, and requests him to prepare another report, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

Draft resolution IV

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended,[20] on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and its decision 40/438 of 17 December 1985 concerning the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Strategy,

Recalling also its resolution 41/169 of 5 December 1986, in which it decided to convene the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Having considered the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,[19]

Taking note of Trade and Development Board decision 350 (XXXIV) of 16 October 1987, in which the Board decided that the intergovernmental bodies of the Conference should follow up and keep under review the implementation of the policies and measures in the Final Act falling within their terms of reference (A/42/15, vol. II, sect. II.B),

Affirming the commitments made by Member States in the Final Act to reinvigorate and strengthen multilateral co-operation to promote and give effect to policies aimed at revitalizing development, growth and international trade,

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[19] See TD/351, part one, sect. I.

[20] See General Assembly resolutions 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

1. *Welcomes* the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session as a step forward in co-operation, negotiation and the international dialogue on development;

2. *Urges* all Governments, bearing in mind their particular contributions, commensurate with their economic weight, and their commitments as embodied in the Final Act, to give full and prompt effect to the policies and measures agreed to therein, through continuing action, individually and collectively and in competent international organizations, in pursuit of the objective of revitalizing development, growth and international trade;

3. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board and the subsidiary organs of the Conference to take the appropriate necessary action on the Final Act;

4. *Invites* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond positively to the results of the seventh session of the Conference, within their respective fields of competence.

Draft resolution V

TRADE EMBARGO AGAINST NICARAGUA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/188 of 17 December 1985 and 41/164 of 5 December 1986, as well as its resolution 42/1 of 7 October 1987,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the trade embargo against Nicaragua (A/42/583),

1. *Deplores* the continuation of the trade embargo contrary to its resolutions 40/188 and 41/164 and to the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986,[21] and once again requests that those measures be immediately revoked;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

* * *

45. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of decisions I to V below:

Draft decision I

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MONEY AND FINANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly decides to defer until its forty-third session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (A/C.2/42/L.52).

Draft decision II

COMMODITIES AND PROTECTIONISM AND STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT

The General Assembly decides to defer until its forty-third session consideration of the draft resolutions entitled "Commodities" (see A/C.2/42/L.5) and "Protectionism and structural adjustment" (see A/C.2/42/L.6).

Draft decision III

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MONEY AND FINANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly decides to take no action on the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (see para. 18 above).

Draft decision IV

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MONEY AND FINANCE

The General Assembly, noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the current international monetary situation (A/42/555), requests him to continue to monitor the international monetary situation and prepare an updated version of his report thereon for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

Draft decision V

PREPARATION OF SUMMARY RECORDS FOR THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly approves the preparation of summary records for the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for plenary meetings only, in accordance with Trade and Development Board decision 344 (XXXIII) of 3 April 1987 (see A/42/15, vol. I, sect. II.A.).

DOCUMENT A/42/821/ADD.2

PART III OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*8 December 1987*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*b*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*b*) (implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General) at its 42nd to 44th meetings, on 20 and 27 November and 2 December 1987. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/42/SR.42-44).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.65

2. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Guatemala, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.65) entitled "Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries", which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly,*
>
> "*Recalling* its resolution 40/205 of 17 December 1985, in which it decided to carry out a global review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries[22] at a high level in 1990 and to deter-

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[21] See Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, *I.C.J. Reports 1986*, p. 14.

[22] *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

mine the precise level, mandate, date and venue for such a review, as well as the preparatory process, at its forty-second session, in the light of the consultations that would take place under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, including those of the seventh session of the Conference,

"*Bearing in mind* the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, in which it was recommended that the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should meet at a high level to carry out the mid-term global review of progress towards the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, and consider the possibility of holding a global review at the end of the decade, which might, *inter alia*, take the form of a second United Nations conference on the least developed countries,[23]

"*Recalling also* the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987, in which the Conference recommended that a second United Nations conference on the least developed countries should be convened at a high level in 1990 to review and appraise the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action,[24]

"*Taking note* of Trade and Development Board decision 349 (XXXIV) of 16 October 1987 (see A/42/15, vol. II, sect. II.B) on the preparations for the global review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action,

"*Expressing deep concern* at the continuing deterioration in the overall socio-economic situation of the least developed countries,

"1. *Decides:*

"(*a*) To convene the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in 1990 with the following mandate:

" (i) To review progress made by the least developed countries during the 1980s;

" (ii) To review progress in international support measures, particularly in official development assistance;

"(iii) In the light of the review, to consider, formulate and adopt, as appropriate, national and international policies and measures for accelerating the development process in the least developed countries during the 1990s in accordance with their long-term national social and economic objectives;

"(*b*) To accept the generous offer made by the Government of France to act as host to the Conference;

"(*c*) To hold the Conference in September 1990;

"(*d*) In order to prepare for the Conference, to hold one session of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries in the second quarter of 1989 and one session of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries, acting as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, early in 1990; the duration of these two meetings will be one-and-a-half weeks and two weeks, respectively; the terms of reference of these meetings are annexed to the present resolution;

"2. *Decides* to designate the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the focal point for the preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to designate the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to serve as Secretary-General of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and, in that capacity, to make all necessary arrangements for the holding of the Conference;

"3. *Calls upon* all Governments, intergovernmental and multilateral institutions and others concerned to take appropriate steps to ensure that adequate preparations are made for the Conference and to participate effectively in the two above-mentioned preparatory meetings;

"4. *Requests* all concerned organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to submit reports containing a review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries within their fields of competence and proposals for further action as input to the preparations for the Conference;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to ensure the full mobilization and co-ordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the preparations for the Conference;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to obtain, as has been the past practice, extrabudgetary resources to ensure the effective participation of the representatives of the least developed countries through provision of the resources necessary to finance the travel expenses of at least two representatives from each least developed country to attend the preparatory meetings referred to in paragraph 1 above;

"7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the state of preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

"ANNEX

"I. *Terms of reference of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries*

"1. The purpose of the Meeting is to provide substantive inputs to the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be held in 1990. Taking into account the Substantial New Programme of Action, the Meeting will be devoted to:

"(*a*) Assessment of progress in the socio-economic situation of the least developed countries during the 1980s in the light of ongoing national and international measures;

"(*b*) Consideration of the requirements of the least developed countries that are of particular relevance to their development and that call for strengthened efforts during the 1990s;

"(*c*) Consideration and identification of appropriate national and international measures for accelerating the development process in the least developed countries during the 1990s.

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[23] *Ibid.*, para. 119.

[24] TD/351, para. 153.

"2. The Meeting will report on the results of its deliberations to the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries through the Preparatory Committee for the Conference.

"II. *Terms of reference of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries*

"The Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries will serve as the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be held in 1990. The Preparatory Committee will consider the following matters:

"(*a*) Substantive preparations for the Conference on the basis of the report of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries, and of all other relevant inputs;

"(*b*) Provisional agenda for the Conference;

"(*c*) Provisional rules of procedure of the Conference;

"(*d*) Organization of work of the Conference."

3. At the 43rd meeting, Mr. Mohamed Shaaban, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the outcome of informal consultations held on the draft resolution, and orally revised it on behalf of the sponsors (the text, as orally revised, was subsequently issued in document A/C.2/42/L.84) (see paras. 6-8 below).

4. At the same meeting, the Committee also had before it a statement (A/C.2/42/L.83) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.65, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

5. After a statement by the representative of New Zealand, the Committee agreed to postpone action on the draft resolution until the following meeting.

Draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.84

6. At the 44th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.84) submitted by Mr. Mohamed Shaaban, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.65 (see para. 3 above). The programme budget implications contained in document A/C.2/42/L.83 also applied to draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.84 (see para. 4 above).

7. At the same meeting statements were made by the representatives of New Zealand and Mauritania, as well as by the representative of the Programme Planning and Budget Division.

8. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.84 (see para. 11 below).

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

10. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.84, draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.65 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

11. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

SECOND UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/205 of 17 December 1985, in which it decided to carry out a global view and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries[22] at a high level in 1990 and to determine the precise level, mandate, date and venue for such a review, as well as the preparatory process, at its forty-second session, in the light of the consultations that would take place under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, including those of the seventh session of the Conference,

Bearing in mind the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, in which it was recommended that the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should meet at a high level to carry out the mid-term global review of progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action, and consider the possibility of holding a global review at the end of the decade, which might, *inter alia*, take the form of a second United Nations conference on the least developed countries,[23]

Recalling also the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987, in which the Conference recommended that a second United Nations conference on the least developed countries should be convened at a high level in 1990 to review and appraise the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action,[24]

Taking note of Trade and Development Board decision 349 (XXXIV) of 16 October 1987 (A/42/15, vol. II, sect. II.B) on the preparations for the global review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action,

Expressing deep concern at the continuing deterioration in the overall socio-economic situation of the least developed countries,

1. *Decides:*

(*a*) To convene the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in 1990; the mandate of the Conference should be as follows:

- (i) To review progress at the country level thus far in the decade;
- (ii) To review progress in international support measures and particularly in official development assistance;
- (iii) In the light of (i) and (ii) above, to consider, formulate, and adopt appropriate national and international policies and measures for accelerating the development process in the least developed countries during the 1990s in accordance with their long-term national social and economic objectives;

(*b*) To accept the generous offer made by the Government of France to act as host to the Conference;

(*c*) To hold the Conference in September 1990;

(*d*) To convene one session of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries in the spring of 1989 followed by one session of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries, as Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, early in 1990 in order to prepare for the Conference; the duration of these two meetings will be one and a half weeks and two weeks respectively; the terms of reference of these meetings are annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Decides* to designate the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the focal point for the preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to designate the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to serve as Secretary-General of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and, in that capacity, to make all necessary arrangements for the holding of the Conference;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments, intergovernmental and multilateral institutions and others concerned to take appropriate steps to ensure that adequate preparations are made for the Conference and to participate effectively in the two above-mentioned preparatory meetings;

4. *Requests* all concerned organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to submit, before the first preparatory meeting, reports containing a review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries within their fields of competence and proposals for further action as input to the preparations for the Conference;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to ensure the full mobilization and co-ordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the preparations for the Conference;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to obtain, as has been the past practice, extrabudgetary resources to ensure the effective participation of the representatives of the least developed countries through provision of the resources necessary to finance the travel expenses of at least two representatives from each least developed country to attend the preparatory meetings referred to in paragraph 1 above;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the state of preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

ANNEX

Terms of reference

A. *Meeting of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries*

The purpose of the Meeting is to provide substantive inputs to the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be held in 1990. Taking into account the Substantial New Programme of Action, the Meeting will be devoted to:

(*a*) Assessment of progress in the socio-economic situation of the least developed countries during the 1980s in the light of ongoing national and international measures;

(*b*) Consideration of the requirements of the least developed countries that are of particular relevance to their development and that call for strengthened efforts during the 1990s;

(*c*) Consideration and identification of appropriate national and international measures for accelerating the development process in the least developed countries during the 1990s;

The results of the deliberations under (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) above will be reported to the Conference through the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

B. *Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*
(Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries)

The Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries will serve as the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be held in 1990. The Preparatory Committee will consider the following matters:

(*a*) Substantive preparation for the Conference on the basis of the report of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries, and of all other relevant inputs;

(*b*) Provisional agenda for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

(*c*) Provisional rules of procedure of the Conference;

(*d*) Organization of work of the Conference.

DOCUMENT A/42/821/ADD.3
PART IV OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*3 December 1987*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*c*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*c*) (effective mobilization and integration of women in development) at its 26th and 39th meetings, on 30 October and 17 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/42/SR.26 and 39).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolutions A/C.2/42/L.29 and L.57

2. At the 26th meeting, the representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.29) entitled "Effective mobilization and integration of women in development". Subsequently, Greece, Lesotho, Morocco and New Zealand joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recognizing* the cross-sectoral and multidisciplinary nature of women in development and the need to consider the issue in the economic as well as the social context,

"*Emphasizing* the vital importance to national economic growth and development of the effective mobilization and integration of women in the economy,

"*Considering* that the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women strengthen institutional capacities to ensure women's access to development co-operation resources,

"*Recognizing* the considerable contributions made by the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women to increasing the participation of women at all levels of the development process,

"*Concerned* that women's contribution to the overall economy continues to be undervalued,

"1. *Welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/24 of 26 May 1987, particularly the agreement that the Commission on the Status of Women should place appropriate emphasis on issues of women and development, as addressed in chapter II of the Nairobi

Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;[25]

"2. *Recognizes* the need for a more focused, action-oriented approach in the preparation of the updated version of the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* and, in this regard, urges the Secretary-General, in preparing the first draft, to ensure its full conformity with General Assembly resolution 40/204 of 17 December 1985 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/64 of 23 July 1986;

"3. *Urges* the intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations in the economic and development fields to participate in and contribute more actively to the work of both the Economic and Social Council and the Second Committee of the General Assembly relating to the integration of women in economic development, in line with the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development (E/1987/52);

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in order to strengthen further the work of the United Nations to integrate women effectively in economic programmes and operational activities, as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/273-E/1987/74 and Add.1), to prepare:

"(*a*) A biennial compendium of mandates relating to the integration of women in development adopted by intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations since 1986, the texts of which should be reproduced in full;

"(*b*) A biennial cross-sectoral presentation of subprogrammes and programme elements relating to the integration of women in development, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

"5. *Urges* the executive secretaries of the five regional commissions to increase their efforts to integrate women in the development process of their regions by, *inter alia*, taking measures to ensure that senior women's programme officer posts are regularized;

"6. *Urges* Governments to implement fully the economic and development objectives agreed to in chapter II of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, to include measures for the involvement of women, both as agents and as beneficiaries, in their national development plans, and to review the impact on women of development policies and programmes;

"7. *Also recommends* that the governing bodies of the development assistance organizations of the United Nations system continue and intensify efforts to promote the integration of women in development, including their participation in development programmes and technical co-operation activities;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in exercising his responsibilities relating to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in the light of his responsibilities under General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, to ensure that the organizations of the United Nations system continue to implement fully the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies as well as the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development in their programme, operational and administrative aspects;

"9. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, and for this purpose decides to include in the provisional agenda a new item entitled 'Effective mobilization and integration of women in economic development'."

3. At the 39th meeting, Mr. Henricus Gajentaan (Netherlands), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.57) based on informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.29 and orally corrected it by inserting, in paragraph 5, the word "work" after the word "overall".

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.57, as orally corrected (see para. 7 below).

5. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of Greece and the Gambia made statements.

6. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.57, draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.29 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

7. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

EFFECTIVE MOBILIZATION AND INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the cross-sectoral and multidisciplinary nature of the issue of women in development and the need to consider the issue in its economic as well as social context,

Emphasizing the vital importance of national as well as world economic growth and development to the effective mobilization and integration of women in the economy,

Recognizing the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[25] to the year 2000, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985,

Considering that the United Nations Development Fund for Women plays a catalytic role in improving access by women to development co-operation resources,

Recognizing the contribution made by the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women to increasing the participation of women at all levels in the development process,

Also recognizing the various initiatives taken in other United Nations bodies aimed at improving the integration of women in the process of development,

Bearing in mind paragraph 9 of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

Recognizing that women contribute significantly to the overall economy, including sectors where the value of their production is not fully accounted for, and that the development process should improve and encourage their greater participation in the labour market and active involvement in all areas of the economy,

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[25] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/508) on progress in the preparation of the first regular update of the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*,[26]

1. *Welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/24 of 26 May 1987, particularly the agreement that the Commission on the Status of Women should place appropriate emphasis on issues of women and development, as addressed in chapter II of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;[25]

2. *Emphasizes* the need for a focused, action-oriented approach in the preparation of the update of the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* and, in this regard, urges the Secretary-General, in preparing the first draft, to ensure its full conformity with General Assembly resolution 40/204 of 17 December 1985 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/64 of 23 July 1986, in particular by concentrating the update on the issues identified therein;

3. *Urges* the sectoral, functional and regional intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations in the economic and development fields to contribute actively to the work of both the Economic and Social Council and the Second Committee of the General Assembly relating to the integration of women in economic development, in line with the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development, as agreed to by the Council in its resolution 1987/86 of 8 July 1987;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in order to strengthen further the work of the United Nations in integrating women effectively in economic programmes and operational activities, as outlined in his report (A/42/273-E/1987/74 and Add.1), to prepare biennially, as an annex to the report called for in paragraph 9 (*b*) of the present resolution:

(*a*) An update of mandates governing the integration of women in economic development adopted by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on the Status of Women and by world conferences of the United Nations system (see A/42/273/Add.1-E/1987/74/Add.1, annex I);

(*b*) A list of the titles of all subprogrammes and programme elements relating to the integration of women in development, as contained in the proposed programme budget and in revisions to the medium-term plan;

(*c*) A compilation of decisions taken by United Nations intergovernmental bodies other than the Commission on the Status of Women, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly relating to the integration of women in development, beginning with those adopted in 1986;

5. *Urges* the executive secretaries of the five regional commissions to increase their efforts to integrate women in the development process of their regions, *inter alia*, by continuing to ensure that activities to integrate women in development are included at all levels of the overall work programme of each commission, and to include in their annual reports an analysis of changes in the situation of women in their regions;

6. *Urges* Governments to implement fully the economic development objectives outlined in chapter II of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and, in particular, to include measures for the involvement of women, both as agents and as beneficiaries, in their national development plans, and to review the impact on women of development policies and programmes;

7. *Recommends* that the governing bodies of the development assistance organizations of the United Nations system continue and intensify efforts to promote the integration of women in development, including their participation in all phases of development programmes and technical co-operation activities;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in exercising his responsibilities relating to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in the light of his responsibilities under General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, to ensure that the organizations of the United Nations system continue to implement fully the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development, as agreed to by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1987/86, in their programme, operational and administrative aspects;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To include in the *World Economic Survey* a brief section summarizing relevant economic indicators reflecting the level of economic attainment of women world-wide, taking into consideration the eighth preambular paragraph of the present resolution, and to keep the section under close review and update it when necessary;

(*b*) To submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

(*c*) In that connection, to propose the necessary arrangements, in organizing the work of the Second Committee on the item entitled "Development and international economic co-operation", for a focused discussion under the sub-item entitled "Effective mobilization and integration of women in development";

10. *Decides* to transmit the present resolution and the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the work of the United Nations in integrating women effectively in economic development programmes and activities (A/42/273-E/1987/74 and Add.1) to the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields, and to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-second session.

DOCUMENT A/42/821/ADD.4

PART V OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*8 December 1987*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*d*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*d*) (economic and technical co-operation among developing countries) at its 34th, 38th, 39th and 43rd meetings, on 11, 16, 17 and 27 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/42/SR.34, 38, 39 and 43).

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[26] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.3.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolutions A/C.2/42/L.21 and L.72

2. At the 34th meeting, the representative of China, on behalf of Bangladesh, Chad, China, Egypt, Guyana, Mauritania, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, the Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.21) entitled "Strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries". Subsequently, Poland and Uruguay joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,[27]

"*Recognizing* the role and importance of technical co-operation among developing countries in their social and economic development and in the reinforcement and final achievement of the individual and collective self-reliance of developing countries,

"*Taking note with satisfaction* of the results of the intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries in recent years,

"*Emphasizing* that the intergovernmental programming exercises should be guided by the principle of equality and mutual benefit among participating developing countries, while laying stress on practical results,

"*Recalling* recommendations 35 and 36 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, in which, *inter alia,* Governments of developed countries were invited to give full support to technical co-operation among developing countries,

"*Recognizing* the importance of the continued involvement of developed countries in supporting and financing, where appropriate, projects resulting from the intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries,

"*Recalling also* the particular responsibility of the United Nations Development Programme for catalysing and promoting technical co-operation among developing countries throughout the United Nations system,

"*Reaffirming* the importance of the catalytic and supporting role of the United Nations development system in promoting technical co-operation among developing countries and the necessity of enhancing its activities in this field,

"*Considering* that the support and involvement of international and interregional financing institutions would further enhance the promotion and implementation of activities for technical co-operation among developing countries,

"*Considering also* the need for further strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries to meet the growing requirements of developing countries in their socio-economic development,

"1. *Endorses* the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries at its fifth session (A/42/39 and Corr.1, annex I) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/88 of 9 July 1987;

"2. *Recognizes* that intergovernmental programming exercises constitute a useful and effective modality for further promoting technical co-operation among developing countries, and that the further strengthening and improvement of such exercises requires an adequate evaluation of the execution of the agreed projects and activities;

"3. *Recognizes also* that intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries should continue to be closely linked with national priorities and planning for national development objectives;

"4. *Requests* that regional, interregional and global intergovernmental programming exercises, sectoral and/or comprehensive, for technical co-operation among developing countries continue to be held in accordance with the expressed needs of the developing countries and that an adequate evaluation of these exercises be made;

"5. *Recommends* that the projects resulting from these exercises be incorporated, whenever possible or appropriate, in the country, regional, interregional and global programmes of the United Nations Development Programme;

"6. *Takes into consideration* the need for the potential and capacity for technical co-operation among developing countries to be better integrated in the operational activities for development of the United Nations system within the framework of country programming;

"7. *Encourages* developing countries to support and participate in intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries and to take appropriate follow-up action in accordance with their own capacities and requirements;

"8. *Emphasizes* the importance of the catalytic and promotional role of the United Nations Development Programme in these exercises and its role in the execution of projects resulting from the exercises;

"9. *Urges* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to support actively, within their respective fields of competence, the implementation of the recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and to finance project activities resulting from intergovernmental programming exercises;

"10. *Encourages and calls upon* the international and regional financing institutions to join in the efforts of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to assist developing countries in their activities for technical co-operation among developing countries;

"11. *Invites* developed countries to continue to provide support and financing for projects and activities resulting from these exercises;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session."

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[27] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

3. At the 43rd meeting, Mr. Mohamed Shaaban, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.72), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.21.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.72 (see para. 15 below, draft resolution I).

5. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.72, draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.21 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/42/L.53 and L.74

6. At the 38th meeting, the representative of Guatemala, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.53) entitled "Technical co-operation among developing countries", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,[27] and its resolutions 34/117 of 14 December 1979 and 35/202 of 16 December 1980 on technical co-operation among developing countries,

"*Reaffirming* the importance of technical co-operation among developing countries and the catalytic role of the United Nations system in supporting such activities in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,

"1. *Reaffirms* the validity and pertinence of all the recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;

"2. *Endorses* the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries at its fifth session (A/42/39 and Corr.1, annex I);

"3. *Urges* the Governments of developed countries to give full support to the implementation of recommendations 35 and 36 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action;

"4. *Invites* the developing countries to continue to strengthen their focal points for technical co-operation among developing countries with a view to promoting their activities at the country level;

"5. *Recommends* that the United Nations Development Programme and other appropriate organizations of the United Nations system continue to support all co-ordinating activities for technical co-operation carried out by developing countries among themselves, particularly the biennial meetings of the heads of national technical co-operation organs, and to take appropriate follow-up action on the recommendations adopted at such meetings relating to the support provided by the United Nations system for the promotion of technical co-operation among developing countries;

"6. *Requests* all organizations of the United Nations system to explore additional sources of financing for projects and activities for technical co-operation among developing countries, including those of an interregional and global nature, and to allocate an increasing proportion of their resources to activities and projects for technical co-operation among developing countries;

"7. *Reiterates* the need to make full use of the potential of developing countries and, in this context, invites the organizations of the United Nations system to strive more actively to use the equipment, services, experts and consultants available in the developing countries, in keeping with existing rules and regulations, and to continue to review their procurement practices and policies;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General and calls upon all organizations of the United Nations system to take the steps necessary, in keeping with existing rules and regulations, to increase their procurement of equipment and services from the developing countries by, *inter alia*, obtaining information about the procurement possibilities offered by those countries and by disseminating information about the procurement possibilities and practices of the United Nations system;

"9. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme and the organizations of the United Nations system to take the necessary measures to enable each developing country to have the choice of executing each project on technical co-operation, totally or in part, within the framework of technical co-operation among developing countries or according to the traditional method of technical assistance;

"10. *Recommends* that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme consider the allocation for technical co-operation among developing countries of at least 25 per cent of the regional, interregional and global indicative planning figures;

"11. *Urges* all organizations of the United Nations system, in their relevant spheres of competence, to participate actively in support of the implementation of decision 5/9 of 27 May 1987 of the High-level Committee (*ibid.*);

"12. *Requests* the organizations of the United Nations system to participate actively in the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, to be carried out at the sixth session of the High-level Committee in 1989;

"13. *Requests* the organizations of the United Nations system to take the necessary action, in their particular fields of activity, to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the High-level Committee and the present resolution;

"14. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, at its thirty-fifth session, to give the necessary attention to the implementation of the resolutions and decisions of the High-level Committee, including decision 5/2 of 27 May 1987;

"15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in formulating his proposals for the next medium-term plan, to give the necessary priority to technical co-operation among developing countries;

"16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

7. At the 43rd meeting, Mr. Mohamed Shaaban, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution

(A/C.2/42/L.74), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.53.

8. At the same meeting, the representative of Canada made a statement.

9. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.74 (see para. 15 below, draft resolution II).

10. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.74, draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.53 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.55

11. At the 39th meeting, the representative of Botswana, on behalf of Angola, Botswana, Finland, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Norway, Swaziland, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.55) entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference". Subsequently, Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Italy, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

12. At the 43rd meeting, Mr. Mohamed Shaaban, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, suggested that, in the light of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution, it should be adopted without a vote.

13. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.55 (see para. 15 below, draft resolution III).

14. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Botswana made a statement.

Recommendations of the Second Committee

15. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to III below:

Draft resolution I

STRENGTHENING AND IMPROVING INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMMING EXERCISES FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,[27]

Recognizing the role and importance of technical co-operation among developing countries in their social and economic development and in the reinforcement and final achievement of the individual and collective self-reliance of developing countries,

Taking note with satisfaction of the results of the intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries in recent years,

Emphasizing that the intergovernmental programming exercises should be guided by the principle of equality and mutual benefit among participating developing countries, while laying stress on practical results,

Reaffirming that developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves, that developed countries and the United Nations system should assist and support such activities, and that in addition the United Nations system should play a prominent role as promoter and catalyst of technical co-operation among developing countries, in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,

Recalling recommendations 35 and 36 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, in which, *inter alia*, Governments of developed countries were invited to give full support to technical co-operation among developing countries,

Recognizing the importance of the continued involvement of developed countries in supporting and financing, where appropriate, projects resulting from the intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries,

Recalling also the particular responsibility of the United Nations Development Programme for catalysing and promoting technical co-operation among developing countries throughout the United Nations system,

Reaffirming the importance of the catalytic and supporting role of the United Nations development system in promoting technical co-operation among developing countries and the necessity of enhancing its activities in this field,

Considering that the support and involvement of international and interregional financing institutions would further enhance the promotion and implementation of activities for technical co-operation among developing countries,

Considering also the need for further strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries to meet the growing requirements of developing countries in their socio-economic development,

1. *Endorses* the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries at its fifth session (A/42/39 and Corr.1, annex I) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/88 of 9 July 1987;

2. *Recognizes* that intergovernmental programming exercises constitute a useful and effective modality for further promoting technical co-operation among developing countries, and that the further strengthening and improvement of such exercises requires an adequate evaluation of the execution of the agreed projects and activities;

3. *Recognizes also* that intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries should continue to be closely linked with national priorities and planning for national development objectives;

4. *Requests* that regional, interregional and global intergovernmental programming exercises, sectoral and/or comprehensive, for technical co-operation among developing countries continue to be held in accordance with the expressed needs of the developing countries and that an adequate evaluation of these exercises be made;

5. *Recommends* that the execution of the projects resulting from these exercises be incorporated, whenever possible or appropriate, in the country, regional, interregional and global programmes of the United Nations Development Programme;

6. *Encourages* developing countries to support and participate in intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries and to

take appropriate follow-up action in accordance with their own capacities and requirements;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of the catalytic and promotional role of the United Nations Development Programme in these exercises and its role in the execution of projects resulting from the exercises;

8. *Requests* the United Nations development system to support actively, within their respective fields of competence, the implementation of the recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and to finance, with available resources, project activities resulting from intergovernmental programming exercises;

9. *Encourages and calls upon* the international and regional financing institutions to join in the efforts of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to assist developing countries in their activities for technical co-operation among developing countries;

10. *Invites* developed countries to continue to provide support and financing for projects and activities resulting from these exercises;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

Draft resolution II

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,[27] and its resolutions 34/117 of 14 December 1979 and 35/202 of 16 December 1980 on technical co-operation among developing countries,

Reaffirming the importance of technical co-operation among developing countries and the catalytic role of the United Nations system in supporting such activities in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,

Reaffirming that developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves, that developed countries and the United Nations system should assist and support such activities, and that, in addition, the United Nations system should play a prominent role as promoter and catalyst of technical co-operation among developing countries, in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,

1. *Reaffirms* the validity and pertinence of all the recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;

2. *Endorses* the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries at its fifth session (*ibid.*);

3. *Urges* the Governments of developing countries to give full support to the implementation of recommendations 1 to 14 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action;[27]

4. *Urges* the Governments of developed countries to give full support to the implementation of recommendations 35 and 36 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action;

5. *Invites* the developing countries to continue to strengthen their focal points for technical co-operation among developing countries with a view to promoting their activities at the country level;

6. *Recommends* that the United Nations Development Programme and other appropriate organizations of the United Nations system continue to support all co-ordinating activities for technical co-operation carried out by developing countries among themselves, particularly the biennial meetings of the heads of national technical co-operation organs, and to take appropriate follow-up action on the recommendations adopted at such meetings relating to the support provided by the United Nations system for the promotion of technical co-operation among developing countries;

7. *Requests* all organizations of the United Nations development system to explore additional sources of financing for projects and activities for technical co-operation among developing countries, including those of an interregional and global nature, and to allocate an increasing proportion of their resources to activities and projects for technical co-operation among developing countries;

8. *Reiterates* the need to make full use of the potential of developing countries and, in this context, invites the organizations of the United Nations development system to strive more actively to use the equipment, services, experts and consultants available in the developing countries, in keeping with existing rules and regulations, and to continue to review their procurement practices and policies;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General and calls upon all organizations of the United Nations development system to take the steps necessary, in keeping with existing rules and regulations, to increase procurement of equipment and services from the developing countries by, *inter alia*, moving to obtain information about the procurement possibilities offered by those countries and by disseminating information about the procurement possibilities and practices of the United Nations system;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme and the organizations of the United Nations development system to take the necessary measures to enable each developing country to have the choice of executing each project on technical co-operation, totally or in part, within the framework of technical co-operation among developing countries or according to the traditional method of technical assistance;

11. *Recommends* that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme consider the allocation for technical co-operation among developing countries of at least 25 per cent of the regional, interregional and global indicative planning figures, and requests the Secretary-General to include in the report called for in paragraph 18 of the present resolution the suggestions of the Governing Council on ways and means of achieving this goal;

12. *Urges* all organizations of the United Nations development system, in their relevant spheres of competence, to participate actively in support of the implementation of decision 5/9 of 27 May 1987 of the High-level Committee (*ibid.*);

13. *Emphasizes* that technical co-operation among developing countries is a means of improving the integration of women in development, and requests the Secretary-General, in formulating his proposals on technical co-operation

among developing countries for the next medium-term plan, clearly to specify measures to increase the participation of women in all aspects of technical co-operation among developing countries in the major programmes;

14. *Requests* the organizations of the United Nations development system to participate actively in the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, to be carried out at the sixth session of the High-level Committee in 1989;

15. *Requests* the organizations of the United Nations development system to take the necessary action, in their particular fields of activity, to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the High-level Committee and the present resolution;

16. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, at its thirty-fifth session, to give the necessary attention to the implementation of the resolutions and decisions of the High-level Committee, including decision 5/2 of 27 May 1987;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in formulating his proposals for the next medium-term plan, to give the necessary priority to technical co-operation among developing countries;

18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution III

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT CO-ORDINATION CONFERENCE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/248 of 21 December 1982, 38/160 of 19 December 1983, 39/215 of 18 December 1984 and 40/195 of 17 December 1985, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to promote co-operation between the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and urged intensification of contacts in order to accelerate the achievement of the objectives of the Lusaka Declaration of 1 April 1980, by which the Conference was established,[28]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (A/42/452),

Noting the significant progress made by the Conference in formulating concrete development programmes and in implementing them under its Programme of Action (*ibid*., sect. II),

Reaffirming its recognition that successful implementation of these development programmes can be achieved only if the Conference has adequate resources at its disposal,

Concerned that the gap that still exists between the needs and the resources available to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference continues to widen,

Deeply concerned about the deteriorating economic and security situation in southern Africa and the particularly difficult environment for regional co-operation caused by acts of destabilization committed by South Africa,

Reaffirming that increased self-reliance by States members of the Conference would contribute to the struggle against the *apartheid* policies of South Africa,

Welcoming the progress made by some organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in working out mechanisms for formulating and executing co-operation programmes with the Conference,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/452) which describes the progress made in the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly dealing with co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference;

2. *Commends* the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have extended concrete assistance to the Conference and expresses appreciation to those that have established contacts and relationships with it;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* for the considerable achievements that the Conference has made since its founding in implementing projects covering all the major sectors of co-operation, in spite of difficulties due to South African destabilization policies and acts of aggression;

4. *Renews its appeal* to the international community to increase substantially its financial, technical and material support to the Conference in order to enable it to implement fully its expanded programmes, which now include intra-regional trade and investment in production;

5. *Also appeals* to the specialized agencies and other organs and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to co-operate fully in the development programmes of the Conference;

6. *Invites* the donor community and other co-operating partners to participate at a high level in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference Annual Consultative Conference, to be held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in January 1988;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Conference, to continue to intensify contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing co-operation between the United Nations and the Conference;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/42/821/ADD.5

PART VI OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*9 December 1987*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*e*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*e*) (environment) at its 27th, 28th, 32nd, 42nd and 43rd meetings, on 2, 4, 10, 20 and 27 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/42/SR.27, 28, 32, 42 and 43).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.34

2. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Czechoslovakia, also on behalf of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.34),

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[28] See A/38/493, annex I.

entitled "International ecological security", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Convinced* that the preservation of the environment for ensuring the ecological security of States is an essential condition for implementing the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 38/165 of 19 December 1983 and 40/200 of 17 December 1985 on international co-operation in the field of the environment,

"*Expressing grave concern* about the continuing degradation of the environment, and stressing the need to intensify international co-operation to improve it,

"*Emphasizing* that the curtailment of the arms race, the removal of the danger of armed conflict, and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe constitute essential conditions for preserving a viable environment for present and succeeding generations and for ensuring stable social and economic development,

"*Considering* that, in dealing with international environmental problems, it is essential to act on the basis of non-confrontation, openness and confidence in international relations,

"*Taking into account* the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fourteenth session (A/42/25 and Corr.1),

"*Convinced* of the interest of all countries in protecting the environment with a view to improving conditions of life for mankind, which is reflected in General Assembly resolution 35/8 of 30 October 1980 on the historical responsibility of States for the preservation of nature for present and future generations,

"*Noting* the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its fourteenth session (*ibid.*, annex II),

"*Noting also* the work done by the World Commission on Environment and Development and its report (A/42/427, annex) which contains a number of useful proposals for the further development of co-operation in protecting the environment,

"*Recognizing* the need to establish a system of international ecological security that would ensure sustainable development for all countries in safe ecological conditions by obliging each country to minimize contamination of the environment, especially in respect of other countries or regions beyond the limits of its national jurisdiction, and to eliminate the sources of such contamination in its territory, and to co-operate to ensure the proper functioning of the system,

"*Reaffirming* that international ecological security cannot be achieved through national legislation and quantitative limits alone, but requires international co-operation and improved public awareness of ecological matters,

"*Recognizing* that the unity and interdependence of the world and the interrelationship of all spheres of human activity manifest themselves most fully in nature and the environment, the preservation of which is perceived as part of common efforts of mankind to create comprehensive security,

"*Convinced* that international ecological security could become an important contribution to confidence-building, strengthening stability and removing tension in international relations,

"*Taking into consideration* the close linkage between environmental problems and the political, military, economic, and humanitarian spheres of international relations,

"1. *Recognizes* the necessity of exploring and developing a generally acceptable concept of international ecological security, and, in particular, of defining relevant basic guidelines and principles of conduct of States;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to outline elements that could lead to the elaboration of a generally acceptable concept of international ecological security, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session in the context of the question of the environment."

3. The Committee had before it a statement (A/C.2/42/L.48) of the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.34, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

4. At its 43rd meeting, in the light of the statement made by Mr. Henricus Gajentaan, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should defer until its forty-third session consideration of the draft resolution (see para. 38 below, draft decision I).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/42/L.37 and L.64)

5. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, the Congo, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.37) entitled "Protection of the ozone layer". Subsequently, Ecuador, Maldives and Morocco joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer adopted on 22 March 1985,

"*Recognizing* that the adverse health and environmental impacts of the depletion of the ozone layer require measures to reduce the world-wide emission of substances that significantly deplete or otherwise modify the ozone layer,

"*Noting with satisfaction* the work carried out by the United Nations Environment Programme through its *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts for the Preparation of a Protocol on Chlorofluorocarbons to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer,

"1. *Appeals* to all States to become parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer;

"2. *Welcomes* the adoption on 16 September 1987 of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;

"3. *Draws the attention* of all States to the fact that the Montreal Protocol will remain open for signature at Ottawa until 16 January 1988 and subsequently at United Nations Headquarters from 17 January to 15 September 1988;

"4. *Appeals* to all States to sign and become parties to the Montreal Protocol;

"5. *Urges* all States and regional economic integration organizations that have already signed the Montreal Protocol to ratify the Protocol as soon as possible;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

6. At the 42nd meeting, Mr. Henricus Gajentaan, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.64) based on informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.37.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.64 (see para. 37 below, draft resolution I).

8. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.64, draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.37 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/42/L.42 and L.78

9. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Guatemala, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.42) entitled "Traffic in toxic and dangerous products", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Taking note* of decisions 14/19 on the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals, 14/27 on environmentally safe management of chemicals, in particular those that are banned and severely restricted in international trade and 14/30 on environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, which were adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on 17 June 1987 (A/42/25 and Corr.1, annex I),

"*Taking note also* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/54 of 28 May 1987 on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods,

"*Recognizing* the useful role that the United Nations system, including the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization, could play in dealing with the effects of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products,

"*Convinced* that the London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade,[29] as well as the Cairo Guidelines and Principles for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes,[30] represent a significant step forward,

"*Concerned* that part of the international movement of toxic and dangerous products is being carried out outside international legal parameters, to the detriment of the environment and public health, especially that of developing countries,

"*Convinced* that these problems cannot be resolved without adequate international co-operation among members of the international community,

"*Aware* that the international community should adopt measures to complement and strengthen the above-mentioned guidelines and principles and to reinforce the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, to detect and halt any illegal attempt to introduce toxic and dangerous products into the territory of any State,

"*Welcoming* the convening of a diplomatic conference to be held in Switzerland in 1989 for the purpose of adopting a global convention on control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes,

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the question of illegal traffic of toxic and dangerous products and, in particular, its impact on developing countries, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

"2. *Invites* all Governments to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution, and invites also the relevant bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to assist the Secretary-General in the preparation of the report;

"3. *Calls upon* all Governments to co-operate in restricting the illegal traffic of toxic and dangerous products."

10. The Committee had before it a statement (A/C.2/42/L.49) of the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.42, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

11. At the 43rd meeting, Mr. Henricus Gajentaan, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.78) based on informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.42.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.78 (see para. 37 below, draft resolution II).

13. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Guatemala, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, made a statement.

14. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.78, draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.42 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/42/L.44 and L.77

15. At the 32nd meeting, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.44) entitled "International co-operation in the field of environment", and orally revised it by inserting in paragraph 14 after the words "the United Nations system" the words "concerning the environment"

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[29] UNEP/GC.14/17, annex IV.

[30] *Ibid.*, annex II.

and by replacing in paragraph 16 the words "shall be increased" by the words "may be expanded". Subsequently, Austria, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Rwanda, Sudan and Yugoslavia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. The draft resolution, as orally revised, read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Having considered* the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fourteenth session (A/42/25 and Corr.1),

"*Having also considered* the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment,[31]

"*Taking note* of the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (A/42/427, annex) and the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond (A/42/25 and Corr.1, annex II),

"*Noting* the implications for the work of the United Nations Environment Programme of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[25] and of the system-wide medium-term plan for women in development,[32]

"*Reaffirming* the importance of taking fully into account the interrelationships between resources, environment, people and development in development policies and strategies,

"*Conscious* that the environment has to be taken into full account by each country in framing and implementing its development plans in accordance with its development objectives,

"*Recognizing* the need for the international exchange of experience and knowledge and for the promotion of transfer of technology concerning the protection and enhancement of environment,

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fourteenth session (A/42/25 and Corr.1) and endorses the decisions contained therein (*ibid*., annex I), as adopted;

"2. *Expresses appreciation* for the development of international co-operation in the field of the environment and the work of the United Nations Environment Programme during the fifteen years since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972, and calls for further action-oriented co-operation for the protection and enhancement of the environment;

"3. *Takes note with appreciation* of Governing Council decision 14/13 of 19 June 1987 (*ibid*.), by which the Council adopted the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond (*ibid*., annex II), and Council decision 14/14 of 19 June 1987 (*ibid*., annex I), in which the Council accepted the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (A/42/427, annex) as a guideline to be taken into account in further work of the United Nations Environment Programme;

"4. *Considers* that evaluation is an integral part of the programming cycle of the United Nations Environment Programme and should be undertaken, using a refined methodology of project and programme evaluation prepared in consultation with the partners of the Programme in the United Nations system and with Governments;

"5. *Welcomes* the annual reports on the state of the world environment, in particular the report for 1987,[33] fifteen years after the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, and requests that these be given wide dissemination and be drawn upon fully in reports of the United Nations on the world economic and social situation;

"6. *Agrees* with the Governing Council that the United Nations Environment Programme should attach importance to the global climate change problem, and that the Executive Director should ensure that the Programme, working in close co-operation with the World Meteorological Organization and the International Council of Scientific Unions, maintains an active, influential role within the World Climate Programme;

"7. *Welcomes* the importance given by the Governing Council to the fate of forest ecosystems, and joins the Governing Council in welcoming the initiative to pursue, bearing in mind existing programmes and expertise in this field, consultations among countries owning tropical forests and other forest ecosystems, and other interested countries, aimed at finding ways and means to consider, through the appropriate international mechanisms, including the International Tropical Timber Organization, practical collaborative action for sustainable use and conservation of significant areas of forest ecosystems and the genetic resources they contain;

"8. *Expresses its appreciation* for the leading role played by the United Nations Environment Programme in the achievement of the signing of the Agreement on the Action Plan for the Environmentally Sound Management of the Common Zambezi River system and the successful adoption of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and encourages the United Nations Environment Programme, through its Governing Council, to continue such efforts;

"9. *Welcomes* Governing Council decision 14/30 of 17 June 1987 (A/42/25 and Corr.1, annex I), in which the Council approved the Cairo Guidelines and Principles for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes,[34] and the steps taken by the United Nations Environment Programme to develop a global convention on environmentally sound transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, supports the Goals and Principles of Environmental Impact Assessment[35] adopted by the Governing Council in its decision 14/25 of 17 June 1987 and its recommendations regarding their application, welcomes the adoption by the Governing Council in its decision 14/27 of 17 June 1987 of the London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade[36] and encourages further steps in this regard;

"10. *Expresses satisfaction* at the results achieved at the first and second sessions of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, held at Cairo from 16 to 18 December 1985 and at Nairobi from 4 to 6 June

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[31] UNEP/GC.14/18 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

[32] See Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/86 of 8 July 1987.

[33] UNEP/GC.14/6 and Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1 and Add.3

[34] UNEP/GC.14/17, annex II.

[35] *Ibid*., annex III.

[36] *Ibid*., annex IV.

1987, the first Arab Ministerial Conference on Environmental Considerations in Development, held at Tunis from 13 to 15 October 1986, and the fifth Intergovernmental Regional Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Montevideo in April 1987;

"11. *Agrees* with the Governing Council regarding the desirability of creating and operating regional networks of environmental non-governmental organizations, especially in the developing countries;

"12. *Reaffirms* the need for additional resources to assist developing countries in dealing with serious environmental problems;

"13. *Concurs* with Governing Council decision 14/6 of 17 June 1987 (*ibid.*), in which the Council decided that the clearing-house mechanism within the United Nations Environment Programme should focus its efforts on strengthening the capacity of developing countries to promote sustainable development by supporting policy planning and institution building, enabling the developing countries to give adequate priority to environmental considerations, that it should, *inter alia*, support a limited number of programmes of regional significance;

"14. *Recalls* the essential catalytic and co-ordinating role of the United Nations Environmental Programme within the United Nations system concerning the environment, requests that that role be further developed in the light, particularly, of Governing Council decisions 14/13 and 14/14, and calls upon the Designated Officials for Environmental Matters to improve their effectiveness, bearing in mind those decisions;

"15. *Agrees* with the Governing Council on the importance it attached, in the annex to its decision 14/12 of 18 June 1987 (*ibid.*), to the preparation of the system-wide medium-term environment programme for the period 1990-1995 guided by the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond as a basic document, and urges the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to develop an effective way of monitoring the implementation of the system-wide programme and of evaluating critical programmes therein that involve a number of organizations;

"16. *Expresses its appreciation* to those countries which have contributed regularly to the Environment Fund, and urges all countries that have not contributed to the Fund to do so for 1988 and in future years so that the financial base of the Fund may be expanded;

"17. *Urges* all contributing countries to increase their contributions to the Environment Fund for 1988 and in future years so as to enable the approved programme of activities to be fully implemented."

16. At the 43rd meeting, Mr. Henricus Gajentaan, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.77) based on informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.44 and orally revised it by adding, at the end of paragraph 1, the words "as adopted".

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.77, as orally revised (see para. 37 below, draft resolution III).

18. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of Canada, Mauritania and the United States of America made statements.

19. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.77, draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.44 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolution contained in section I of document A/C.2/42/L.19 and draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.79

20. The Committee had before it the draft resolution contained in section I of document A/C.2/42/L.19, entitled "Biennial cycle of sessions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme", submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session by the Governing Council. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, by which it decided to establish the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and specified the duration of the term of office of members of the Council,

"*Mindful* that one of the main functions and responsibilities it entrusted to the Council in resolution 2997 (XXVII) was to review and approve annually the programme of utilization of resources of the Environment Fund referred to in section III of that resolution,

"*Recalling* its decision in section I, paragraph 3, of resolution 2997 (XXVII) that the Governing Council should report to the General Assembly annually through the Economic and Social Council and its request in paragraph 5 of resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 that the Governing Council should keep the Assembly informed annually of any new international convention concluded in the field of the environment and of the status of existing conventions,

"*Bearing in mind* its resolution 38/32 D of 25 November 1983, in which it requested its subsidiary organs to consider meeting and reporting on a biennial basis, and its resolution 40/200 of 17 December 1985, by which it welcomed the decision of the Governing Council to change to a biennial cycle of sessions,

"*Taking note with satisfaction* of Governing Council decision 14/4 of 18 June 1987 (A/42/25 and Corr.1, annex I) on the periodicity and duration of sessions of the Council,

"*Having considered* the possibility of changing the duration of the term of office of members of the Governing Council in recognition of the change to a biennial cycle of sessions,

"1. *Decides* that there shall be no regular session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme in 1988 and that, beginning in 1989, the regular sessions of the Council shall be held only in odd-numbered years;

"2. *Also decides* that, in 1988, the Governing Council shall hold a special one-week session, meeting in plenary only and for a maximum duration of five working days, to consider and approve the next draft system-wide medium-term environment programme 1990-1995 and to consider the chapter on the United Nations Environment Programme of the draft United Nations medium-term plan for the same period before submitting it to the General Assembly for approval, and that the Council should hold a special one-week session for the same purpose every six years thereafter;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conduct consultations with Governments to establish the necessary transitional arrangements for a change in the term of office of members of the Governing Council from three years to four, with half of the membership being elected every two years;

"4. *Decides* that the reports requested of the Council in section I, paragraph 3, of its resolution 2997 (XXVII) and in paragraph 5 of its resolution 3436 (XXX) shall be submitted on a biennial basis instead of annually."

21. At the 43rd meeting, Mr. Henricus Gajentaan, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.79) based on informal consultations held on the draft resolution contained in section I of document A/C.2/42/L.19.

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.79 (see para. 37 below, draft resolution IV).

23. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of France, Mexico, Bahrain, Senegal, Zaire, Canada, and Mauritania made statements.

24. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.79, no action was taken on the draft resolution contained in section I of document A/C.2/42/L.19.

25. In the light of the statement made by Mr. Henricus Gajentaan, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, while introducing draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.79, the Committee decided to authorize its Chairman to address a letter to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee. The text of the letter (A/C.5/42/56) read as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that at its 43rd meeting, on 27 November 1987, Mr. Henricus Gajantaan (Netherlands), Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee, informed the Committee that at the time of informal consultations on the draft resolution contained in annex I of decision 14/4 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, entitled 'Biennial cycle of sessions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme' (A/C.2/42/L.19, sect. I), a number of delegations had expressed their concern about the availability of interpretation services within the proposed programme budget for 1988 to the Committee of Permanent Representatives to the Programme at Nairobi, and that they had emphasized the need for the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to review the provisions related to conference services within the conditions to be decided by the Fifth Committee.

"On the proposal of the Vice-Chairman, who had submitted a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.79) on the basis of informal consultations held on the above-mentioned draft resolution, the Committee decided to invite the Fifth Committee to study this matter at the current session. At the same meeting, the Committee also adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.79."

Draft resolution contained in section II of document A/C.2/42/L.19 and draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.80

26. The Committee had before it the draft resolution contained in section II of document A/C.2/42/L.19, entitled "The Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond" submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 38/161 of 19 December 1983 on the progress of preparation of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, in which it, *inter alia*, welcomed the desire of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to develop the Environmental Perspective and transmit it to the General Assembly for adoption, benefiting in carrying out that function from its consideration of the relevant proposals made by a special commission, which adopted the name World Commission on Environment and Development,

"*Welcoming* the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond (A/42/25 and Corr. 1, annex II) prepared by the Intergovernmental Inter-sessional Preparatory Committee on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond of the United Nations Environment Programme, referred to in General Assembly resolution 38/161, considered further by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its fourteenth session and adopted in its decision 14/13 of 19 June 1987 (*ibid.*, annex I), as a basis for the further elaboration of its programme and operations,

"*Appreciating* that concepts, ideas and recommendations contained in the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (A/42/427, annex) have been incorporated into the Environmental Perspective,

"1. *Expresses its appreciation* of the efforts of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and its Intergovernmental Inter-sessional Preparatory Committee in the preparation of the Environmental Perspective;

"2. *Adopts* the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, contained in the annex to the present resolution,[37] as a guide for national action and international co-operation on policies and programmes aimed at achieving environmentally sound development, and specifically as a guide to the preparation of further system-wide medium-term environment programmes and the medium-term programmes of the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in the light of Governing Council decision 14/13;

"3. *Notes* that the perceptions shared by Governments of the nature of environmental problems, and their interrelations with other international problems, and of the efforts to deal with them include the following:

"(*a*) An international atmosphere of peace, security and co-operation, free from the presence and the threat of wars of all types, especially nuclear war, in which intellectual and natural resources are not wasted on armaments by any nation, would greatly enhance environmentally sound development;

"(*b*) The imbalance of present world economic conditions makes it extremely difficult to bring about sustained improvement in the world's environmental situation; accelerated and balanced world development and lasting improvements in the global environment require improved world economic conditions, especially for the developing countries;

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[37] For the text, see para. 37 below, draft resolution V, annex.

"(*c*) Since mass poverty is often at the root of environmental degradation, its elimination and ensuring equitable access of people to environmental resources are essential for sustained environmental improvements;

"(*d*) The environment puts constraints on as well as provides opportunities for economic growth and social well-being; environmental degradation, in its various forms, has assumed such proportions as can cause irreversible changes in ecosystems, which threaten to undermine human well-being; environmental constraints, however, are generally relative to the state of technology and socio-economic conditions which can and should be improved and managed to achieve sustained world economic growth;

"(*e*) Environmental issues are closely intertwined with development policies and practices; consequently, environmental goals and actions need to be defined in relation to development objectives and policies;

"(*f*) Although it is important to tackle immediate environmental problems, anticipatory and preventive policies are the most effective and economical in achieving environmentally sound development;

"(*g*) Environmental impact of actions in one sector are often felt in other sectors; thus internalization of environmental considerations in sectoral policies and programmes and their co-ordination are essential for the achievement of sustainable development;

"(*h*) Since conflicts of interest among population groups, or among countries, are often inherent in the nature of environmental problems, participation of the concerned parties is essential in determining effective environmental management practices;

"(*i*) Environmental degradation can be controlled and reversed only by ensuring that the parties causing the damage will be accountable for their actions, and that they will participate, on the basis of full access to available knowledge, in improving environmental conditions;

"(*j*) Renewable resources, as part of complex and interlinked ecosystems, can have sustainable yields only if used by taking into account system-wide effects of exploitation;

"(*k*) The safeguarding of species is a moral obligation of humankind and should improve and sustain human well-being;

"(*l*) Building awareness at various levels, of environmental conditions and management through the provision of information, education and training, is essential for environmental protection and improvement;

"(*m*) Strategies to deal with environmental challenges have to be flexible and should allow for adjustments to emerging problems and evolving environmental management technology;

"(*n*) International environmental disputes, which are growing in number and variety, need to be resolved by peaceful means;

"4. *Welcomes* as the overall aspirational goal for the world community the achievement of sustainable development on the basis of prudent management of available global resources and environmental capacities and the rehabilitation of the environment previously subjected to degradation and misuse, and the aspirational goals to the year 2000 and beyond as set out in the Environmental Perspective, namely:

"(*a*) The achievement over time of such a balance between population and environmental capacities as would make possible sustainable development, keeping in view the links between population levels, consumption patterns, poverty and the natural resource base;

"(*b*) The achievement of food security without resource depletion or environmental degradation and restoration of the resource base where environmental damage has been occurring;

"(*c*) The provision of sufficient energy at reasonable cost, notably by increasing access to energy substantially in the developing countries, to meet current and expanding needs in ways which minimize environmental degradation and risks, conserve non-renewables and realize the full potential of renewable energy sources;

"(*d*) Sustained improvements in levels of living in all countries, especially the developing countries, through industrial development which prevents or minimizes environmental damage and risks;

"(*e*) The provision of improved shelter with access to essential amenities in a clean and secure setting conducive to health and to the prevention of environment-related diseases, which would, at the same time, alleviate serious environmental degradation;

"(*f*) The establishment of an equitable system of international economic relations aimed at achieving continuing economic advancement for all States, based on principles recognized by the international community, in order to stimulate and sustain environmentally sound development, especially in developing countries;

"5. *Agrees* that the recommendations for action contained in the Environmental Perspective should be implemented, as appropriate, through national and international action by Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and scientific bodies;

"6. *Requests* the Governing Council to keep under review the extent to which the long-term environmental actions recommended in the Environmental Perspective have been implemented and to identify any new environmental concerns that may arise;

"7. *Calls* special attention to section IV of the Environmental Perspective, which spells out instruments of environmental action, to be used as support in addressing, as appropriate, problems dealt with in previous sections of the Environmental Perspective;

"8. *Stresses* the essential role of the United Nations Environment Programme within the United Nations system in catalysing environmentally sound and sustainable development, and agrees with the Governing Council that this role should be strengthened and that the resources of the Environment Fund should be substantially increased with greater participation;

"9. *Endorses* the priorities and functions for the United Nations Environment Programme set out in paragraph 117 of the Environmental Perspective;

"10. *Decides* to transmit the text of the Environmental Perspective to all Governments and the governing bodies of the organs and organizations of the United Nations system, as a broad framework to guide national action and international co-operation on policies and programmes aimed at achieving environmentally sound and sustainable development;

"11. *Calls upon* the governing bodies of the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to consider the Environmental Perspective and take it into account in the development of their own medium-term plans and programmes as relevant to their own mandates;

"12. *Requests* the governing bodies of relevant United Nations organizations to report regularly to the General Assembly on the progress made in achieving the objectives of environmentally sound and sustainable development in line with paragraph 114 of the Environmental Perspective;

"13. *Invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution and the relevant provisions of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond."

27. At the 43rd meeting, Mr. Henricus Gajentaan, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.80) based on informal consultations held on the draft resolution contained in section II of document A/C.2/42/L.19.

28. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.80 (see para. 37 below, draft resolution V).

29. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.80, no action was taken on the draft resolution contained in section II of document A/C.2/42/L.19.

Draft resolution contained in section III of document A/C.2/42/L.19 and draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.81

30. The Committee had before it the draft resolution contained in section III of document A/C.2/42/L.19, entitled "Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development" submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Concerned* about the accelerating deterioration of the human environment and natural resources and its consequences for economic and social development,

"*Believing* that sustainable development, which implies meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, should become a central guiding principle of the United Nations, Governments and private institutions, organizations and enterprises,

"*Convinced* of the importance of a reorientation of national and international policies towards sustainable development patterns,

"*Recalling* that, in its resolution 38/161 of 19 December 1983 on the process of preparation of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond to be prepared by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, it welcomed the establishment of a special commission, which later assumed the name World Commission on Environment and Development, to make available a report on environment and the global *problématique* to the year 2000 and beyond, including proposed strategies for sustainable development,

"*Recognizing* the valuable role played in the preparation of the report of the World Commission by the Intergovernmental Inter-sessional Preparatory Committee of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, as envisaged by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/161,

"*Recalling* that in resolution 38/161 it decided that, on matters within the purview of the United Nations Environment Programme, the report of the Commission should in the first instance be considered by the Governing Council of the Programme, for transmission to the General Assembly together with the comments of the Council and for use as basic material in the preparation, for adoption by the Assembly, of the Environmental Perspective, and that on those matters which were under consideration or review by the Assembly itself, it would consider the relevant aspects of the report of the World Commission,

"*Taking note* of Governing Council decision 14/14 of 19 June 1987 (A/42/25 and Corr.1, annex I) transmitting the report of the Commission (A/42/427, annex) to the General Assembly,

"*Noting* that the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond (*ibid.*, annex II) has taken account of the main recommendations contained in the report of the World Commission,

"*Recognizing* the instrumental role of the Commission in revitalizing and reorienting discussions and deliberations on environment and development and in enhancing the understanding of the causes of present environmental and development problems, as well as in demonstrating the ways in which they transcend institutional frontiers and in opening new perspectives on the interrelationship between environment and development as a guide to the future,

"*Emphasizing* the need for a new approach to economic growth, as an essential prerequisite for eradication of poverty and for enhancing the resource base on which present and future generations depend,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development entitled "Our Common Future" (A/42/427, annex);

"2. *Notes with appreciation* the important contribution made by the Commission to raising the consciousness of decision-makers in Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental international organizations, industry and other fields of economic activity, as well as of the general public, in regard to the imperative need for making the transition towards sustainable development, and calls upon all concerned to make full use in this regard of the report of the Commission;

"3. *Agrees* with the Commission that while seeking to remedy existing environmental problems, it is imperative to influence the sources of those problems in human activity, and economic activity in particular, and thus to provide for sustainable development;

"4. *Agrees further* that an equitable sharing of the environmental costs and benefits of economic development between and within countries and between present and future generations is a key to achieving sustainable development;

"5. *Concurs* with the Commission that the critical objectives for environment and development policies which follow from the need for sustainable development must include preserving peace, reviving growth and changing its quality, remedying the problems of poverty and satisfying human needs, addressing the problems of population growth and of conserving and enhancing the resource base, reorienting technology and managing risk, and merging environment and economics in decision-making;

"6. *Decides* to transmit the report of the Commission to all Governments and to the governing bodies of the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, and invites them to take account of the analysis and recommendations contained in the report of the Commission in determining their policies and programmes;

"7. *Calls upon* all Governments to ask their central and sectoral economic agencies to ensure that their policies, programmes and budgets encourage sustainable development and to strengthen the role of their environmental and natural resource agencies in advising and assisting central and sectoral agencies in that task;

"8. *Calls upon* the governing bodies of the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to review their policies, programmes, budgets and activities aimed at contributing to sustainable development;

"9. *Calls upon* the governing bodies of other relevant multilateral development assistance and financial institutions to commit their institutions more fully to sustainable development by incorporating such objectives and criteria in their policies and programmes;

"10. *Requests* the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General, to review and co-ordinate on a regular basis the efforts of all the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to pursue sustainable development and to include this in its reports to the General Assembly and the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

"11. *Stresses* the essential role of the United Nations Environment Programme in catalysing the sustainable development efforts of the United Nations system, and agrees with the Commission that that role should be strengthened and that the resoucres of the Environment Fund should be substantially enlarged, with greater participation;

"12. *Considers* that the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme should examine on a periodic basis the long-term strategies for realizing sustainable development, and include the results of its examinations in its reports to be submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

"13. *Agrees* that the catalytic and co-ordinating role of the United Nations Environment Programme in the United Nations system should be reinforced in its future work on environmental and natural resource issues;

"14. *Invites* Governments, in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Environment Programme and, as appropriate, intergovernmental organizations, to support and engage in follow-up activities such as conferences, at the national, regional, and global levels;

"15. *Calls upon* Governments to involve non-governmental organizations, industry and the scientific community more fully in national and international activities to support efforts towards sustainable development;

"16. *Invites* the governing bodies of the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to report, as appropriate, to the General Assembly, not later than at its forty-fourth session, on progress made in their organizations towards sustainable development, also making such reports available to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its next regular session;

"17. *Also invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to provide comments on matters concerning progress on sustainable development that fall within its mandate, on the above-mentioned reports and on other developments, to the General Assembly, not later than at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

"18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-third session and a consolidated report on the same subject to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

"19. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its forty-third session an item entitled 'A long-term strategy for sustainable development'."

31. At the 43rd meeting, Mr. Henricus Gajentaan, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.81) based on informal consultations held on the draft resolution contained in section III of document A/C.2/42/L.19, and orally revised it as follows:

(*a*) In paragraph 9, the word "assistance" was inserted after the words "multilateral development", and the word "their" before the words "development plans" was replaced by the words "the national";

(*b*) After paragraph 13, the following two new paragraphs were inserted:

"14. *Reaffirms* the need for additional financial resources from donor countries and organizations to assist developing countries in identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environment problems in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives;

"15. *Reaffirms* the need for developed countries and appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen technical co-operation with the developing countries to enable them to develop and enhance their capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives;"

and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered.

32. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.81 as orally revised (see para. 37 below, draft resolution VI).

33. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of Mexico, Somalia, Nigeria, Colombia, Canada, India and Norway made statements.

34. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.81, no action was taken on the draft resolution contained in section III of document A/C.2/42/L.19.

Draft decision

35. At the 43rd meeting, Mr. Henricus Gajentaan, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, orally introduced a draft decision entitled "Consideration of accession by the United Nations to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and to the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency" based on informal consultations held on the note by the Secretary-General on the matter (A/C.2/42/6).

36. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision (see para. 38 below, draft decision II).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

37. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to VI below:

Draft resolution I

PROTECTION OF THE OZONE LAYER

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer adopted on 22 March 1985,

Recognizing that world-wide emissions of certain substances can significantly deplete and otherwise modify the ozone layer in a manner that is likely to result in adverse effects on human health and the environment and recognizing also the need for measures to reduce the world-wide emissions of such substances,

Noting with satisfaction the work carried out by the United Nations Environment Programme through, *inter alia,* its *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts for the Preparation of a Protocol on Chlorofluorocarbons to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer,

1. *Appeals* to all States to consider becoming parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer as soon as possible;

2. *Welcomes* the adoption on 16 September 1987 of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;

3. *Draws the attention* of all States to the fact that the Montreal Protocol will remain open for signature at Ottawa until 16 January 1988 and subsequently at United Nations Headquarters from 17 January to 15 September 1988;

4. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so to consider signing the Montreal Protocol as soon as possible;

5. *Urges* all States and regional economic integration organizations to consider becoming parties to the Montreal Protocol as soon as possible so that it may enter into force in accordance with article 16 of the Protocol;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and any further information regarding the Montreal Protocol that the Programme may be in a position to provide.

Draft resolution II

TRAFFIC IN TOXIC AND DANGEROUS PRODUCTS AND WASTES

The General Assembly,

Taking note of decisions 14/19 on the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals, 14/27 on environmentally safe management of chemicals, in particular those that are banned and severely restricted in international trade, and 14/30 on environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, which were adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on 17 June 1987 (A/42/25 and Corr.1, annex I),

Taking note also of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/54 of 28 May 1987 on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods,

Recognizing the useful role that the organizations of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization, could play in assisting in the prevention and control of the potentially harmful effects of traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes,

Convinced that the London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade[29] and the Cairo Guidelines and Principles for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes[30] represent a significant step forward,

Concerned that part of the international movement of toxic and dangerous products and wastes is being carried out in contravention of existing national legislation and relevant international legal instruments, as well as internationally accepted guidelines and principles, to the detriment of the environment and public health of all countries, particularly of developing countries,

Convinced that these problems cannot be resolved without adequate co-operation among members of the international community and that the international community should adopt measures to complement and strengthen the above-mentioned guidelines and principles,

Also convinced of the need to assist all countries, particularly developing countries, in obtaining all necessary information concerning toxic and dangerous products and wastes and in reinforcing their capacity to detect and halt any illegal attempt to introduce toxic and dangerous products and wastes into the territory of any State in contravention of national legislation and relevant international legal instruments, as well as traffic not carried out in compliance with internationally accepted guidelines and principles in this field,

Welcoming the convening of a diplomatic conference in Switzerland in 1989 for the purpose of adopting a global convention on control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, for which a preparatory meeting was convened by the United Nations Environment Programme and held at Budapest from 27 to 30 October 1987, in conjunction with the World Conference on Hazardous Wastes,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the question of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes—that is, traffic in contravention of national legislation and relevant international legal instruments—as well as traffic not carried out in compliance with internationally accepted guidelines and principles in this field, and its impact on all countries, in

particular developing countries, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, as well as a preliminary report on the question for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988;

2. *Invites* all Governments to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution and also invites the appropriate bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to assist the Secretary-General in the preparation of the report;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments to co-operate in the prevention and control of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes—that is, traffic in contravention of national legislation and relevant international legal instruments—as well as traffic not carried out in compliance with internationally accepted guidelines and principles.

Draft resolution III

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fourteenth session (A/42/25 and Corr.1),

Having also considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment,[31]

Taking note of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond (*ibid.*, annex II) and the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (A/42/427, annex),

Noting the implications for the work of the United Nations Environment Programme of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[25] and of the system-wide medium-term plan for women in development,[32]

Aware that serious environmental problems are arising in both developed and developing countries,

Reaffirming the importance of taking fully into account the interrelationships between resources, environment, people and development in development policies and strategies,

Conscious that environmental considerations must be taken into full account by each country in framing and implementing its development plans in accordance with its development objectives,

Recognizing the importance of the international exchange of experience and knowledge and of the promotion of the transfer of technology for the protection and enhancement of the environment in accordance with respective national laws, regulations and policies,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fourteenth session (A/42/25 and Corr.1) and endorses the decisions contained therein (*ibid.*, annex I), as adopted;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the development of international co-operation in the field of the environment and the work of the United Nations Environment Programme during the fifteen years since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972, and calls for further action-oriented co-operation for the protection and enhancement of the environment;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of Governing Council decision 14/13 of 19 June 1987 (*ibid.*), by which the Council adopted the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond (*ibid.*, annex II), and Council decision 14/14 of 19 June 1987 (*ibid.*, annex I), in which the Council accepted the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (A/42/427, annex) as a guideline to be taken into account in further work of the United Nations Environment Programme;

4. *Considers* that evaluation is an integral part of the programming cycle of the United Nations Environment Programme and should be undertaken using a methodology developed in consultation with the partners of the Programme in the United Nations system and with Governments;

5. *Welcomes* the annual reports on the state of the world environment, in particular the report for 1987,[33] fifteen years after the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, and requests that these reports be given wide dissemination and be drawn upon fully in the preparation of reports within the United Nations system on the world economic and social situation;

6. *Agrees* with the Governing Council that the United Nations Environment Programme should attach importance to the problem of global climate change and that the Executive Director should ensure that the Programme co-operates closely with the World Meteorological Organization and the International Council of Scientific Unions and maintains an active, influential role in the World Climate Programme;

7. *Takes note* of Governing Council decision 14/26 of 17 June 1987 (A/42/25 and Corr.1, annex I) regarding the rationalization of international conventions on biological diversity, in which the Council requested the Executive Director, in consultation with Governments and within available resources, to establish an *ad hoc* working group of experts to investigate in close collaboration with the Ecosystems Conservation Group and other international organizations the desirability and possible form of an umbrella convention to rationalize current activities in this field, and to address other areas which might fall under such a convention;

8. *Welcomes* the importance given by the Governing Council to forest ecosystems and, bearing in mind existing programmes and expertise in this field, welcomes section I of Governing Council decision 14/1 B of 17 June 1987 (*ibid.*), in which it took note of and welcomed the initiative of the Executive Director to pursue consultations among countries owning tropical forests and other forest ecosystems, and other interested countries, aimed at finding ways and means to consider, through the appropriate international mechanisms, including the International Tropical Timber Organization, practical collaborative action for the sustainable use and conservation of significant areas of forest ecosystems and the genetic resources they contain;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* for the leading role played by the United Nations Environment Programme in achieving the entry into force of the Agreement on the Action Plan for the Environmentally Sound Management of the Common Zambezi River system, the adoption of the Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment

of the South Pacific Region, the entry into force of the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region and, in particular, the adoption of the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer, and encourages the United Nations Environment Programme, through its Governing Council, to continue such efforts;

10. *Welcomes* Governing Council decision 14/30 of 17 June 1987 (*ibid.*) in which the Council approved the Cairo Guidelines and Principles for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes,[34] and the steps taken by the United Nations Environment Programme to develop a global convention on environmentally sound transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, supports the Goals and Principles of Environmental Impact Assessment[35] adopted by the Governing Council in its decision 14/25 of 17 June 1987 and its recommendations regarding their application, welcomes the adoption by the Governing Council in its decision 14/27 of 17 June 1987 of the London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade[36] and encourages further steps in this regard;

11. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the results achieved at the first and second sessions of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, held, respectively, at Cairo, from 16 to 18 December 1985, and at Nairobi, from 4 to 6 June 1987, the first Arab Ministerial Conference on Environmental Considerations in Development, held at Tunis from 13 to 15 October 1986, and the fifth Intergovernmental Regional Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Montevideo in April 1987;

12. *Agrees* with the Governing Council on the desirability of creating and operating regional networks of non-governmental environmental organizations, especially in the developing countries;

13. *Reaffirms* the need for additional financial resources from donor countries and organizations to assist developing countries in identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives;

14. *Reaffirms* the need for developed countries and appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen technical co-operation with the developing countries to enable them to develop and enhance their capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives;

15. *Also reaffirms* the need for technical co-operation among developing countries in the field of the environment, and invites the appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system to assist, upon request of the parties concerned, in the promotion and strengthening of such co-operation;

16. *Concurs* with Governing Council decision 14/6 of 17 June 1987 (*ibid.*) in which the Council decided that the clearing-house mechanism within the United Nations Environment Programme should focus its efforts on strengthening the capacity of developing countries to promote sustainable development by supporting policy planning and institution building, enabling the developing countries to give adequate priority to environmental considerations, and that it should, *inter alia*, support a limited number of programmes of regional significance;

17. *Takes note* of Governing Council decision 14/10 of 18 June 1987 (*ibid.*) on the environmental impact of *apartheid* on Black agriculture in South Africa;

18. *Recalls* the essential catalytic and co-ordinating role of the United Nations Environment Programme within the United Nations system concerning the environment, requests that that role be further developed in the light, particularly, of Governing Council decisions 14/13 and 14/14, and calls upon the Designated Officials for Environmental Matters to improve their effectiveness, bearing in mind those decisions;

19. *Agrees* with the Governing Council on the importance it attached, in the annex to its decision 14/12 of 18 June 1987 (*ibid.*), to the preparation of the system-wide medium-term environment programme for the period 1990-1995, guided by the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, and urges the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to develop an effective way of monitoring the implementation of the system-wide programme and of evaluating critical programmes therein that involve a number of organizations;

20. *Expresses its appreciation* to those countries which have contributed regularly to the Environment Fund, and urges all countries that have not contributed to the Fund to do so for 1988 and in future years so that the financial base of the Fund may be expanded;

21. *Urges* all contributing countries to increase their contributions to the Environment Fund for 1988 and in future years so as to enable the approved programme of activities to be fully implemented.

Draft resolution IV

BIENNIAL CYCLE OF SESSIONS OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, by which it decided to establish the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and specified the duration of the term of office of members of the Council,

Mindful that one of the main functions and responsibilities it entrusted to the Council in resolution 2997 (XXVII) was to review and approve annually the programme of utilization of resources of the Environment Fund referred to in section III of that resolution,

Recalling its decision in section I, paragraph 3, of resolution 2997 (XXVII) that the Governing Council should report to the General Assembly annually through the Economic and Social Council and its request in paragraph 5 of resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 that the Governing Council should keep the Assembly informed annually of any new international convention concluded in the field of the environment and of the status of existing conventions,

Bearing in mind its resolution 38/32 D of 25 November 1983, in which it requested its subsidiary organs to consider meeting and reporting on a biennial basis, and its resolution 40/200 of 17 December 1985, in which it welcomed the decision of the Governing Council to change to a biennial cycle of sessions on an experimental basis,

Taking note with satisfaction of Governing Council decision 14/4 of 18 June 1987 (*ibid.*) on the periodicity and duration of sessions of the Council, *Having considered* the possibility of changing the duration of the term of office of members of the Governing Council in recognition of the change to a biennial cycle of sessions,

1. *Decides* that there shall be no regular session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme in 1988 and that, beginning in 1989, the regular sessions of the Council shall be held only in odd-numbered years;

2. *Also decides* that the Governing Council shall hold a special one-week session every six years, beginning in 1988, to consider and approve the system-wide medium-term environment programme and to consider the global programme on the environment of the proposed United Nations medium-term plan;

3. *Further decides* that in 1988 the Governing Council shall meet to consider and approve the next system-wide medium-term environment programme and to consider appropriate changes to the global programme on the environment of the extended United Nations medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, and that it shall, at its regular session in 1989, consider the global programme on the environment of the next United Nations medium-term plan before submitting it to the General Assembly for approval;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conduct consultations with Governments to establish the necessary transitional arrangements for a change in the term of office of members of the Governing Council from three years to four, with half of the membership being elected every two years;

5. *Decides* that the reports requested of the Governing Council in section I, paragraph 3, of its resolution 2997 (XXVII) and in paragraph 5 of its resolution 3436 (XXX) shall be submitted biennially instead of annually.

Draft resolution V

ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVE TO THE YEAR 2000 AND BEYOND

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/161 of 19 December 1983 on the process of preparation of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, in which it, *inter alia,* welcomed the desire of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to develop the Environmental Perspective and transmit it to the General Assembly for adoption, benefiting in carrying out that function from its consideration of the relevant proposals made by a special commission, which adopted the name World Commission on Environment and Development,

Welcoming the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond (*ibid.*, annex II), prepared by the Intergovernmental Inter-sessional Preparatory Committee on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond of the United Nations Environment Programme, referred to in General Assembly resolution 38/161, considered further by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its fourteenth session and adopted in its decision 14/13 of 19 June 1987 (*ibid.*, annex I), as a basis for the further elaboration of its programme and operations, while acknowledging that different views exist on some aspects,

Appreciating that concepts, ideas and recommendations contained in the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (A/42/427, annex) have been incorporated into the Environmental Perspective,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and its Intergovernmental Inter-sessional Preparatory Committee on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond in the preparation of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond;

2. *Adopts* the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, contained in the annex to the present resolution, as a broad framework to guide national action and international co-operation on policies and programmes aimed at achieving environmentally sound development, and specifically as a guide to the preparation of further system-wide medium-term environment programmes and the medium-term programmes of the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in the light of Governing Council decision 14/13;

3. *Notes* that the perceptions generally shared by Governments of the nature of environmental problems, and their interrelations with other international problems, and of the efforts to deal with them include the following:

(*a*) An international atmosphere of peace, security and co-operation, free from the presence and the threat of wars of all types, especially nuclear war, in which intellectual and natural resources are not wasted on armaments by any nation, would greatly enhance environmentally sound development;

(*b*) The imbalance of present world economic conditions makes it extremely difficult to bring about sustained improvement in the world's environmental situation; accelerated and balanced world development and lasting improvements in the global environment require improved world economic conditions, especially for the developing countries;

(*c*) Since mass poverty is often at the root of environmental degradation, its elimination and ensuring equitable access of people to environmental resources are essential for sustained environmental improvements;

(*d*) The environment puts constraints on as well as provides opportunities for economic growth and social well-being; environmental degradation, in its various forms, has assumed such proportions as can cause irreversible changes in ecosystems, which threaten to undermine human well-being; environmental constraints, however, are generally relative to the state of technology and socio-economic conditions, which can and should be improved and managed to achieve sustained world economic growth;

(*e*) Environmental issues are closely intertwined with development policies and practices; consequently, environmental goals and actions need to be defined in relation to development objectives and policies;

(*f*) Although it is important to tackle immediate environmental problems, anticipatory and preventive policies are the most effective and economical in achieving environmentally sound development;

(*g*) The environmental impacts of actions in one sector are often felt in other sectors; thus internalization of environmental considerations in sectoral policies and programmes and their co-ordination are essential for the achievement of sustainable development;

(*h*) Since conflicts of interest among population groups, or among countries, are often inherent in the nature of environmental problems, the participation of the concerned parties is essential in determining effective environmental management practices;

(*i*) Environmental degradation can be controlled and reversed only by ensuring that the parties causing the damage will be accountable for their actions, and that they will participate, on the basis of full access to available knowledge, in improving environmental conditions;

(*j*) Renewable resources, as part of complex and interlinked ecosystems, can have sustainable yields only if used while taking into account system-wide effects of exploitation;

(*k*) The safeguarding of species is a moral obligation of humankind and should improve and sustain human wellbeing;

(*l*) Building awareness at various levels of environmental conditions and management, through the provision of information, education and training, is essential for environmental protection and improvement;

(*m*) Strategies to deal with environmental challenges have to be flexible and should allow for adjustments to emerging problems and evolving environmental management technology;

(*n*) International environmental disputes, which are growing in number and variety, need to be resolved by peaceful means;

4. *Welcomes* as the overall aspirational goal for the world community the achievement of sustainable development on the basis of prudent management of available global resources and environmental capacities and the rehabilitation of the environment previously subjected to degradation and misuse, and the aspirational goals to the year 2000 and beyond as set out in the Environmental Perspective, namely:

(*a*) The achievement over time of such a balance between population and environmental capacities as would make possible sustainable development, keeping in view the links between population levels, consumption patterns, poverty and the natural resource base;

(*b*) The achievement of food security without resource depletion or environmental degradation and restoration of the resource base where environmental damage has been occurring;

(*c*) The provision of sufficient energy at reasonable cost, notably by increasing access to energy substantially in the developing countries, to meet current and expanding needs in ways which minimize environmental degradation and risks, conserve non-renewable sources of energy and realize the full potential of renewable sources of energy;

(*d*) The sustained improvements in levels of living in all countries, especially the developing countries, through industrial development that prevents or minimizes environmental damage and risks;

(*e*) The provision of improved shelter with access to essential amenities in a clean and secure setting conducive to health and to the prevention of environment-related diseases, which would, at the same time, alleviate serious environmental degradation;

(*f*) The establishment of an equitable system of international economic relations aimed at achieving continuing economic advancement for all States, based on principles recognized by the international community, in order to stimulate and sustain environmentally sound development, especially in developing countries;

5. *Agrees* that the recommendations for action contained in the Environmental Perspective should be implemented, as appropriate, through national and international action by Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and scientific bodies;

6. *Requests* the Governing Council to keep under review the extent to which the long-term environmental actions recommended in the Environmental Perspective have been implemented and to identify any new environmental concerns that may arise;

7. *Calls* special attention to section IV of the Environmental Perspective, which spells out instruments of environmental action, to be used as support in addressing, as appropriate, problems dealt with in previous sections of the Environmental Perspective;

8. *Stresses* the essential role of the United Nations Environment Programme within the United Nations system in catalysing environmentally sound and sustainable development, and agrees with the Governing Council that this role should be strengthened and that the resources of the Environment Fund should be substantially increased with greater participation;

9. *Endorses* the priorities and functions for the United Nations Environment Programme set out in paragraph 117 of the Environmental Perspective;

10. *Decides* to transmit the text of the Environmental Perspective to all Governments and to the governing bodies of the organs and organizations of the United Nations system as a broad framework to guide national action and international co-operation on policies and programmes aimed at achieving environmentally sound and sustainable development;

11. *Calls upon* the governing bodies of the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to consider the Environmental Perspective and take it into account in the development of their own medium-term plans and programmes as relevant to their own mandates;

12. *Requests* the governing bodies of relevant United Nations organizations to report regularly to the General Assembly on the progress made in achieving the objectives of environmentally sound and sustainable development in line with paragraph 114 of the Environmental Perspective;

13. *Invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution and the relevant provisions of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond.

ANNEX

Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Awareness of environmental issues has been growing during the past decade. This awareness has emerged among and within the Governments as they have addressed environmental problems singly, bilaterally, regionally and globally. The establishment of ministries for environmental conservation and enhancement is but one sign of this growth of common concern. Much of this concern has crystallized in the decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme. Despite these noteworthy developments, and the emergence in the world community of many shared perceptions regarding environmental problems and actions, environmental degradation has continued unabated, threatening human well-being and, in some instances, the very survival of life on our planet.

2. To meet this challenge, the overall aspirational goal must be sustainable development on the basis of prudent management of available global resources and environmental capacities, and the rehabilitation of the environment previously subjected to degradation and misuse. Development is sustainable when it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs.

3. The following are some shared perceptions of Governments of the nature of environmental issues and their interrelations with other international problems and the efforts to deal with them:

(*a*) An international atmosphere of peace, security and co-operation, free from the presence and the threat of wars of all types, especially nuclear war, in which intellectual and natural resources are not wasted on armaments by any nation, would greatly enhance environmentally sound development;

(*b*) The imbalance of present world economic conditions makes it extremely difficult to bring about sustained improvement in the world's environmental situation. Accelerated and balanced world development and lasting improvements in the global environment require improved world economic conditions, especially in the developing countries;

(*c*) Since mass poverty is often at the root of environmental degradation, its elimination and ensuring equitable access of people to environmental resources are essential for sustained environmental improvements;

(*d*) The environment puts constraints on as well as provides opportunities for economic growth and social well-being. Environmental degradation, in its various forms, has assumed such proportions as can cause irreversible changes in ecosystems, which threaten to undermine human well-being. Environmental constraints, however, are generally relative to the state of technology and socio-economic conditions, which can and should be improved and managed to achieve sustained world economic growth;

(*e*) Environmental issues are closely intertwined with development policies and practices; consequently, environmental goals and actions need to be defined in relation to development objectives and policies;

(*f*) Although it is important to tackle immediate environmental problems, anticipatory and preventive policies are the most effective and economical in achieving environmentally sound development;

(*g*) The environmental impacts of actions in one sector are often felt in other sectors; thus, internalization of environmental considerations in sectoral policies and programmes and their co-ordination are essential for the achievement of sustainable development;

(*h*) Since conflicts of interest among population groups, or among countries, are often inherent in the nature of environmental problems, participation of the concerned parties is essential in determining effective environmental management practices;

(*i*) Environmental degradation can be controlled and reversed only by ensuring that the parties causing the damage will be accountable for their actions, and that they will participate, on the basis of full access to available knowledge, in improving environmental conditions;

(*j*) Renewable resources, as part of complex and interlinked ecosystems, can have sustainable yields only if used while taking into account system-wide effects of exploitation;

(*k*) The safeguarding of species is a moral obligation of humankind, and should improve and sustain human well-being;

(*l*) Building awareness at various levels of environmental conditions and management through the provision of information, education and training is essential for environmental protection and improvement;

(*m*) Strategies to deal with environmental challenges have to be flexible and should allow for adjustments to emerging problems and evolving environmental management technology;

(*n*) International environmental disputes, which are growing in number and variety, need to be resolved by peaceful means.

4. Environmental problems cut across a range of policy issues and are mostly rooted in inappropriate development patterns. Consequently, environmental issues, goals and actions cannot be framed in isolation from the development and policy sectors from which they emanate. Against this background, and in the light of General Assembly resolution 38/161 of 19 December 1983, the present document reflects an intergovernmental consensus on growing environmental challenges to the year 2000 and beyond, in six main sectors. In addition, the document discusses briefly other issues of global concern which do not fit easily under the sectoral headings and considers instruments for environmental action, including the role of institutions in dealing with environmental issues. Throughout the Environmental Perspective, an attempt has been made to reflect consistently the interdependent and integrated nature of environmental issues. Under each sectoral heading, this document covers: the issue; the outlook; the goal to be aspired to in dealing with the issue; and recommended action. While drawing upon the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, the Environmental Perspective has sought to delineate, in an organized manner, the elements of shared perceptions, environmental issues, aspirational goals and the agenda for action envisaged for the Environmental Perspective by the Governing Council and the General Assembly.

II. SECTORAL ISSUES

A. POPULATION

1. *Issue and outlook*

5. *Issue:* The optimum contribution of human resources for the achievement of sustainable development has not been realized. Yet population levels, growth and distribution will continue to overload the capacities of the environment in many countries. Rapid population growth, among other factors, has exacerbated poverty. The negative interaction between population and environment has tended to create social tensions.

6. *Outlook:* People are the most valuable asset anywhere for the betterment of economic and social conditions and the quality of life. Yet, in a number of countries, the momentum of population growth today, coupled with poverty, environmental degradation and an unfavourable economic situation, has tended to create serious disequilibria between population and environment and to aggravate the problem of "environmental refugees". Traditions and social attitudes, especially in rural areas, have been a major impediment to population planning.

7. World population may exceed 6 billion by the year 2000. Several countries have achieved population equilibrium as defined by low birth and death rates and high life expectancies. But, for a large part of the developing world, this has not happened because of unfavourable economic conditions. Over 90 per cent of the net addition to the world's population between now and the year 2025, when the world population may exceed 8 billion, will occur in the developing countries. Many of them already suffer from desertification, fuelwood deficits, and loss of forests. Population planning would help, but is not sufficient, to achieve equilibrium between population and environmental capacities. Countries have not yet related population planning to development planning, nor have they linked population and environmental action for mutually reinforcing improvements. Equally, there is the need for more concern for human progress and social justice as factors influencing human resources development and environmental improvement.

2. *Goal and recommended action*

8. *Goal:* The achievement over time of such a balance between population and environmental capacities as would make possible sustainable development, keeping in view the links between population levels, consumption patterns, poverty and the natural resource base.

9. *Recommended action:*

(*a*) Development planning which takes into account environmental considerations should be an important instrument in achieving population goals. Countries should identify the rural and urban areas with acute population pressures on the environment. The environmental problems of large cities in developing countries should receive special attention. As poverty increases, economic development decreases and population rates grow, development plans should give special attention to population-related programmes aimed at improving environmental conditions at local levels;

(*b*) Significant changes in natural resources should be monitored and anticipated. This information should be fed back into sub-national and national development plans and related to the planning of spatial distribution of populations;

(*c*) Land and water use and spatial planning should bring about a balanced distribution of population through, for example, incentives for industrial location, and for resettlement and development of intermediate-sized towns, keeping in view the capacities of the environment;

(*d*) Public works, including food-for-work programmes, should be designed and implemented in areas of environmental stress and population pressures, with a view to providing employment and simultaneously improving the environment;

(*e*) Governments and voluntary organizations should increase public understanding, through formal and non-formal education, of the significance of population planning for environmental improvement and the important role of local action. The role of women in improving the environment and in population planning should receive special attention, as social changes that raise the status of women can have a profound effect in bringing down population growth rates;

(*f*) Private enterprise, and industry in particular, should participate actively in the work of governmental and non-governmental organizations aimed at relieving population and environmental stress;

(*g*) Education should be geared towards making people more capable of dealing with problems of excessive population density. Such education should help people acquire practical and vocational skills to enable them to become more self-reliant and enhance their participation in the improvement of the environment at the local level;

(*h*) International agencies, notably the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization and the World Food Programme, should give priority attention to the geographical areas experiencing acute population pressures on the environment. They should reflect sensitivity to environmental improvement in the design and implementation of their population-related programmes. Multilateral and bilateral development assistance should be increased to finance innovative projects to make population programmes more effective by relating them to environmental improvement;

(*i*) Population policies must have a broader focus than controlling numbers. Governments should work on several fronts: to achieve and maintain population equilibrium, to expand the carrying capacity of the environment and improve health and sanitation at local levels, to develop human resources through education and training, and to ensure equitable distribution of the benefits of economic growth.

B. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

1. *Issue and outlook*

10. *Issue:* The shortage of food in many developing countries creates insecurity and environmental threats. The quest to meet rapidly growing food needs, combined with insufficient attention to the environmental impact of agricultural policies and practices, has been causing great environmental damage. This includes: degradation and depletion in the form of loss of soil and forests; drought and desertification; loss and deterioration of the quality of surface and ground water; reduction in genetic diversity and of fish stocks; damage to the sea floor; waterlogging, salinization, and siltation; soil, water and air pollution; and eutrophication caused by improper use of fertilizers and pesticides and by industrial effluents.

11. *Outlook:* While food production capabilities have increased greatly over the last three decades, self-reliance in food production has not been achieved in many countries. In the absence of proper environmental management, the conversion of forests and grassland into cropland will increase land degradation. For example, in sub-Saharan Africa desertification and frequent droughts are major concerns causing large-scale migration from rural areas. In most developing countries the pressure on the natural resources, including those in the public domain, is a serious concern. In some developed countries loss of land productivity from excessive use of chemicals and loss of prime quality land to urbanization are major concerns.

12. Soil erosion has increased in all regions: increased intensity of land use has resulted in the reduction of fallowing which, in turn, has undermined soil conservation, management of moisture and control of weeds and diseases in small holder agriculture. The main causes of soil erosion have been deforestation, overgrazing and overworking of farmland. Inappropriate patterns of land use and inadequate access to land are other factors which have been at work. Some off-site impacts have been flooding, reduction in hydro-electric capacity, reduced life of irrigation systems and declines in fish catches. The world's rivers may be carrying 24 billion tons of sediment to the seas annually. Technologies which make optimal use of natural resources, minimum tillage, fallowing and drought-, pest- and disease-resistant varieties, combined with mixed cropping, crop rotation, terracing and agro-forestry, have kept erosion under control in some places.

13. Nearly one third of all land is at risk of desertification. Over the last quarter century the population in arid lands has increased by more than 80 per cent. Since the adoption in 1977 of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification[38] awareness of the problem has grown and so have organizational efforts to deal with it. But the basic elements of the action needed, namely, to stop the process, to rehabilitate degraded lands, and to ensure their effective management, do not yet receive the attention they urgently need. Although long-term economic returns on investments in the control of dryland degradation are high, insufficient resources are being devoted to it.

14. Forests cover approximately one third of all land. Tropical forests occupy over 1.9 billion hectares, of which 1.2 billion hectares are closed forests, and the remaining open tree formations. Although the rate of tree plantations in the tropics has accelerated recently (about 1.1 million hectares annually), it amounts to only about one tenth of the rate of deforestation. Use of forest land for agriculture through shifting or sedentary cultivation, increasing demand for fuelwood, unmanaged clearance and logging, burning and conversion for pastoral purposes are the main factors behind tropical deforestation. In semi-humid and dry climates fire can be a significant cause as well. Widespread deforestation has brought about far-reaching changes in tropical forest ecosystems, which no longer can perform well their essential functions of water retention, climate control, soil conservation and provision of livelihood.

15. Timber, an increasingly scarce commodity, has become the subject of extensive international negotiations. The International Tropical Timber Agreement, ratified in 1985, aims at promoting international trade in industrial wood and environmental management of tropical forests. The Tropical Forestry Action Plan, prepared under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, puts forward five priority areas aimed at: forestry land use planning, forestry-based industrial development, fuelwood and energy planning, conservation of tropical forest ecosystems and institutional support for better forestry management.

16. There have been significant changes in weather patterns as a result in part of loss of forests and vegetation cover. This has reduced river flows and lake levels and also lowered agricultural productivity. Irrigation has greatly improved arability in many areas of uncertain, or inadequate, rainfall. It has also been playing a vital role in the Green Revolution. Inappropriate irrigation, however, has wasted water, washed out nutrients and, through salinization and alkalinization, damaged the productivity of millions of hectares. Globally, salinization alone may be removing as much land from production as the land being irrigated, and about half of the land under surface irrigation may be saline or waterlogged. Excessive use of ground water for irrigation has resulted in lower water tables and semi-arid conditions.

17. Fisheries potential has not yet been tapped sufficiently or in such ways as to ensure sustainable yields, particularly in the developing coastal States, which do not possess the necessary infrastructure, technology or trained manpower to develop and manage fisheries in their exclusive economic zones. Excessive fishing activities have led to overexploitation of several important fish stocks and the exhaustion of some. By the year 2000, annual fish supplies may fall short of demand by about 10 to 15 million tons. Regional agreements on co-ordination of national fishing policies for licensing procedures, catch reporting, monitoring and surveillance have begun to consider sustainability of yields and use of appropriate technology. The World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development[39] established a framework and programmes of action for fisheries management.

18. Freshwater fish farming and aquaculture now produce annually about 8 million tons of fish. In Europe and in South and South-East Asia, aquaculture has made important strides. Whether as part of a traditional way of supplementing farm incomes and protein intake or as an industry, carefully practised aquaculture holds great promise for integrated environmental management and rural development in many countries.

19. The use of high-yielding seed varieties has multiplied agricultural output but has led to a reduction in the genetic diversity of crops and an increase in their vulnerability to diseases and pests. The emerging technology of direct gene transfer, or transfer of the symbiotic nitrogen-fixing

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[38] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 29 August-9 September 1977* (A/CONF.74/36), chap. I.

[39] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the FAO World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development, Rome, 27 June-6 July 1984*.

capacity of leguminous crops to cereals, can greatly increase production and reduce costs. Also, the spread of gene banks, through the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources, and the work of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology should improve the prospects for genetic diversity, and thereby enhance agricultural productivity.

20. Overuse of pesticides has polluted water and soil, damaging the ecology of agriculture and creating hazards for human and animal health. Pesticides have to be used to increase agricultural production, but their indiscriminate use has destroyed natural predators and other non-target species and increased resistance in target pests. More than 400 insect species are believed to be resistant to pesticides and their number is increasing.

21. Use of chemical fertilizers per capita has increased fivefold between 1950 and 1983. In some countries excessive use of fertilizers, along with household and industrial effluents, has caused eutrophication of lakes, canals, irrigation reservoirs, and even coastal seas through runoffs of nitrogen compounds and phosphates. Ground water has also been polluted by nitrates in many places, and nitrate levels in rivers have risen steadily over the last two decades. Degradation of the quality of surface and ground water, caused by chemicals, including nitrates, has been a significant problem in developed and developing countries alike.

22. In North America, Western Europe and some other areas, food surpluses have accumulated as a result in part of farm price subsidization. The push to produce more in response to incentives, coupled with excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides, has led to degradation and soil erosion in some countries. Similarly, export subsidization of food grains by some countries has undermined agricultural exports of some others, and also led to environmental neglect of farmland. In some countries, however, there is a trend towards reducing the scale of farming, encouraging organic farming, restoring the natural beauty of the countryside and diversifying the rural economy.

23. In the developing countries, farmers receive too little for their produce, and production is thereby discouraged. City dwellers often buy food at subsidized prices, and peasants may receive only a fraction of the market price. In countries where farmers have begun to receive better prices for their produce, agricultural production has increased and soil and water management has improved. When equitable agricultural prices are accompanied by technical assistance for environmental management of farming, they can help improve the quality of life in the countryside as well as in cities, partly by stemming the flow of rural-urban migration. Upward adjustment of food prices is, however, a politically sensitive issue, especially in situations of low resource productivity, low income, large-scale unemployment and slow economic growth.

2. *Goal and recommended action*

24. *Goal:* The achievement of food security without resource depletion or environmental degradation, and restoration of the resource base where environmental damage has been occurring.

25. *Recommended action:*

(*a*) Policies of Governments for using agricultural land, forests and water resources should take into account degradation trends as well as evaluation of potentials. Agricultural policies should vary from region to region to reflect different regional needs, encouraging farmers to adopt practices that are ecologically sustainable in their own areas and promote national food security. Local communities should be involved in the design and implementation of such policies;

(*b*) Policy distortions that have caused undue pressures on marginal lands, or taken away prime farmland for urbanization, or led to environmental neglect of natural resources, have to be identified and eliminated;

(*c*) Governments should design and implement regulatory measures, as well as taxation and price policies and incentives, aimed at ensuring that the right of owning agricultural land carries an obligation to sustain its productivity. Long-term agricultural credits should require farmers to undertake soil conservation practices, including keeping a portion of land fallow, where appropriate;

(*d*) Governments should promote equity in means for food production and in distribution. Governments should design and implement comprehensive agrarian reforms to improve the levels of living of farm workers who lack land. Governments should take decisive action to turn the terms of trade in favour of farmers, through pricing policy and government expenditure reallocation;

(*e*) Governments should ascertain direct and indirect environmental impacts of alternative crop, forestry and land use patterns. Fiscal and trade policies should be based on such environmental assessments. Governments should give priority to establishing a national policy and to creating or strengthening institutions to restore areas where natural factors and land use practices have reduced productivity;

(*f*) In the national development plans and agricultural programmes of countries experiencing desertification, dryland rehabilitation and management have to figure prominently. Better systems of early warning against drought and other dryland disasters have to be developed, with the World Meteorological Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme and the relevant regional organizations playing appropriate roles;

(*g*) Sound forest policies should be based on an analysis of the capacity of the forests and the land under them to perform various functions. Programmes to conserve forest resources should start with the local people. Contracts covering forest use will have to be negotiated or renegotiated to ensure sustainability. Clear-cutting of large forest areas should be avoided and replanting of logged forestry areas should be required. Portions of forests should be designated as protected areas to conserve soil, water, wildlife and genetic resources in their natural habitat;

(*h*) Social and economic costs of deforestation, including clear-cutting, have to be estimated and reported on in relation to the periodic national reporting on the economic performance of forestry. Similarly, the damage costs of waterlogging and salinization have to be reported in conjunction with the reporting on irrigation and agricultural production. The loss of land to deserts and its consequences for food production, trade, employment and income have to be made part of the annual reporting on economic growth. Economic policies and planning have to reflect such environmental accounting;

(*i*) In areas experiencing deforestation and lack of forest resources, economic and other incentives should be introduced to manage forests and woody vegetation from an environmental standpoint and to promote tree nurseries, tree farming and fuelwood plantations. Local communities should be encouraged to take major responsibility for such undertakings;

(*j*) Projects should be designed and implemented to promote afforestation, agro-forestry systems, water management and soil conservation measures, such as land contour-levelling and terracing, in areas of environmental stress. Such projects should respond to the needs of the local people for food, fodder and fuel, while increasing the long-term productivity of natural resources. Environmental improvement schemes should become a regular part of national relief, rural employment and income-support schemes to sustain development in regions prone to drought or other environmental stress;

(*k*) Within the framework of a national water policy, which should facilitate an intersectoral and integrated approach to water development and use, technical, economic and organizational means have to be geared to improving efficiency of water use in farming and animal husbandry. Emphasis on ground-water storage in drylands should improve assurance of water availability. Improvements in water application techniques to minimize wastage, co-ordination of farming patterns with water supply, and such pricing of water as would cover the cost of its collection, storage and supply should be introduced to conserve water in scarcity areas;

(*l*) In the choice of technology and the scale of irrigation environmental costs and benefits should be taken into account. Decentralized and small-scale irrigation have to receive special attention. Proper drainage to prevent salinization and waterlogging has to accompany irrigation. Development assistance has to play a vital role in improving productivity of existing irrigation, reducing its environmental damage and adapting it to the needs of small-scale, diversified agriculture;

(*m*) The traditional rights of subsistence farmers, particularly shifting cultivators, pastoralists, and nomads, must be protected from encroachment. Provision of infrastructure, services and information should help modernize nomadic life-styles without damaging their traditionally harmonious relationships with ecosystems. Programmes of land clearance and resettlement should be based on an assessment of their environmental, along with their social and economic, impacts. Agro-industry, mining and schemes of geographical dispersal of settlements should also aim at improving environmental conditions in rural areas;

(*n*) Public education, information campaigns, technical assistance, training, legislation, standard setting and incentives should be oriented toward encouraging the use of organic matter in agriculture. The use of fertilizers and pesticides has to be guided, *inter alia*, through training, awareness building and appropriate price policies, so as to establish integrated nutrient supply systems responsive to environmental impacts. Similarly, subsidies, which have led to the overuse or abuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, have to be phased out;

(*o*) Decentralized storage facilities, with the upgrading of traditional methods to ensure protection of stored grains, should receive attention in the planning of support services for rural and agricultural development;

(*p*) Where the agricultural frontier has extended in an uncontrolled manner, Governments should make special efforts to expand the area under woodland and nature reserves;

(*q*) Satellite imagery, aerial photography and geographical information systems of assessing and monitoring should be deployed to establish natural resource data bases. Such data should be made available, freely or at a nominal charge, to the countries in need. The United Nations Environment Programme should co-ordinate international programmes in this field. Such data collection and their socio-economic analyses should facilitate the design and implementation of land use and natural resource development plans, and improve international co-operation in the environmental management of transboundary natural resources;

(*r*) In international co-operation, priority should be given to schemes aimed at strengthening skills and institutional capabilities in the developing countries in fields such as applied genetics, agro-forestry, organic recycling, integrated pest management, crop rotation, drainage, soil-conserving ploughing, sand-dune stabilization, small-scale irrigation and environmentally sound management of fresh-water systems;

(*s*) Biotechnology, including tissue culture, conversion of biomass into useful produce, micro-electronics and information technology, should be deployed, after assessing carefully their environmental impacts and cost effectiveness, with a view to promoting environmental management of agriculture. Governments should enhance the access of farmers to such technologies through national policies and international co-operation. Research should be intensified on new technologies urgently needed in regions which have unreliable rainfall, uneven topography and poor soils. Governments should also set up targets for the development of cadres of professionals specializing in environmental management of soil, water and forests and in biotechnology with a multi-disciplinary and integrated outlook;

(*t*) Aquaculture should be developed to the fullest, where possible in conjunction with farming, using low-cost, simple, labour-intensive technology. Co-operation for environmental management of marine living resources and fisheries should be intensified, through technical assistance as well as conventions and agreements;

(*u*) Because of women's important role in agriculture in many developing countries, they should be provided with adequate education and training opportunities. They should also have the necessary power to take decisions regarding agriculture and forestry programmes;

(*v*) Distortions in the structure of the world food market should be minimized, and the focus of production should be shifted to food deficit countries. In developed countries incentive systems should be changed to discourage overproduction and foster improved soil and water management. Governments must recognize that all parties lose through protectionist barriers, and redesign trade and tax policies using environmental and economic criteria;

(*w*) International agreements should be concluded in respect of agricultural price policies, with a view to minimizing waste and mismanagement of food and natural resources in agriculture. Such agreements should aim at bringing about an international division of labour in agriculture in conformity with the long-term capabilities of countries in agricultural production. In this context, consideration should be given to strengthening the work of the World Food Programme through the establishment of a world food bank from which countries could draw food supplies in emergency situations;

(*x*) Special attention should be given to protection and careful development of wetlands, particularly in view of their long-term economic value;

(*y*) Sustainable exploitation of living wild resources should receive special consideration in the light of its contribution to achieving food security.

C. ENERGY

1. *Issue and outlook*

26. *Issue:* There are vast disparities in the patterns of energy consumption. Accelerated economic growth and growing populations require a rapid expansion in energy production and consumption. Major problems in this regard include: depletion of the supplies of, and inadequate access to, fuelwood, and environmental impacts of fossil energy production, transmission and use, for example, acidification of the environment, accumulation of greenhouse gases and consequent climatic change. Although energy is crucial to the development process, there has been little concerted action to balance environmental imperatives and energy demands.

27. *Outlook:* About three fourths of the world's energy consumption is in the form of fossil fuels: oil, coal and natural gas. The remainder is supplied mainly by biomass, hydropower and nuclear power. The main problems caused by fossil fuel use are: air pollution; acidification of soil, fresh water and forests; and climatic change, especially warming of the atmosphere. The costs of controlling these problems and of dealing with their environmental and health impacts have been enormous. New and renewable sources of energy, including solar, wind, ocean and geothermal, are being developed but are unlikely to make a significant contribution during the rest of this century.

28. International oil prices are fluctuating. The immediate economic impact of lower prices has been significant, yet the momentum of efforts to improve energy efficiency and to develop alternatives for fossil fuels, which began in the wake of high oil prices, may decline.

29. Though developing countries account for about one third of the world's energy consumption, many of them do not have adequate access to energy. Most of them depend on oil imports and on biomass and animal energy. Wood, which provides energy to about half of the world's people, is becoming scarce, and overcutting has devastated the environment. Some countries have made progress in developing biogas while improving the environment, but the potential of biogas remains largely untapped. Given the needs of industrialization and the trends of population growth, energy needs will increase tremendously during the coming decades. If energy efficiency measures are not put in place, it will not be possible to meet those needs.

30. Many countries have made efforts to control air pollution by setting standards and introducing appropriate equipment in factories as well as automobiles, and by developing clean technologies for cooking, space heating, industrial processes and power generation. But attempts to deal with urban and industrial air pollution have often effectively transported the problem, for example, in the form of acid deposition, to other areas and countries. At least 5 to 6 per cent of the European forests may have already died because of acidification. As a first step, some European countries have agreed on a technical co-operation programme to monitor and control long-range transmission of some air pollutants. Reducing emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, however, is rather costly, although effective reduction technologies have been introduced in some countries. On the other hand, no effective technologies exist to control carbon dioxide accumulation, which can markedly change climate. Moreover, available technology is not being fully utilized. The difficulty is to determine up to what level the damage costs of polluting fossil fuels should be accepted and how much to invest in scientific research to develop clean technologies.

31. Energy is often used in wasteful ways. The costs of this waste are being borne by all, but mostly by the poor. Moreover, part of these costs are being transferred to children, future generations and other countries. Several countries have experimented successfully over the last decade with conservation of energy for domestic use, improved efficiency of energy in industry and agriculture and adoption of energy mixes to minimize environmental damage. In some countries the nature of industrial growth has been changing in ways which economize on energy, for example, rapid growth of electronic, recreation and service industries. Consequently, there has been a noticeable delinking of economic growth from increase in energy consumption. Energy savings, renewable sources and new technologies can reduce energy consumption while maintaining the momentum of economic growth.

32. While oil exploration and coal mining have received great attention, the potential of natural gas has not been realized. Considerable quantities are being wasted in the absence of necessary infrastructure and investment. The world also has a relatively untapped capacity to develop hydropower. In the past, environmental planning has not received adequate attention in hydropower development. Decentralized small-scale hydropower schemes are not yet used on a significant scale, although they may be capable of providing economical, efficient and environmentally sound sources of energy.

33. Nuclear energy is widely used as a source of electricity, and the International Atomic Energy Agency has formulated guidelines to ensure that it is developed and used safely. The problems associated with it include the risk of accidental contamination, which can spread quickly over long distances, and the safe handling and disposal of radioactive wastes, including decommissioned nuclear reactors.

2. *Goal and recommended action*

34. *Goal:* The provision of sufficient energy at reasonable cost, notably by increasing access to energy substantially in the developing countries, to meet current and expanding needs in ways that minimize environmental degradation and risks, conserve non-renewable sources of energy and realize the full potential of renewable sources of energy.

35. *Recommended action:*

(*a*) Governments' energy plans should systematically take into account environmental requirements. Energy efficiency policies coupled with environmentally sound energy production and appropriate energy mixes should be pursued to achieve sustainable energy consumption patterns. National efforts should be supported by international co-operation, especially scientific research, establishment of standards and transfer of technology and information;

(*b*) Energy pricing, taxation, trade and other policies should take into account the environmental costs of all forms of energy. Subsidies for fossil fuels should be progressively phased out. Private enterprise, consumers and government institutions should be provided with economic incentives to make greater use of renewable sources of energy. Where needed, international co-operation should facilitate the exploration for and environmentally sound production of energy;

(*c*) Information should be made available on the harmful environmental impacts of intensive use of fossil fuels. Urban and industrial air pollution, accumulation of greenhouse gases and the attendant climatic change, as well as transfrontier transport of air pollutants in all regions must receive urgent attention, including monitoring by appropriate methods. Standards must be set and enforced within and among countries, and conventions and agreements should be concluded to deal with these problems. In this context, the "polluter pays principle" should be accepted. Governments should ensure that clean technologies are put into practice on a wider scale than in the past at the local level. The United Nations system, in conjunction with other intergovernmental bodies, should improve access to information on renewable sources of energy and on efficient energy use;

(*d*) In view of the significance of fuelwood, national programmes of afforestation and of environmental management of woodlands should receive increased resources. Agro-forestry programmes, tree plantations and village woodlots should receive special encouragement in countries experiencing fuelwood deficit. Commercial cutting of fuelwood should be subjected to rigorous scrutiny and control, in view of its environmental costs. Application of fuel-efficient stoves and charcoal should be encouraged. Pricing of fuelwood should be guided by the consideration of sustaining supplies consistent with needs;

(*e*) As biogas can be an important source of energy, the existing technology for the use of agricultural, animal and human wastes should be applied more widely by means of incentives and guidance. Technical co-operation among developing countries should play a vital part in this process, bearing in mind its sanitation and agricultural benefits;

(*f*) Decisions on large-scale hydropower projects should be guided by analysis of social costs and benefits in the light of likely environmental impacts. Small-scale hydropower schemes should receive particular attention since they could facilitate simultaneous attainment of environmental, economic and social objectives;

(*g*) Renewable energy sources should receive high priority and should be applied on a wider scale than in the past, giving full consideration to their environmental impacts. Technologies to develop renewable sources of energy, such as wind, geo-thermal and especially solar, should receive particular attention. International co-operation should facilitate this process;

(*h*) International co-operation should aim at the creation of a régime for the safe production and use of nuclear energy, as well as the safe handling of radioactive waste, taking into account, through appropriate mechanisms including prior consultations, the interests and concerns of countries that have decided not to produce nuclear energy, in particular concerns regarding the siting of nuclear plants close to their borders. This régime should extend globally to encompass observance of comparable standards and procedures on management of reactors and the sharing of information and technology for nuclear safety. The Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency[40] should be complemented by bilateral and subregional agreements and should also lead to technical co-operation among countries on environmental management of nuclear energy.

D. INDUSTRY

1. *Issue and outlook*

36. *Issue:* Industrial development brings obvious benefits, but it frequently entails damage to the environment and to human health. The main negative impacts are: wasteful use and depletion of scarce natural resources; air, water and soil pollution; congestion, noise and squalor; accumulation of hazardous wastes; and accidents with significant environmental consequences. Industrialization patterns and the consequent exploitation of natural resources and environmental degradation have been markedly unbalanced. The prospect for accelerated, yet environmentally sound, world industrial development is slim in the absence of concerted international action.

37. *Outlook:* Although some efforts to deal with environmental problems of industry have been made, negative impacts will grow in magnitude if not addressed methodically now. A promising trend is the steadily growing awareness of industrial environmental risks throughout the world. While this awareness increasingly informs and influences public policy, environmental knowledge remains as yet markedly uneven. In the absence of mechanisms for the unhindered sharing of environmental knowledge, Governments and industry may import hazardous materials and allow establishment of processes discarded elsewhere. Inadequate knowledge at the grassroots level of changes in the environment, and of their causes as well as economic implications, impedes participation of the concerned people in decision-making on siting of industrial plants and choice of industrial technology.

38. Natural resources have been used wastefully in industry. Recently, a number of countries have made significant progress in developing and adopting low-waste and clean industrial technologies and in recovering as well as recycling scarce industrial raw materials. New materials and processing technologies have made it possible to save raw materials and energy resources and to reduce environmental stress. Nevertheless, in many countries resource-intensive processes persist in the absence of suitable policies and access to proper technology.

39. Uncontrolled industrial practices have led to unacceptably high levels of harmful or toxic substances in the air; the pollution of rivers, lakes, coastal waters and soil; the destruction of forests; and the accumulation of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases which threaten to cause climatic changes, including a global warming of the atmosphere. Sea levels may rise considerably as a result. Industrial production and emission of chlorofluorocarbons threaten a significant depletion of the ozone layer, leading to increased ultraviolet radiation.

40. Recently, there has been an increase in the seriousness of industrial accidents, particularly in the chemicals industry. Even in the developed countries, the state of preparedness to meet such contingencies has been inadequate. Also, frameworks for international co-operation in such situations have been lacking. A crucial problem has been the lack of timely warning and of full sharing of information on the nature and magnitude of the hazards at local and regional levels.

41. With industrial growth and spread, the transport, storage and disposal of chemical, toxic and radioactive wastes will pose an increasingly serious challenge. The "polluter pays principle" has been applied with good results in some countries, but in many others it is still not applied at all, so that the source of environmental damage often is not held accountable for the harm caused. In the pursuit of rapid industrialization, some polluting industries may be relocated from other countries. As many developing countries do not possess the technical or institutional capability to analyse or monitor environmental implications of industrial processes, products or wastes, they are vulnerable to industrial environmental damage.

42. Many developed countries have successfully applied technology, policies and institutional and legislative frameworks to deal with industrial pollution. Several have succeeded in innovating or applying low-waste or clean technologies. The Industry and Environment Office of the United Nations Environment Programme has produced publications with extensive and detailed information on environmentally sound technologies in specific industries. Thus, although environmental hazards of industrial processes, products and wastes persist, there is available considerable experience, expertise and technology to prevent industrial accidents and implement environmentally responsible practices.

43. Technical innovation has opened up promising opportunities for achieving mutually supportive economic and environmental objectives. Properly guided technology can transform patterns of industrialization and improve the international division of labour. Innovation in micro-electronics and opto-electronics has revolutionized information and communications industries and could lead to geographical dispersal of industry. These innovations hold promise for developing countries suffering from the twin problems of excessive industrial concentration in urban areas and relative neglect of rural areas.

44. In the decades ahead, the developing countries will depend more and more on industry, including processing of their own raw materials, for incomes and employment. In contrast, in some developed countries, the pattern of industry is changing in the direction of knowledge-intensive, energy-saving, and materials-saving activities. Moreover, leisure and service industries have begun to play a significant part in this change.

45. Countries have been coming together to forge agreements on preventive measures to contain global, regional and transfrontier environmental impacts of industrial products and processes. Examples of this encouraging trend include: conventions and protocols for the control of land-based sources of marine pollution within the frameworks of various regional seas programmes; the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the evolving international consensus on the control of emission of chlorofluorocarbons; the Convention on Long-range Trans-

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[40] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Final Document, Resolutions and Conventions adopted by the first special session of the General Conference, 24-26 September 1986*, sects. I-IV.

boundary Air Pollution and its Co-operative Programme for the Monitoring and Evaluation of Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe; and the Cairo Guidelines and Principles for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes,[34] sponsored by the United Nations Environment Programme. Such international co-operation can extend into many areas of industrial environmental management and many geographical regions. Moreover, industry itself, following the World Industry Conference on Environmental Management convened in 1984 by the United Nations Environment Programme, is increasingly ready to undertake environmental responsibilities.

2. *Goal and recommended action*

46. *Goal:* Sustained improvements in levels of living in all countries, especially the developing countries, through industrial development that prevents or minimizes environmental damage and risks.

47. *Recommended action:*

(*a*) Governments should implement policies to assist in the transition of economies characterized by the wasteful use of natural resources and raw materials and dependence on their export, to environmentally sound industrial development. National efforts to plan and implement environmentally sound industrial policies should be intensified. Governments should introduce incentive schemes to help establish facilities for recovery and recycling of scarce raw materials. The transfer of industrial technology and skills from developed to developing countries to arrest environmental degradation associated with industry should be internationally supported. The United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Economic Commission for Europe and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should intensify efforts in this direction;

(*b*) Governments should introduce programmes to monitor air, soil, fresh water and coastal pollution from industrial emissions and effluents, and hazardous industrial activities, where such programmes do not already exist;

(*c*) Governments should establish and enforce environmental standards, and should provide fiscal and other incentives to industry for the retro-fitting of equipment for pollution control. They should also ensure penalties for non-compliance, in conformity with the "polluter pays principle". International organizations should co-operate with Governments in establishing global or regional standards;

(*d*) Governments should require periodic reports by industries on measures implemented to protect and improve the environment, especially those industries involving high environmental and health risks;

(*e*) Industrial enterprises should carry out environmental impact and social cost-benefit analyses prior to the siting and design of industrial plants. Governments should ensure that such analyses are carried out and made public. Governmental policies should facilitate the location of industries in areas which would relieve urban congestion and encourage rural development. Industries which use each other's products and wastes should be located near each other;

(*f*) Governments and industrial enterprises should be receptive to the views of citizen groups, community associations, labour organizations and professional and scientific bodies in arriving at and implementing decisions on industrial siting, design and technologies to meet the environmental, economic and social needs of the people;

(*g*) Chambers of commerce and federations of industry should collaborate actively in implementing emissions standards and pollution control measures. They should establish mechanisms to bridge the gap in environmental management knowledge and capabilities among their members. Such co-operation should also be encouraged among small-scale producers;

(*h*) Transnational corporations should comply with the environmental legislation of the host country, while respecting similar legislation of the home country. Legislation could include requirements for public environmental audits of the activities of transnational corporations and local enterprises. In accordance with proposed international codes of conduct, transnational corporations should establish progressively in the host countries the skills and technological capabilities needed for environmentally sound management of industry, even in the absence of legislation on desirable environmental standards;

(*i*) International industrial collaboration, like national industry, should be subjected to environmental impact assessments;

(*j*) Countries, especially developing countries, should, as a matter of urgency, design and implement research, training and manpower-planning programmes to strengthen the management of hazardous industrial processes and wastes;

(*k*) International organizations, including the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Meteorological Organization and the International Labour Organisation, and intergovernmental organizations, such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, should ensure that their programmes will progressively strengthen the capacities of the developing countries for designing and implementing industrial operations along environmentally sound lines. They should also assist in establishing or strengthening information services on environmental and health implications of industrial processes, products and wastes. In addition, access of the developing countries to information and data on environmentally benign technologies should be promoted, including risk management techniques;

(*l*) International co-operation for the monitoring of the accumulation of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases and of their impacts on climate and sea levels must be strengthened to encompass both the conclusion of international agreements and the formulation of industrial strategies to mitigate the environmental, economic, and social impacts of potential changes. Intergovernmental negotiations, based on the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, should lead to agreements on the reduction of ozone-depleting substances;

(*m*) Within the framework of their existing legal and technical activities, United Nations organizations, especially the United Nations Environment Programme, in closer co-operation with regional organizations, should progressively establish international agreements and monitoring mechanisms to deal with spills and other industrial accidents, particularly chemical; to control the transportation, storage, management and disposal of hazardous industrial wastes; and to settle disputes involving damages and claims for compensation. United Nations and regional organizations should encourage Governments to extend the "polluter pays principle" to transboundary problems;

(*n*) The International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals programme of the United Nations Environment Programme should maintain and improve its assistance to Governments in assessing whether producing, marketing, distributing or disposing of any industrial substances, including chemicals and wastes, are potentially damaging to health and environment.

E. HEALTH AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

1. *Issue and outlook*

48. *Issue:* Despite considerable advances in dealing with problems of health and human settlements, the environmental basis for further improving the situation is deteriorating. Inadequate shelter and basic amenities, rural underdevelopment, overcrowded cities and urban decay, lack of access to clean water, poor sanitation and other environmental deficiencies continue to cause widespread disease and death, ill health and intolerable living conditions in many parts of the world. Poverty, malnutrition and ignorance compound these problems.

49. *Outlook:* Human ability to prevent disease has grown greatly over the last few decades, mainly owing to scientific achievements and better access to sanitation, clean water and safe waste disposal. In many developed countries better living conditions have helped prevent disease and have enhanced average life expectancy. In the developing countries, however, achievements have lagged behind what is technically feasible.

50. More than 4 million children under the age of five die of diarrhoea in the developing countries annually. Even when it does not cause death, diarrhoea saps vitality and stops physical and mental growth. Malaria is another water-borne disease which infects about 100 million annually. Typhoid and cholera are similarly endemic in the developing countries. Bilharzia and river blindness are other common diseases caused by mismanagement of water. Sleeping sickness, caused by the tsetse fly, effectively denies the use of vast tracts of land in Africa for pastoral or settlements development. The burning of coal, oil, wood, dung and agricultural wastes build up dangerous concentrations of toxic gases in houses and factories, and chronic heart and lung diseases, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma are the result.

51. In warm, humid countries where storage is inadequate, aflatoxins in food cause liver cancer. On the other hand, over-use of fertilizer has caused excessive nitrate levels in ground water, endangering children's health, and nitrate run-offs have led to eutrophication of surface waters and contamination of shellfish. Phosphates in fertilizer have caused high concentrations of cadmium in food. Further, pesticides, herbicides and fungicides pose a direct threat to health in the rural areas when their use is not properly guided. Over-use of pesticides has also led to high levels of pesticide residue in food.

52. About a billion people do not have adequate shelter, and millions practically live on the streets. By the year 2000, about 2 billion people, or 40 per cent of the developing countries' population, will live in cities

and towns, thereby putting pressure on city planners and Governments. Most developing countries already do not have the resources required to provide housing and services to the people who need them. The influx of refugees in some developing countries has exacerbated health, shelter and environmental conditions. Also, where rural settlements are widely dispersed, health, housing and infrastructural services become practically unattainable.

53. About one third of all city and town dwellers in the developing countries live in slums and shanties, with no help or infrastructural support whatever, and often under adverse conditions. The inexorable trend towards urbanization will ensure that by the year 2000, 15 of the world's 20 largest urban metropolitan areas will be in the developing countries. Simultaneously, rural environmental degradation reinforces migration to urban areas even when people are unable to earn incomes high enough to ensure decent housing and there is no prospect of meeting their infrastructural needs.

54. There are three main environmental aspects of urbanization: characteristics of the dwelling—living space, ventilation, sanitation, water supply, waste disposal, recreation space, domestic energy; ambient environmental situation—air pollution, water pollution, environmental risks and hazards, noise, stress and crime; and environment of the area surrounding the urban centres—deforestation, soil erosion, changes in microclimate. Between a quarter and a half of all urban residents in the developing countries live in unhealthy and degraded dwellings. Consequently, diarrhoea, dysentery and typhoid are common, and there are periodic outbreaks of cholera and hepatitis. Tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases spread easily in ill-ventilated, damp and crowded surroundings.

55. Excessive concentrations of industry and commerce in a few urban centres often reflect a dualistic development pattern, implying a relative neglect of rural and agricultural development. Concentrations of people, settlements and income and employment opportunities often become mutually reinforcing in such a situation. People continue to migrate to the urban areas even if their expected incomes are not high enough to ensure decent housing, or there is no prospect of their infrastructural needs being met. Thus, the problem of safe disposal of toxic and hazardous wastes, control of air and water pollution, collection and disposal of domestic wastes and provision of clean drinking water assume gigantic proportions, requiring enormous finance and great organizational and technical capabilities. Photochemical smog, oxides of nitrogen and sulphur, hydrocarbons, lead, mercury, cadmium poisoning, carbon monoxide, polychlorinated biphenyls, asbestos and other particulate matter along with the respiratory and gastroenteritic diseases and malnutrition, cause serious damage to public health. The consequent stress of living in such conditions contributes to social tensions and outbreaks of violence and unrest. When industrial accidents or natural disasters occur, loss of life and human suffering follow on a large scale because of the congestion, lack of organizational and technical capacities and vulnerability.

56. Heavy urban concentrations have also placed excessive demands on natural resources and polluted and degraded surrounding areas. High land prices have caused good agricultural land to be used for construction and speculation. Urban firewood demand has led to widespread deforestation, soil erosion and even changes in micro-climate.

57. The congestion of settlements near factories multiplies the health risks of chemicals production in the developing countries. The accumulation of toxic wastes and their inappropriate disposal similarly endanger the health of millions. Awareness of the risks to human health posed by environmental contamination has increased greatly. Such risks arise partly through an absence of environmental regulation and management capability. Most developed countries have succeeded in reducing environmental pollution and its risks and impacts. International co-operation has also progressed on several fronts: national programmes launched under the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, the World Health Organization/United Nations Children's Fund Programme on Primary Health Care, the Onchocerciasis Control Programme in Africa in the Volta River basin, the United Nations Environment Programme/World Health Organization/International Labour Organisation International Programme on Chemical Safety, the dissemination of information on chemicals of environmental concern through the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals of the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its accompanying technical guidelines, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/United Nations Environment Programme Panel of Experts on Integrated Pest Control, the United Nations Development Programme/World Bank/World Health Organization Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases, the World Health Organization/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/United Nations Environment Programme Panel of Experts on Environmental Management of Disease Vector Control, the specification of radiation dose limits by the International Commission on Radiological Protection, and the two recent international Conventions adopted under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency on exchange of information and assistance in the event of a nuclear accident,[40] are some examples.

2. *Goal and recommended action*

58. *Goal:* The provision of improved shelter with access to essential amenities in a clean and secure setting conducive to health and to the prevention of environment-related diseases, which would, at the same time, alleviate serious environmental degradation.

59. *Recommended action:*

(*a*) Governments should make health and settlements development an integral part of environmental management of natural resources and geographically balanced development. They should address systematically the issue of equity in development to ensure provision of basic health, housing and amenities for their people;

(*b*) International co-operation should be intensified in the field of scientific research to deal with the environmental conditions underlying tropical diseases;

(*c*) Rural development, including natural resources management and provision of drinking water and sanitation, should receive systematic attention in public policies. Governments should design and implement, with the participation of the communities concerned, integrated programmes to improve water supply and management, sanitation and waste disposal;

(*d*) Governments should set targets at national, provincial and district levels for such priority areas as housing, access to clean water and sanitation and control of air pollution in urban areas;

(*e*) To reduce adverse environmental impacts of transportation, especially in highly populated areas, Governments should give priority to facilitating commuting between residential and working areas, enforcing emission standards for vehicles, encouraging fuel efficiency and improving traffic management policies and urban planning;

(*f*) Intermediate-sized towns should receive particular attention in programmes of industrial and settlement development;

(*g*) Governments should create an "enabling environment", in which the creativity and resources of people are mobilized to improve the health conditions, shelter and environmental information at local levels. This should include collection and disposal of domestic, agricultural and human wastes, land use planning, area development and self-help construction. Efforts should be made to encourage the participation of the private sector and non-governmental organizations;

(*h*) Industrial, agricultural, energy, irrigation and land development and resettlement projects should include a component which addresses environmental and health impacts, including risk assessment, which, in turn, should be influential in guiding the location, scale and choice of technology for the projects. Regulations should be established to prevent settlements development in high environmental-risk areas, such as those proximate to chemical or nuclear plants. Responsibility for enforcing such regulations should be shared with the private sector;

(*i*) Primary and occupational education should include information on the environment. The mass media should regularly make available information and know-how to enable people to improve sanitation, waste disposal and drinking water quality. Deterrents and incentives should be introduced at local levels to encourage people to keep their immediate environment healthy;

(*j*) Scientific research should be geared to the immediate improvement of the health and environmental situation of degraded settlements. Technologies for the safe disposal of wastes with minimum use of water in arid and semi-arid areas, improvement of water quality, reuse of waste water and harvesting of rain should be developed. The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund should intensify efforts to promote the application of such technologies in the developing countries;

(*k*) Urban planning should receive priority attention, together with the rational management of natural resources. Staffing, finance and organizational efforts should reflect the high priority given to this issue. Urban centres should systematically provide areas to meet the needs of various income categories, for industry, business, recreation and open spaces. Technical co-operation in this field has to expand greatly under the leadership of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);

(*l*) Countries hosting a large number of refugees should receive more international assistance through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other bodies to improve environmental conditions of refugee settlements.

F. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

1. *Issue and outlook*

60. *Issue:* Inequalities in international economic relations, coupled with inappropriate economic policies in many developed and developing countries alike, continue to affect adversely sustainable development and cause environmental degradation. Deteriorating terms of trade, chronic trade deficits, which are partly caused by growing protectionism, heavy debt-service payments, and inadequate financial flows have made it very difficult to allocate resources to environmental protection and improvement, particularly in developing countries. Specific problems include: insufficient consideration of environmental impacts in development co-operation; insufficient control of trade in scarce natural resources and hazardous substances; and transnational investment and transfer of technology without adequate observance of environmental standards or information on environmental management.

61. *Outlook:* Awareness of the environmental aspects of international economic relations has increased, but it has not yet found adequate expression in institutional practices and national policies.

62. Development co-operation projects have not helped build significantly national capabilities to avert environmental disasters. The environmental damage resulting from the execution of some large-scale projects is now better understood than in the past. There is also a growing awareness of the need for additional resources to rehabilitate degraded environments.

63. Long-term declines in commodity prices, coupled with their inequity and instability, have adversely affected environmental management of natural resources. Furthermore, these prices do not fully reflect the environmental costs of depletion of the resource base. Good quality land, fishing areas and other natural resources are being overworked, and tropical forests are being encroached upon in order to achieve additional income. The substitution of export crops in place of subsistence crops has displaced small farmers and pastoralists from good quality land and has led to excessive pressures on marginal land and natural resources.

64. There is a growing awareness of the hazards associated with trade in chemicals, pesticides and some other products, but international practices for controlling the transport of hazardous chemical goods do not yet provide for a systematic consideration of the environment.

65. Mounting debt burdens, repayment obligations, austerity measures and reductions in financial flows to developing countries have endangered and, in some cases, blocked sustainable development, and this had had negative economic, environmental and social impacts.

66. Recent years have seen a sharp worsening of the international economic situation. Its impact has been particularly severe on developing countries. Lack of economic growth in developing countries could have devastating consequences.

2. *Goal and recommended action*

67. *Goal:* The establishment of an equitable system of international economic relations aimed at achieving continuing economic advancement for all States, based on principles recognized by the international community, in order to stimulate and sustain environmentally sound development, especially in developing countries.

68. *Recommended action:*

(*a*) In the ongoing search for concerted action to deal with international economic problems, the urgent need to improve the world environmental situation and to ensure a solid environmental foundation for sustainable development has to be recognized. Correcting the deteriorating terms of trade and stabilizing international commodity prices at equitable levels, through international commodity agreements such as the Integrated Programme on Commodities, in conjunction with appropriate environmental management practices in the producing countries, should play an important role in this regard;

(*b*) Especially in situations of environmental stress, development co-operation should aim at long-term improvement of natural resource productivity and environmental health. Projects that focus on the alleviation of poverty and improve the environment should receive greater attention in development co-operation. Such co-operation has to increase substantially, keeping in view the growing need for environmental rehabilitation;

(*c*) Development co-operation institutions should increase significantly their assistance to the developing countries for environmental restoration, protection and improvement;

(*d*) Country programmes and policy papers prepared by multilateral and bilateral development co-operation institutions for allocation of aid resources should provide for analyses of the environmental needs of recipient countries, with particular focus on major problems, such as desertification, deforestation and pollution. Developing countries should be assisted where necessary in preparing environmental accounting and relating it to the reporting on national economic well-being;

(*e*) The system of appraising development co-operation projects should provide for assessments of environmental and socio-economic impacts of alternative designs and locations. Area development programmes, in particular, should seek to establish mutual support between environmental and socio-economic objectives. Development co-operation institutions should train their staff according to these objectives;

(*f*) Trade in hazardous industrial products, such as toxic chemicals and pesticides, and in some other products, such as pharmaceuticals, should be subjected to regulations to ensure sharing by the contracting parties, Governments and consumers of information on their environmental and health implications and on methods for their safe use and disposal. Labelling of products should be in local languages. Governments of the exporting as well as the importing countries should collaborate in this regard. They should also agree on the selection of chemicals for priority testing;

(*g*) International trade and commodity agreements should provide environmental safeguards, where applicable. They should also encourage producers to take a long-term view and provide for assistance for diversification programmes, where appropriate. Governments should study the environmental impacts of their trade practices and make the findings available to their agencies responsible for trade negotiations, which should take them into account. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade should develop and apply effective policies and instruments to integrate environment and development considerations in international trade;

(*h*) Environmentally related regulations and standards should not be used for protectionist purposes. The International Trade Centre should assist countries in meeting such requirements. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should make available information on such regulations and standards as they apply to commodities and manufactured products;

(*i*) Host Governments should institute policies and regulations to ensure sound environmental management of transnational investments. In agreements on transnational, including corporate, investments, Governments, through appropriate controls, should ensure that information and technology on environmental management will be provided specifying the responsibilities of the parties concerned. In accordance with the proposed code of conduct on transnational corporations of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, transnational corporations should implement programmes in the host countries to minimize the environmental hazards of their activities. These programmes should include training of personnel. The United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations should play a role in facilitating this process;

(*j*) The transfer of clean, low-waste and pollution-control technologies should be promoted through international co-operation. The possibility of making such technologies available at concessional prices to the countries in need should be explored. Governments of recipient countries should establish procedures for ascertaining the environmental implications of imported technologies;

(*k*) International financial institutions, while dealing with questions of structural adjustment in developing countries and world economic reform, should link short-term financial stabilization to sustainable development.

III. OTHER ISSUES OF GLOBAL CONCERN

69. This section discusses briefly the major environmental issues of global concern that have not been adequately dealt with in previous sections.

A. OCEANS AND SEAS

70. Oceans and seas are being polluted extensively. The rising pollution levels and degradation of coastal ecosystems threaten the life-support capacities of oceans and seas and undermine their role in the food chain. Efforts to monitor the state of oceans and seas, including those of the United Nations Environment Programme and other international organizations, confirm that there is cause for concern. This problem is particularly serious for coastal waters and semi-enclosed seas that border highly populated and industrialized zones. The situation will get much worse unless concerted action is undertaken now. The ongoing monitoring effort is far from comprehensive and, where it has advanced, it has not yet led to adequate change in the practices causing environmental damage.

71. The challenge is to control and decrease marine pollution, and establish or strengthen régimes of environmental management of oceans and seas through international co-operation and national action.

72. A comprehensive data base should be established over time on which action programmes to restore and preserve the environmental balance

in the world's oceans and seas can be based. Among others, the Global Environmental Monitoring System, Global Resource Information Data Base and the oceans and coastal areas programmes of the United Nations Environment Programme should intensify efforts towards this end.

73. Conventions and agreements to monitor and manage human activities with a view to ensuring environmental protection of the seas and oceans should be ratified and implemented by all concerned countries. Where such legal instruments do not exist, they should be negotiated. Governments should strengthen or introduce policies and measures aimed at preventing practices harmful to marine ecosystems and ensuring environmentally sound development of inland areas. Such policies and measures should include control of the discharge of industrial effluents and sewage, dumping of wastes, including hazardous and radioactive materials, disposal of hazardous residues and operational wastes from ships, incineration at sea, and oil spills from tankers and off-shore platforms. Environmentally sound land-based technology for the disposal of hazardous wastes should be developed and promoted. The United Nations Environment Programme should continue to collaborate in this work with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the International Maritime Organization, and other appropriate international organizations.

B. OUTER SPACE

74. Outer space has now become a recognized area of human activity. As activity in this area develops over the coming decades, sound management of outer space will become increasingly important. To this end, international co-operation exclusively for the peaceful use of outer space is essential, especially on the part of those countries that now have the capacity to undertake outer space activities.

75. All countries, in particular those with a major capacity to exploit the benefits of outer space, should create conditions, including specifically the maintenance of its non-militarization, for broad international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes. This should include the use of space technology to monitor the Earth's environment. The benefits of the peaceful use of outer space, including weather forecasting, remote sensing and medical benefits, should be made readily available to the world community, particularly through assistance to the developing countries.

C. BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

76. Traditional crop and livestock species are giving way to high-yielding varieties and breeds. As the genetic base of plants, animals and micro-organisms becomes narrower, some genetic material is being irretrievably lost at such a rate that the world could lose one tenth to one fifth of its 5 to 10 million species by the year 2000.

77. Over 100 countries are collaborating in the global programme co-ordinated by the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources for conserving crop genetic resources, and the global gene banks network contains over 1 million samples of crop germ plasm. Yet, in many countries, national efforts for conservation are still ill-organized and under-financed, and often do not attend systematically to the components of planning, training, education and research. International co-operation and technical assistance in this field should be further developed.

78. An international network of protected areas for conserving animal and plant genetic resources, encompassing about 10 per cent of the world's land area, should be established to reverse the trend towards depletion of species. Management plans for conserving ecosystems as reservoirs of species diversity have to be prepared.

79. Efforts to conserve crop genetic resources and the global data banks network have to be extended to cover adequately germ plasm with economic potential for providing food, fodder, fibres, waxes, oils, gums, medicines, energy and insecticides. *In situ* and *ex situ* components of conservation have to develop in a complementary manner in the light of the interdependence of nature conservation and genetic diversity.

80. Mechanisms should be established to provide information on rates of exploitation of genetic resources to facilitate selection of those to be conserved.

81. The gap between conservation of species and economic access to them should be bridged through maximum international co-operation. Agreements involving rights of possession of and access to genetic material, including research results, should facilitate such co-operation. Conserved genetic resources should be regarded as a common interest of mankind.

D. SECURITY AND ENVIRONMENT

82. The accumulation and deployment of weapons of war and destruction present very grave risks to the environment. The use of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, could bring about far-reaching, even irreversible, changes in the global environment.

83. The development and stockpiling of nuclear arms and delivery systems at current levels have made the human race technically capable of putting an end to its own existence. In addition, the growing capacity of some States to undertake deliberate manipulation of the environment represents an immense potential danger. If the material, financial and intellectual resources devoted to armaments were to be used to solve problems such as those of the human environment, food security and shelter, prospects for sustainable development would be considerably enhanced.

84. The World Charter for Nature proclaims that "Nature shall be secured against degradation caused by warfare or other hostile activities".[41] A comprehensive system of international security is essential in order to ensure that this declaration is implemented.

85. Progressive disarmament through détente, negotiation, and avoidance of the use of force as a means of resolving conflicts should be pursued to minimize the environmental risks associated with armed conflicts. Governments should continue to pursue, in relevant negotiating forums, efforts to ban weapons that have the effect of modifying the environment.

86. One of the roles of the United Nations Environment Programme is to promote environmentally sound development in harmony with peace and security, and towards this end, issues of disarmament and security, in so far as they relate to the environment, should continue to receive appropriate attention.

IV. INSTRUMENTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION

87. Sections I, II and III above largely sought to indicate how to deal effectively with environmental problems by addressing their policy sources. However, such actions need to be reinforced by the performance of certain overarching functions. This section deals with those functions.

A. ASSESSMENT

88. Environmental rehabilitation and management depend upon the availability of organized information on the state of the environment, its trends, and their relationship to social and economic factors. Decisions, however, continue to be made in ignorance of the changing state of the environment and its implications for human well-being. It is essential, therefore, that reliable environmental information, obtained and analysed using modern technology, is made available to planners and managers in a usable form. Most developing countries face the constraint of lack of access to modern technology and to the necessary expertise to collect and interpret environmental data.

89. Environmental and resource data are being collected at global and regional levels by the United Nations and international organizations working with Governments. Additional data also exist at the national level, although often in a fragmented form. The institutional mechanisms needed to relate such data sets to each other and to analyse them in the context of existing practices and policies are often lacking. Governments and intergovernmental organizations at the regional level should intensify efforts to collect and analyse data, especially data relating to common environmental problems.

90. The United Nations Environment Programme, working through the United Nations system, co-ordinates the collection, monitoring and assessment of selected environmental variables and distributes this information worldwide through: the Global Environmental Monitoring System, encompassing the monitoring and assessment systems relating to climate, health and natural resources and the Global Resource Information Data Base; data bases and systems for the conservation and management of genetic resources; the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals, which operates a global information exchange network to provide information and data on chemicals and their effects on health and environment through a query-response service and evaluations of the effects of chemicals on the environment; INFOTERRA, the International Referral System for sources of environmental information; and the state of the environment reports of the United Nations Environment Programme, which address major issues of topical environmental concern.

91. Through improved collection and analysis of data and its wide distribution to potential users, which should be a service to countries as well as international organizations, the United Nations Environment Programme should become, and come to be accepted as, a leading authority in environmental assessment.

92. Countries, particularly developing countries, should be assisted, through international co-operation on environmental assessment, with the participation of the United Nations system and with the United Nations Environment Programme playing a leading role, in establishing effective national monitoring systems, geographic information systems and assess-

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[41] General Assembly resolution 37/7, annex, sect. I, para. 5.

ment capabilities, and improving data compatibility. In order for this to take place, technical co-operation among countries regionally and globally has to increase significantly.

93. Notable environmental assessments have been carried out recently and related to socio-economic factors by non-governmental organizations in some countries. These have helped expand awareness and stimulate action to protect and improve the environment. Governments should encourage such efforts.

B. PLANNING

94. Environmental planning should provide a conceptual, methodological and institutional framework within which to internalize progressively the consideration of the environment in development decision-making. Every country should define its national environmental objectives and make them part of its plans for socio-economic development. Just as each country sets targets for sectoral growth, it should set time-bound targets in respect of environmental resources and indicators of major concern. Plans and policies at sub-national levels should also provide for the simultaneous pursuit of the specified environmental and development objectives.

95. Governments should establish mechanisms and procedures to facilitate interdepartmental co-ordination of policies and unified direction for integrating environmental concerns in development planning. Use of analytical methods to ascertain the environmental and socio-economic implications of alternative courses of action should inform decisions on projects and programmes. It should also help resolve conflicts of interest among departments, among population groups and among regions.

96. The allocation of investment resources of a national plan among regions and sectors has to reflect a sensitivity to environmental constraints and objectives. This should be facilitated by periodic analyses of the socio-economic significance of the changing state of natural resources and the environment at national and provincial levels. Efforts should also be made to prepare an accounting of the use of scarce natural resources, focusing particularly on the country's major environmental problems, for example desertification, and to relate it to the periodic reporting on national income and well-being.

97. Sectoral ministries should be encouraged to apply environmental impact assessments and social cost-benefit analyses in decision-making regarding development projects and programmes. Taxation and economic policies should encourage sectoral decisions that favour environmentally benign technologies and locations, recycling and safe disposal of wastes and conservation of natural resources, and should establish mutual support between environmental and economic objectives. Land and water use plans should be prepared and their implementation monitored. Already some countries have made progress in planning at the district level to reflect environmental needs.

98. There have been advances in the analytical methods of environmental impact and risk assessment, social benefit-cost analyses of environmental measures, physical planning and environmental accounting. Theoretical work on decision models with multiple objectives and constraints has also progressed. The United Nations Environment Programme, the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development have played a useful role. This work should be strengthened so that it will have a greater impact on decision-making.

99. Environmental action and economic planning remain insufficiently related to each other in most countries. Efforts must be intensified at national and international levels to promote the application of suitable methods, procedures and institutional arrangements to make economic planning fully responsive to environmental constraints and opportunities. The guiding role of the United Nations Environment Programme in this field should include technical assistance to the developing countries. Collaborative arrangements should be made at the working level between the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat and the World Bank. They should set up, or strengthen, units to conduct environmental analyses of their projects and programmes and, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme, assist Governments in systematically considering the environment in development planning.

C. LEGISLATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

100. Increasingly, environmental legislation has been providing practical frameworks at the national level for implementing environmental standards and regulating the activities of enterprises and people in the light of environmental objectives. At the international level, conventions, protocols and agreements have been providing a basis for co-operation among countries at bilateral, regional and global levels for the management of environmental risks, control of pollution and conservation of natural resources.

101. There is a need to expand the number of accessions to and ratifications of these conventions and to institute mechanisms at the national level to ensure their application. The present momentum should be maintained of concluding conventions on questions such as hazards relating to chemicals, treatment and international transport of hazardous wastes, industrial accidents, climate change, protection of the ozone layer, protection of the marine environment from pollution from land-based sources and protection of biological diversity, in which the United Nations Environment Programme has been playing an active part.

102. Groundwork has been prepared over the last 15 years under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme to establish legal frameworks to manage regional seas. Governments should intensify their efforts to implement legislative measures and other policies at national levels so that the policy sources of the environmental problems of the regional seas are effectively tackled. Increasingly, environmental management of rivers, lakes and forests has been posing a challenge to international co-operation. Governments, with the collaboration of the Programme and concerned international organizations, should accelerate action to establish legal régimes at international and national levels to improve significantly the environmental management of rivers, lakes and forests. The new programme for environmental management of freshwater systems, sponsored by the United Nations Environment Programme, is a promising start.

103. The Montevideo Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law,[42] prepared under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme, should be implemented fully. Development of international environmental law should continue, with a view to providing a strong basis for fostering co-operation among countries. The progressive emergence of general environmental norms and principles and the codification of existing agreements could lead to a global convention on protection and enhancement of the environment.

104. Governments should settle their environmental disputes by peaceful means, making use of existing and emerging agreements and conventions. The International Court of Justice, the International Court of Arbitration and regional mechanisms should facilitate peaceful settlement of environmental disputes.

D. AWARENESS BUILDING AND TRAINING

105. The participation of people in environmental protection and improvement depends upon their being aware of the environmental problems and possibilities, of how the changing state of the environment affects their well-being, and how their lifestyles affect the environment. People's effectiveness in dealing with environmental problems depends upon their technical and organizational capabilities to design and implement the needed measures.

106. Since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held at Stockholm in 1972, awareness of the interrelationship between human activities and the environment has steadily grown. Voluntary action groups at the community level, national and global non-governmental organizations, scientific bodies, schools and universities, mass media and Governments all have played a part in this process. Also the United Nations Environment Programme, through its programme and through its information activities, has helped build environmental awareness.

107. In a large number of developing countries, knowledge of proper environmental management practices still does not reach millions who suffer as a result of environmental degradation. People are the most valuable resource in development, but in order for them to participate constructively in accelerating and sustaining development, environmental information must be made available in languages they understand and in a form that can help them relate it easily to their own situation. Governments should intensify efforts to make this possible. Non-governmental organizations, with appropriate support from the United Nations Environment Programme, should play an increasingly active role in this field, especially by way of provision of requisite materials.

108. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme, should ensure systematic coverage of environmental education needs at all levels of schooling, especially in the developing countries. They should also prepare and promote course materials which would include environmental components in professional training given to selected occupational groups, for example, engineers, builders, foresters, farm extension workers and managers. Training in analysing environmental considerations in relation to economic and other goals also has to receive growing attention.

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[42] UNEP/GC.10/5/Add.2 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, chap. II.

Governments should make environmental education and training an integral part of their education and communication policies and programmes.

109. International support for the training of personnel in environmental assessment and management, especially in the developing countries, has grown steadily. It is essential, however, to ensure that the content and modality of such instruction is relevant to the needs of the countries where it is intended that the skills be applied. International co-operation and governmental efforts should also help ensure a progressive strengthening of institutional capabilities within the developing countries themselves to make available such training.

E. INSTITUTIONS

110. Consideration of the environment must be internalized in sectoral policies and practices to ensure that environmental objectives are met and sustainable development is achieved. Sectoral bodies should be made accountable for such internalization. Existing environmental problems also have to be dealt with through concerted action and allocation of resources. This is true at both national and international levels.

111. At the national level, the mandates of sectoral ministries and other governmental institutions should explicitly state their responsibility and accountability for sustainable development and environmental protection within their sectors. Their policies, functions, structures and budgetary allocations should be consistent with this. As appropriate, the same should apply at provincial and local levels. Authoritative mechanisms and procedures are needed to oversee and ensure that national environmental objectives are met throughout the Government. Governments should establish or strengthen environmental ministries to stimulate, guide, support and monitor actions to achieve these objectives. To this end, essential functions should include: environmental assessment, planning and incentives, legislative and regulatory advice, awareness-building and training, stimulation of research and application of its results. Environmental ministries should also provide leadership and co-ordination for direct action to deal with environmental problems, including rehabilitation. Bilateral and multilateral institutions and international organizations should assist developing countries in this regard.

112. International institutions, both inside and outside of the United Nations system, dealing with such areas as food and agriculture, health, industry, energy, science, trade, finance and development assistance, should reorient their policies and programmes to make steady progress towards environmentally sound development.

113. These institutions should be accountable for integrating the objectives of sustainable development into their policies, budgets and staffing strategies. Governments should ensure, through consistent policy guidance to these institutions, that their mandates and programmes meet this objective.

114. The governing bodies of all United Nations organizations should report regularly to the General Assembly on the progress made in achieving the objectives of sustainable development. Such reports should also be submitted to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme for that body to provide comments on matters within its mandate to the General Assembly. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General, should oversee effectively the inclusion of the concept of sustainable development in all programmes of the United Nations system, by reviewing and co-ordinating the efforts of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in this field, and by including this in its reports to the General Assembly and the Governing Council of the Programme.

115. The inter-agency mechanism of Designated Officials for Environmental Matters should guide, support and monitor more effectively activities within the United Nations system to ensure consistent policy.

116. In parallel with the institutional arrangements at the national level, the United Nations Environment Programme should promote, guide, support and monitor actions to achieve environmentally sound development and stimulate and co-ordinate action to deal with environmental problems.

117. The major priorities and functions of the United Nations Environment Programme should be:

(*a*) To provide leadership, advice and guidance in the United Nations system on restoring, protecting, and improving the environmental basis for, and in general act as a catalyst in the promotion of, sustainable development;

(*b*) To monitor, assess and report regularly on the state of the environment and natural resources and emerging environmental issues;

(*c*) To support priority scientific and technological research on major environmental and natural resource protection issues;

(*d*) To make available, in co-operation with other agencies where appropriate, guidance for environmental management, including the development of management techniques, criteria and indicators for environmental quality standards and guidelines for the sustainable use and management of natural resources;

(*e*) To initiate and support the programmes and activities worked out by the developing countries for dealing with their serious environmental problems;

(*f*) To initiate and facilitate the development and, upon request, the co-ordination of the implementation of action plans in the developing countries for the management of ecosystems and critical environmental problems. Such plans should be implemented and financed by the Governments concerned with appropriate external assistance;

(*g*) To encourage and promote international agreements on critical environmental issues and to support and facilitate the development of international laws, conventions and co-operative arrangements for environmental and natural resource conservation and protection;

(*h*) In co-operation with other concerned institutions, to establish and strengthen the institutional and professional capacity of developing countries, with a view to integrating environmental considerations into their development policy and planning;

(*i*) To promote awareness of environmental matters through education and the mass media;

(*j*) To co-operate with the United Nations Development Programme and other United Nations agencies, the World Bank and regional development banks, to strengthen the environmental dimensions of their programmes and technical assistance projects, *inter alia*, through training and personnel secondments.

118. Specialized agencies, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should more speedily assume full operational and financial responsibility for environmental programmes supported by the United Nations Environmental Programme in their sectors included in the system-wide medium-term environment programme and the Environment Fund. The human and financial resources which will become available to the United Nations Environment Programme as a result should be concentrated on the priority areas listed above.

119. Environmentally sound development cannot be assured solely by actions of governmental, intergovernmental or international organizations. It requires the participation of other entities, particularly industry, non-governmental environmental and development organizations and the scientific community. Non-governmental organizations have important contributions to make in various areas, including environmental education and awareness, as well as design and implementation of programmes at the grass-roots levels. The scientific community should continue to play an important role in environmental research and risk assessment and international scientific co-operation.

120. Regional and continental co-operative arrangements are being established to deal with common environmental problems. For example, the first session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, held at Cairo in 1985, adopted the Cairo Programme for African Co-operation and modalities to implement it. Governments and development co-operation agencies should support such institutional arrangements and programmes.

Draft resolution VI

REPORT OF THE WORLD COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Concerned about the accelerating deterioration of the human environment and natural resources and the consequences of that deterioration for economic and social development,

Believing that sustainable development, which implies meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, should become a central guiding principle of the United Nations, Governments and private institutions, organizations and enterprises,

Recognizing, in view of the global character of major environmental problems, the common interest of all countries to pursue policies aimed at sustainable and environmentally sound development, *Convinced* of the importance of a reorientation of national and international policies towards sustainable development patterns,

Recalling that, in its resolution 38/161 of 19 December 1983 on the process of preparation of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond to be prepared by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, it welcomed the establishment of a special commission, which later assumed the name World Commission on Environment and Development, to make available a report on environment and the global *problématique* to the year 2000 and beyond, including proposed strategies for sustainable development,

Recognizing the valuable role played in the preparation of the report of the World Commission by the Intergovernmental Inter-sessional Preparatory Committee of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, as envisaged by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/161,

Recalling that in resolution 38/161 it decided that, on matters within the purview of the United Nations Environment Programme, the report of the Commission should in the first instance be considered by the Governing Council of the Programme, for transmission to the General Assembly together with the comments of the Council and for use as basic material in the preparation, for adoption by the Assembly, of the Environmental Perspective, and that on those matters which were under consideration or review by the Assembly itself, it would consider the relevant aspects of the report of the Commission,

Taking note of Governing Council decision 14/14 of 19 June 1987 (A/42/25 and Corr.1, annex I) transmitting the report of the Commission to the General Assembly,

Noting that the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond (*ibid.*, annex II) has taken account of the main recommendations contained in the report of the Commission,

Recognizing the instrumental role of the Commission in revitalizing and reorienting discussions and deliberations on environment and development and in enhancing the understanding of the causes of present environmental and development problems, as well as in demonstrating the ways in which they transcend institutional frontiers and in opening new perspectives on the interrelationship between environment and development as a guide to the future,

Emphasizing the need for a new approach to economic growth, as an essential prerequisite for eradication of poverty and for enhancing the resource base on which present and future generations depend,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development entitled "Our Common Future" (A/42/427, annex);

2. *Notes with appreciation* the important contribution made by the Commission to raising the consciousness of decision-makers in Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental international organizations, industry and other fields of economic activity, as well as of the general public, in regard to the imperative need for making the transition towards sustainable development, and calls upon all concerned to make full use in this regard of the report of the Commission;

3. *Agrees* with the Commission that while seeking to remedy existing environmental problems, it is imperative to influence the sources of those problems in human activity, and economic activity in particular, and thus to provide for sustainable development;

4. *Agrees further* that an equitable sharing of the environmental costs and benefits of economic development between and within countries and between present and future generations is a key to achieving sustainable development;

5. *Concurs* with the Commission that the critical objectives for environment and development policies which follow from the need for sustainable development must include preserving peace, reviving growth and changing its quality, remedying the problems of poverty and satisfying human needs, addressing the problems of population growth and of conserving and enhancing the resource base, reorienting technology and managing risk, and merging environment and economics in decision-making;

6. *Decides* to transmit the report of the Commission to all Governments and to the governing bodies of the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, and invites them to take account of the analysis and recommendations contained in the report of the Commission in determining their policies and programmes;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments to ask their central and sectoral economic agencies to ensure that their policies, programmes and budgets encourage sustainable development and to strengthen the role of their environmental and natural resource agencies in advising and assisting central and sectoral agencies in that task;

8. *Calls upon* the governing bodies of the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to review their policies, programmes, budgets and activities aimed at contributing to sustainable development;

9. *Calls upon* the governing bodies of other relevant multilateral development assistance and financial institutions to commit their institutions more fully to pursuing sustainable development in establishing their policies and programmes in accordance with the national development plans, priorities and objectives established by the recipient Governments themselves;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through the appropriate existing mechanisms, including the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to review and co-ordinate on a regular basis the efforts of all the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to pursue sustainable development, and to report thereon to the General Assembly through the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Economic and Social Council;

11. *Stresses* the essential role of the United Nations Environment Programme, within its mandate, in catalyzing the sustainable development efforts of the United Nations system, while fully taking into account the co-ordinating responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council, and agrees with the Commission that that role should be strengthened and that the resources of the Environment Fund should be substantially enlarged, with greater participation;

12. *Considers* that the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, within its mandate and with participation, when appropriate, at the ministerial level, should examine on a periodic basis the long-term strategies for realizing sustainable development, and should include the results of its examinations in its reports to be

submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

13. *Agrees* that the catalytic and co-ordinating role of the United Nations Environment Programme in the United Nations system should be reinforced in its future work on environmental and natural resource issues;

14. *Reaffirms* the need for additional financial resources from donor countries and organizations to assist developing countries in identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives;

15. *Reaffirms* the need for developed countries and appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen technical co-operation with the developing countries to enable them to develop and enhance their capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives;

16. *Invites* Governments, in co-operation with the regional commissions and the United Nations Environment Programme and, as appropriate, intergovernmental organizations, to support and engage in follow-up activities, such as conferences, at the national, regional and global levels;

17. *Calls upon* Governments to involve non-governmental organizations, industry and the scientific community more fully in national and international activities to support efforts towards sustainable development;

18. *Invites* the governing bodies of the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to report, as appropriate, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly, not later than at its forty-fourth session, on progress made in their organizations towards sustainable development, and to make such reports available to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its next regular session;

19. *Also invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to provide comments on matters concerning progress on sustainable development that fall within its mandate, on the above-mentioned reports and on other developments, for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989 and to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution and to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session a consolidated report on the same subject;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session a sub-item entitled "A long-term strategy for sustainable and environmentally sound development" under the agenda item entitled "Development and international economic co-operation".

* * *

38. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I and II below:

Draft Decision I

INTERNATIONAL ECOLOGICAL SECURITY

The General Assembly decides to defer until its forty-third session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International ecological security" (A/C.2/42/L.34).

Draft Decision II

CONSIDERATION OF ACCESSION BY THE UNITED NATIONS TO THE CONVENTION ON EARLY NOTIFICATION OF A NUCLEAR ACCIDENT AND TO THE CONVENTION ON ASSISTANCE IN THE CASE OF A NUCLEAR ACCIDENT OR RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY

The General Assembly,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General (A/C.2/42/6) regarding accession by the United Nations to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and to the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency,[40] decides to revert to this matter at its forty-third session in the light of additional information to be provided by the Secretary-General on the declaration to be submitted pursuant to article 12, paragraph 5 (*c*), of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and article 14, paragraph 5 (*c*), of the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency.

DOCUMENT A/42/821/ADD.6

PART VII OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*4 December 1987*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*f*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*f*) (desertification and drought) at its 26th, 27th and 42nd meetings, on 30 October, and on 2 and 20 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/42/SR.26, 27 and 42).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/42/L.8 and draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.24

2. The Committee had before it a draft resolution (see A/C.2/42/L.8) entitled "Countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa", the consideration of which had been deferred by the General Assembly, in its decision 41/454 of 8 December 1986, until its forty-second session.

3. At the 26th meeting, the representative of Senegal, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, the Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Mali, Mexico, the Netherlands, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Uganda, Venezuela and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.24) entitled "Countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa". Subsequently, Austria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, China, the Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Honduras, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritania, Morocco, the Phil-

ippines, Sweden and Yugoslavia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Same text as draft resolution I in paragraph 12 below, with the exception of the fifth to seventh preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 3 and 8.*]

"*Recalling with satisfaction* the active support and the commitment to action expressed forcefully by the international community, including the United Nations system, at the thirteenth special session of the General Assembly, on the critical economic situation in Africa,

"*Recalling* the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification adopted by the United Nations Conference on Desertification,[38] and taking note of decisions 14/15 A and B of 18 June 1987 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/42/25 and Corr.1, annex I) concerning desertification,

"*Welcoming* the initiative of the Government of Senegal in establishing the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification in the countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Economic Community of West African States, in the Maghreb countries, in Egypt and in the Sudan, and recalling with satisfaction the results achieved and the resolutions adopted by the Conference at its first and second sessions, held at Dakar in July 1984[43] and in November 1985,[44]

"3. *Welcomes* the establishment by six East African countries of the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development and invites the international community to support the implementation of the Plan of Action of the six countries and to furnish them with sufficient financial and technical resources for this purpose;

"8. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the generosity and solidarity with which the international community has responded to the assistance needs resulting from the emergency in Africa, particularly with regard to food aid, transport, medical assistance and the threat of grasshoppers and locusts;".

4. At the 42nd meeting, Mr. Henricus Gajentaan, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee that in the informal consultations it had been agreed to revise the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) The order of the fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs was reversed;

(*b*) In the seventh preambular paragraph:

- (i) The words "establishing the Ministerial Conference" were replaced by the words "convening the Ministerial Conference";
- (ii) After the words "Egypt and in the Sudan", the abbreviation "(COMIDES)" was inserted;
- (iii) At the end of the paragraph, the words "which set up COMIDES as a ministerial consultation mechanism" were added;

(*c*) In paragraph 3:

- (i) After the word "*Welcomes*", the words "the progress made since" were inserted;
- (ii) Before the words "support the implementation", the words "continue to" were inserted;

(*d*) In paragraph 8, before the word "transport", the words "and its" were inserted.

5. At the same meeting, after a statement by the representative of Mauritania, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.24, as orally revised (see para. 12 below, draft resolution I).

6. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Senegal made a statement.

7. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.24, no action was taken on the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/42/L.8.

Draft resolutions A and B contained in document A/C.2/42/L.36 and draft resolutions A to D contained in document A/C.2/42/L.60

8. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Mauritania introduced two draft resolutions, A and B, contained in document A/C.2/42/L.36 under the general title "Plan of Action to Combat Desertification". The texts read as follows:

"A

"*Implementation and financing of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification*

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977, by which it approved the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,[38]

"*Recalling also* its resolutions 33/89 of 15 December 1978, 34/184 of 18 December 1979, 36/191 of 17 December 1981, 37/220 of 20 December 1982, 38/163 of 19 December 1983, 39/168 of 17 December 1984 and 40/198 of 17 December 1985, dealing with the implementation and financing of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

"*Recalling further* its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, by which it adopted the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

"*Noting with dismay and grave concern* the continuing spread and intensification of desertification in developing countries, especially in Africa, and the unprecedented human suffering, economic losses and social disruption caused by that phenomenon,

"*Recognizing* that problems such as desertification affect all countries through multiplier effects such as world aid and trade flows, food shortages and periodic famines, political instability and, most of all, the adverse effects on resources and world recovery,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/501) and the notes of the Secretary-General (A/42/635, A/C.2/42/L.2, A/C.2/42/L.10),

"*Having also considered* the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fourteenth session (A/42/25 and Corr.1), and decision 14/15 A of 18 June 1987 of the Governing Council on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (*ibid.*, annex I),

"1. *Takes note* of decision 14/15 A of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

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[43] See A/39/530, annex.

[44] See A/C.2/40/10, annex.

"2. *Shares* the concern of the Governing Council over the slow implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

"3. *Urges* Governments, programmes, organs and organizations of the United Nations system, multilateral development assistance institutions, non-governmental organizations, private foundations and research institutes to take the necessary decisions for the mobilization of the funds required before the desertification process destroys other arable land and reduces to nothing the human efforts to halt it;

"4. *Urges* the international community to intensify its efforts to combat desertification, to accord the highest priority to measures recommended in the Plan of Action and to increase its assistance to the countries concerned, with a view to the implementation of their national and regional programmes aimed at desertification control;

"5. *Notes* the significant role that non-governmental organizations are continuing to play in the anti-desertification efforts and calls upon Governments and organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental bodies to explore all opportunities for involving them more in this effort;

"6. *Endorses once more* the Governing Council's invitation to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to consult with the principal international organizations which are funding desertification-control activities in order to ascertain how the Programme can facilitate funding activities, and to recommend measures to enhance co-operation in this field;

"7. *Urges* Governments of countries affected by desertification to accord sustained priority to medium-term and long-term strategies and programmes for combating desertification and to ensure that these are smoothly integrated with their national development plans and the regional co-operative programmes to curb the spread of environmental degradation;

"8. *Takes note* of the measures approved by the Governing Council to enhance the work of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Desertification and calls upon all members of the Working Group to intensify their joint efforts for the effective implementation of the Plan of Action;

"9. *Requests* the Governing Council to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the Plan of Action;

"10. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the financing of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (A/42/501);

"11. *Notes with regret* the dearth of reactions and replies on the measures for providing additional resources needed for financing the Plan of Action recommended in the various reports prepared by the high-level financial experts convened by the Executive Director in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/172;[45]

"12. *Considers* that the expert studies deserve further consideration and requests the Executive Director to take due account of them under his responsibility with respect to the implementation of the Plan of Action, as well as within the framework of the mandate of the Consultative Group on Desertification Control.

"B

"Effective implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions on the matter and in particular its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, by which it adopted the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

"Taking note of decision 14/15 B of 18 June 1987 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/42/25 and Corr.1, annex I) on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,[38]

"Taking note also of the appropriate decisions of the Economic and Social Council on the implementation of the Plan of Action in the Sudano-Sahelian region,

"Considering the report of the Secretary-General concerning his activities in respect of the progress made in implementing the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (A/42/674),

"Considering also the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,[46]

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

"2. *Notes with grave concern:*

"(*a*) The scope and complexity of the damage caused by desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region;

"(*b*) That insufficient financial resources continue to be a serious constraint in combating desertification;

"(*c*) That the struggle against desertification requires financial and human resources beyond the means of the affected countries;

"3. *Notes also* the efforts that the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office has made in the face of these obstacles to assist, on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Governments of the countries of the region in combating desertification, under a joint venture between the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme;

"4. *Commends* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for the sustained and co-ordinated manner in which they have continued to develop the joint venture through the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office;

"5. *Recommends* to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme that they continue and increase their support for the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in order to make it more capable of responding adequately to the pressing needs of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian and adjacent regions;

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[45] UNEP/GC.6/9/Add.1, A/35/396, A/36/141.

[46] UNEP/GC.13/7/Add.1.

"6. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Governments, in particular those of Denmark, Finland, Italy and the Netherlands, and to all the organizations and foundations that have contributed to the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

"7. *Draws the attention* of the international community to the pressing need to increase the efforts to implement the Plan of Action in the Sudano-Sahelian region and urges it to contribute to this implementation through appropriate means, including the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities, as well as to respond favourably to requests for assistance from the Governments of the countries of the region most affected;

"8. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action, as part of its report on resolution A above;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of resolutions A and B."

9. At the 42nd meeting, Mr. Henricus Gajentaan, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, submitted four draft resolutions, A to D, contained in document A/C.2/42/L.60, which were based on informal consultations held on draft resolutions A and B contained in document A/C.2/42/L.36. In introducing them he orally revised draft resolution B by deleting, in paragraph 8, after the words "Plan of Action", the words "as part of the report requested in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 42/.. A" and by replacing in draft resolution D the words "resolutions 42/.. A, B and C" by the words "resolutions A, B and C above".

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolutions A to D contained in document A/C.2/42/L.60, as orally revised (see para. 12 below, draft resolutions II A to D).

11. In the light of the adoption of draft resolutions A to D contained in document A/C.2/42/L.60, draft resolutions A and B contained in document A/C.2/42/L.36 were withdrawn by their sponsor.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

12. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II A to D below:

Draft resolution I

COUNTRIES STRICKEN BY DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT IN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/208 of 17 December 1984 and 40/175 of 17 December 1985, and its decision 41/454 of 8 December 1986,

Aware that the prime responsibility in the struggle against desertification and the effects of drought rests with the countries concerned, and that such action is an essential component of their long-term development,

Also aware that the problems of desertification and drought are increasingly assuming a structural and endemic character, and that real and permanent solutions must be found in a global effort based on concerted action by the stricken countries and the international community,

Recalling the commitment of African Governments, as expressed in the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,[47] to undertake and to continue as soon as possible measures to combat drought and desertification,

Recalling the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification adopted by the United Nations Conference on Desertification,[38] and taking note of decisions 14/15 A and B of 18 June 1987 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/42/25 and Corr.1, annex I) concerning desertification,

Recalling with satisfaction the active support and the commitment to action expressed forcefully by the international community, including the United Nations system, at the thirteenth special session of the General Assembly, on the critical economic situation in Africa,

Welcoming the initiative of the Government of Senegal in convening the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification in the countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Economic Community of West African States, in the Maghreb countries, in Egypt and in the Sudan (COMIDES), and recalling with satisfaction the results achieved and the resolutions adopted by the Conference at its first and second sessions, held at Dakar in July 1984[43] and in November 1985,[44] which set up COMIDES as a ministerial consultation mechanism,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the proposals concerning concrete measures to be taken set out in the report of the Secretary-General on the countries stricken by desertification and drought;[48]

2. *Takes note also* of the sustained and praiseworthy efforts made by the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel to combat desertification and drought, and of its fruitful co-operation with Governments and the organs and bodies of the United Nations system;

3. *Welcomes* the progress made since the establishment by six East African countries of the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development and invites the international community to continue to support the implementation of the Plan of Action of the six countries and to furnish them with sufficient financial and technical resources for this purpose;

4. *Appeals urgently* to the members of the international community, particularly donor countries, while strengthening their support for the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, to continue to support the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification, the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development;

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[47] General Assembly resolution S-13/2, annex.

[48] A/41/346-E/1986/96, paras. 53-77.

5. *Reaffirms* the role of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in the co-ordination of the efforts of the United Nations to help the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development to carry out their programmes;

6. *Appeals* to all Governments to increase their support for the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, in particular by making voluntary contributions to it at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, but also by financing directly the projects sponsored by the Office, which enable it to respond to the priority needs of the Sudano-Sahelian countries;

7. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the establishment of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification by the International Fund for Agricultural Development;[49]

8. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the generosity and solidarity with which the international community has responded to the assistance needs resulting from the emergency in Africa, particularly with regard to food aid and its transport, medical assistance and the threat of grasshoppers and locusts;

9. *Also appeals* to all members of the international community, the organs and bodies of the United Nations, regional and subregional financial institutions, and non-governmental organizations to continue to give their full support in all forms, including financial and technical aid or any other form of assistance, to the development efforts of the countries stricken by desertification and drought;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989, a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolutions II A to D

PLAN OF ACTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

A

Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977, by which it approved the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,[38]

Recalling also its resolutions 33/89 of 15 December 1978, 34/184 of 18 December 1979, 36/191 of 17 December 1981, 37/220 of 20 December 1982, 38/163 of 19 December 1983, 39/168 of 17 December 1984 and 40/198 of 17 December 1985, dealing with the implementation and financing of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

Recalling further its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, by which it adopted the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Noting with dismay and grave concern the continuing spread and intensification of desertification in developing countries, especially in Africa, and the unprecedented human suffering, economic losses and social disruption caused by that phenomenon,

Recognizing that problems such as desertification affect all countries through world aid and trade flows, food shortages and periodic famines, political instability and, most of all, the adverse effects on resources and world recovery,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation and financing of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (A/42/501) and the notes by the Secretary-General concerning desertification and drought (A/42/635, A/C.2/42/L.2 and A/C.2/42/L.10),

Having also considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fourteenth session (A/42/25 and Corr.1), and Governing Council decision 14/15 of 18 June 1987 on desertification (*ibid.*, annex I),

1. *Takes note* of decision 14/15 A of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

2. *Urges* Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental bodies to intensify their efforts to combat desertification, to continue to give priority to measures recommended in the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and by the Governing Council in decision 14/15, and to increase assistance to the countries concerned, with a view to the implementation of their national and regional programmes aimed at desertification control;

3. *Notes* the significant role that non-governmental organizations are continuing to play in efforts to combat desertification and calls upon Governments and organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental bodies to explore all possibilities for increasing their participation in these efforts;

4. *Urges* the Governments of countries affected by desertification to accord sustained priority to medium-term and long-term strategies and programmes for combating desertification and to ensure that these are smoothly integrated with their national development plans and the regional co-operative programmes to curb the spread of environmental degradation;

5. *Requests* the Governing Council to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress achieved in implementing the measures approved by the Governing Council to enhance the work of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Desertification;

6. *Also requests* the Governing Council to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the Plan of Action.

B

Implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the matter and, in particular, its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, by which it adopted the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Taking note of decision 14/15 B of 18 June 1987 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (*ibid.*) on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,[38]

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[49] See IFAD, GC 9/L.7.

Taking note also of decision 87/40 of 18 June 1987 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme[50] on activities of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office and assistance to other drought-stricken countries in Africa,

Taking note further of the appropriate decisions of the Economic and Social Council on the implementation of the Plan of Action in the Sudano-Sahelian region,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (A/42/674),

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,[46]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

2. *Notes with grave concern:*

(*a*) The scope and complexity of the damage caused by desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region;

(*b*) That insufficient financial resources continue to be a serious constraint in combating desertification;

(*c*) That the struggle against desertification requires financial and human resources beyond the means of the affected countries;

3. *Notes also* the efforts that the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office has made in the face of these obstacles to assist, on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Governments of the countries of the region in combating desertification, under a joint venture between the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme;

4. *Commends* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for the sustained and co-ordinated manner in which they have continued to develop the joint venture through the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office;

5. *Recommends* to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme that they continue, increase and intensify their efforts to mobilize resources for the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office in order to make it more capable of responding adequately to the pressing needs of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian and adjacent regions;

6. *Expresses its gratitude* to all Governments, and all organizations and foundations that have contributed to the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

7. *Draws the attention* of the international community to the pressing need to increase the efforts to implement the Plan of Action in the Sudano-Sahelian region and urges it to contribute to the implementation through appropriate means, including the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities, and to respond favourably to requests for assistance from the Governments of the countries of the region that are most affected;

8. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action.

C

Financing and other measures in support of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/198 of 17 December 1985,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation and financing of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (A/42/501);

2. *Urges* Governments as well as organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, other multilateral development-assistance institutions, non-governmental organizations and private foundations to take the necessary decisions to mobilize the funds required before the desertification process destroys more arable lands and it becomes too late to stop the process;

3. *Urges* relevant research institutions, as appropriate, in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme, to give maximum priority to work in the field of desertification;

4. *Takes note* of the fact that the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, in its decision 14/15 D of 18 June 1987 (A/42/25 and Corr.1, annex I), requested the Executive Director of the Programme to discuss with Governments the feasibility of adopting a new and realistic approach that would encourage them and international financing institutions to contribute directly or indirectly to the Special Account to finance the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to examine, in the context of the evaluation called for in Governing Council decision 14/15 C of 18 June 1987 (*ibid.*), ways and means of enhancing the efficiency of the Consultative Group for Desertification Control in pursuance of its mandate as contained in the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep under review actions at the national and regional levels as well as the issues pertaining to the financing of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and to consult further with interested Governments on the proposals contained in his report (A/42/501).

D

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

The General Assembly

Requests the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of resolutions A, B and C above.

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[50] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 12* (E/1987/25).

DOCUMENT A/42/821/ADD.7

PART VIII OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*3 December 1987*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*g*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*g*) (human settlements) at its 26th, 30th and 34th meetings, on 30 October and 9 and 11 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/42/SR.26, 30 and 34).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.23

2. At the 26th meeting, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Pakistan and Tunisia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.23) entitled "Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories". Subsequently, Bangladesh, Cuba, and Yemen joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

3. At the 30th meeting, the representative of Democratic Yemen orally revised the draft resolution by replacing, in paragraph 6, the words "present and future infrastructure needed by" by the words "future needs in the field of infrastructure for".

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.23, as orally revised, by 116 votes to 2 (see para. 9 below, draft resolution I).

5. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic.

6. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark (on behalf of the European Community), the United States of America, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Poland (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). The observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization also made a statement.

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/42/L.33

7. At the 34th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (see A/C.2/42/L.33) entitled "Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000", recommended to the General Assembly for adoption at its forty-second session by the Commission on Human Settlements at its tenth session.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 9 below, draft resolution II).

Recommendation of the Second Committee

9. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976,[51] and the relevant recommendations for national action[52] adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,

Recalling also its resolution 40/201 of 17 December 1985,

Gravely alarmed by the continuation of the Israeli settlement policies, which have been declared null and void and a major obstacle to peace,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories (A/42/183-E/1987/53);

2. *Takes note also* of the statement made on 27 October 1987 by the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization (see A/C.2/42/SR.25, paras. 64-68);

3. *Rejects* the Israeli plans and actions intended to change the demographic composition of the occupied Palestinian territories, particularly the increase and expansion of the Israeli settlements, and other plans and actions creating conditions leading to the displacement and exodus of Palestinians from the occupied Palestinian territories;

4. *Expresses its alarm* at the deterioration, as a result of the Israeli occupation, in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967;

5. *Affirms* that the Israeli occupation is contradictory to the basic requirements for the social and economic development of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare an in-depth study on future needs in the field of infrastructure for the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR SHELTER TO THE YEAR 2000

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976[51] and the recommendations for national action[52] adopted at Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,

Recalling its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, in which, *inter alia*, the importance of the provision of basic shelter and infrastructure was stressed,

Recalling also its resolution 41/190 of 8 December 1986 on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

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[51] *Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 31 May-11 June 1976* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.7 and corrigendum), chap. I.

[52] *Ibid.*, chap. II.

Taking note of the reports of the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) entitled "Shelter and services for the poor—a call to action"[53] and "A new agenda for human settlements",[54] as well as the comments made by Governments at the tenth (commemorative) session of the Commission on Human Settlements,

Recognizing that adequate and secure shelter is a basic human right and is vital for the fulfilment of human aspirations,

Recognizing further that a squalid residential environment is a constant threat to health and to life itself and thereby constitutes a drain on human resources, a nation's most valuable asset,

Noting that this lamentable situation can adversely affect the social and political stability of countries,

Deeply concerned about the present alarming situation, in which, despite the efforts of Governments at the national and local levels and of international organizations, more than one billion people find themselves either completely without shelter or living in homes unfit for human habitation, and that, owing to prevailing demographic trends, these already formidable problems will escalate in the coming years unless concerted, determined measures are taken immediately,

Fully aware of the multidimensional nature of the shelter problem, which has its main roots in poverty and, in many countries, is aggravated by the scarcity of resources, inadequate institutional capacities and the lack of a legal and financial framework for alleviating the problem,

Realizing that the problem manifests itself in slums and shanty towns, with inadequate social and technical services, and in a general deterioration of the living environment in rural settlements,

Conscious of the vital role of the self-help efforts of the poor to house themselves and the multiplier effects of shelter development, based on the full mobilization of local resources, and their importance to the economic development of a country, and the lost opportunities for development represented by the neglected shelter sector,

Convinced that the continuous, co-ordinated and widely based efforts of all relevant agencies, bodies, organizations and individuals, when guided by an appropriate strategy, will reverse the alarming trends and produce clear and visible improvements in the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged by the year 2000,

Encouraged by action already taken in many countries to prepare national shelter strategies and launch other measures that will promote achievement of the goal of shelter for all,

1. *Decides* that there shall be a Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, including a plan of action for its implementation, monitoring and evaluation;

2. *Further decides* that the objective of the Strategy should be to stimulate measures that will facilitate adequate shelter for all by the year 2000;

3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to prepare a proposal for a Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 and its implementation, including its financial implications, for consideration by the Commission on Human Settlements at its eleventh session;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Human Settlements to formulate a Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, to be drawn up within existing resources, for submission, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. *Urges* all Governments to commit themselves to the objectives of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 by adopting and implementing shelter strategies in accordance with the guidelines contained in section I of the annex to the present resolution, which will permit the mobilization of all forces and resources in the country for the attainment of the objectives of the Strategy, and to renew this commitment annually by, *inter alia*, announcing on World Habitat Day the concrete actions to be taken and targets to be achieved during each successive year;

6. *Requests* all United Nations bodies and agencies and the international community at large to support the formulation and implementation of the Global Strategy along the lines defined in section II of the annex to the present resolution.

ANNEX

I. GUIDELINES FOR NATIONAL ACTION

1. All Governments that have not already done so should endeavour to prepare national shelter strategies at appropriate levels as an integral part of their development strategies.

2. The national shelter strategies should take into account the multidimensional nature of the problem and fulfil and reflect the wide socio-economic benefits of shelter development.

3. The national shelter strategies should also reflect the criteria of affordability and replicability, particularly for shelter for low-income population groups; special attention should be paid to improving the access of the poor to land with secure tenure and appropriate building materials, as well as to developing housing finance institutions that will mobilize household savings and are responsive to the needs of low-income groups.

4. All efforts should be made to involve, in full partnership, all concerned governmental, non-governmental, public-sector and private-sector bodies, agencies and institutions at all levels and, in particular, the communities and people concerned, in the planning and implementation of national shelter strategies.

5. In the national shelter strategies, special attention should be paid to the problems faced and capacities represented by marginalized groups such as women and youth and disadvantaged groups such as the aged and the disabled.

6. Governments should report biennially at the session of the Commission on Human Settlements on the progress made in implementing the measures mentioned above.

II. GUIDELINES FOR INTERNATIONAL ACTION

1. All United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and institutions should support, as necessary, the Commission on Human Settlements and the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in the formulation and implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 and ensure that their relevant country-specific activities are supportive of and co-ordinated with national shelter strategies.

2. The regional commissions of the United Nations should encourage and assist in the formulation of shelter strategies in their respective regions and the exchange of information thereon, and the Executive Director is invited to make full use of contacts with Governments through the regional commissions and their subsidiary bodies.

3. All countries in a position to do so and international funding agencies should give all possible support to Governments in their efforts to plan and implement national shelter strategies for the attainment of the goals of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 and, within the framework of an enabling shelter strategy, their endeavours to achieve improvement in the shelter situation of their inhabitants, in particular the poor and disadvantaged, and they should report to the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) on their actions in this respect.

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[53] HS/C/10/3.

[54] HS/C/10/2 and Corr.1 and 4.

DOCUMENT A/42/821/ADD.8

PART IX OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*3 December 1987*]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (*h*)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals pertaining to sub-item (*h*) (science and technology for development) at its 27th, 28th and 43rd meetings, on 2, 4 and 27 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/42/SR.27, 28 and 43).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolutions A/C.2/42/L.31, L.43 and L.70

2. At the 27th meeting, the representative of the German Democratic Republic, on behalf also of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.31) entitled "Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* the continuing importance of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development[55] in providing comprehensive guidance for the work of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development,

"*Recalling* its resolution 40/178 of 17 December 1985 on strengthening the role of the United Nations in the field of international economic, scientific-technological and social co-operation,

"*Stressing* that the ultimate goal of science and technology is to serve national development and to improve the well-being of humanity as a whole,

"*Reaffirming* that all States should promote international co-operation to ensure that the results of scientific and technological developments are used in the interest of strengthening international peace and security, freedom and independence and also for the purpose of the economic and social development of peoples and the realization of human rights and freedoms in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Recognizing* that an increasing number of global concerns, such as environmental protection, the eradication of hunger, malnutrition and diseases, the peaceful use of outer space, the development of new sources of energy, the use of new materials, and the exploration of the resources of the oceans and the ocean floor, demand close co-operation within the international community in the fields of science and technology,

"*Convinced* that the competent organs and organizations of the United Nations system could contribute more effectively to promoting international scientific and technological co-operation and integrating science and technology into the mainstream of economic and social thinking in the United Nations,

"*Bearing in mind* that the multi-faceted preparation of the end-of-decade review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action constitutes a challenge and an opportunity for all countries to contribute to a forward-looking strategy for incorporating science and technology in the development process of all countries, particularly developing countries,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its ninth session (A/42/37 and Corr.1) and of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/79 of 8 July 1987;

"2. *Stresses* the willingness of Member States to strengthen the crucial role of the United Nations in promoting a constructive dialogue and joint efforts for solving international scientific and technological problems;

"3. *Emphasizes* the need for the careful and comprehensive preparation of the end-of-decade review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, in 1989, taking into account, *inter alia*, the tremendous impact of new and emerging areas of science and technology on the economic and social development of all States;

"4. *Endorses* resolution 3 (IX) of 7 August 1987 of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (*ibid*., sect. II.A), in which it requested the Centre for Science and Technology for Development of the United Nations Secretariat, in co-operation with interested Member States and the competent organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to identify, prepare and elaborate programmes and projects aimed at building endogenous capacities, including information, training, technology planning, assessment and forecasting, and research, development and application capacities, in new and emerging areas of science and technology;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare thoroughly the comprehensive and analytical report on the impact of new and emerging areas of science and technology on global development requested by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development in resolution 3 (IX)."

3. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Guatemala, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.43) entitled "Tenth Anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Having considered* the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its ninth session (A/42/37 and Corr.1),

"*Noting* that 1989 will mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development,[55] and taking note of the recommendation of the Intergovernmental Committee that the General Assembly observe the anniversary at its forty-fourth session, at a commemorative plenary meeting (*ibid*., sect. II.A, resolution 1 (IX), sect. II),

"*Recalling* that the Intergovernmental Committee, at its tenth session, will carry out an end-of-decade review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action,

"*Conscious* of the need to enhance the endogenous scientific and technological capabilities of the developing countries, and aware of the impact of new and emerging areas of science and technology on the development of the developing countries,

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[55] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and corrigenda), chap. VII.

"1. *Endorses* the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its ninth session (A/42/37 and Corr.1, sect. II);

"2. *Decides* to observe at its forty-fourth session, at a commemorative plenary meeting, the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, and encourages the participation of distinguished professionals in the field of science and technology;

"3. *Also decides* that, in the light of the importance and priority accorded to science and technology for development, the general debate on the question will be conducted at its forty-fourth session in plenary meeting."

4. At the 43rd meeting, Mr. Henricus Gajentaan, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.70) based on informal consultations held on draft resolutions A/C.2/42/L.31 and L.43 and orally revised it by deleting in the last preambular paragraph the words "for all countries" after the word "opportunity".

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.70, as orally revised (see para. 7 below).

6. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.70, draft resolutions A/C.2/42/L.31 and L.43 were withdrawn by their sponsors.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

7. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADOPTION OF THE VIENNA PROGRAMME OF ACTION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the continuing importance of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development[55] in providing comprehensive guidance for the work of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development,

Having considered the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its ninth session (A/42/37 and Corr.1),

Noting that 1989 will mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, and taking note of the recommendation of the Intergovernmental Committee that the General Assembly observe the anniversary at its forty-fourth session, at a commemorative plenary meeting (*ibid*., sect. II.A, resolution 1 (IX), sect. II),

Recalling that the Intergovernmental Committee, at its tenth session, will carry out an end-of-decade review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action,

Conscious of the need to enhance the endogenous scientific and technological capabilities of the developing countries, and aware of the impact of new and emerging areas of science and technology on the development of the developing countries,

Bearing in mind that the multi-faceted preparation of the end-of-decade review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action constitutes a challenge and an opportunity to contribute to a forward-looking strategy for incorporating science and technology in the development process,

1. *Endorses* the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its ninth session (A/42/37 and Corr.1, sect. II);

2. *Also endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/79 of 8 July 1987;

3. *Emphasizes* the need for careful and comprehensive preparation of the end-of-decade review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, in 1989, taking into account the important role that science and technology play in the development process, in particular in developing countries;

4. *Reaffirms* the crucial role of the United Nations in promoting and catalysing international co-operation in the field of science and technology for development, in particular in developing countries, and in helping solve global scientific and technological problems;

5. *Decides* to observe at its forty-fourth session, at a commemorative plenary meeting, the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, and encourages the participation of distinguished professionals in the field of science and technology;

6. *Also decides* that, in the light of the importance and priority accorded to science and technology for development, the general debate on the question will be conducted at its forty-fourth session in plenary meeting.

DOCUMENT A/42/821/ADD.9

PART X OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*9 December 1987*]

Sub-item (*i*)

The Second Committee held a general debate on item 82 as a whole at its 3rd to 9th meetings, held on 5 and 7 to 9 October 1987 (see A/C.2/42/SR.3-9). No action was taken on sub-item (*i*).

DOCUMENT A/42/821/ADD.10

PART XI OF THE REPORT

[*Original: English*]
[*9 December 1987*]

Proposals submitted under no specific sub-item

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals submitted under agenda item 82 which were not related to a specific sub-item at its 38th and 42nd to 45th meetings, on 16, 20 and 27 November and 2 and 4 December 1987. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/42/SR.38 and 42-45).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolutions A/C.2/42/L.51 and L.75

2. At the 38th meeting, the representative of Guatemala, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.51), entitled "Preparation of the new international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and its decision 40/438 of 17 December 1985 concerning the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Strategy,

"*Gravely concerned* that the goals and objectives of the Strategy remain largely unfulfilled,

"*Recognizing* the crucial and urgent need for the reactivation of the economic and social development process of the developing countries,

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with all the concerned organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to collect information relevant to the formulation of a new international development strategy, which would contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order, taking fully into account the above-mentioned resolutions and the assessment of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

"2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the information requested above;

"3. *Decides* to consider, at its forty-third session, appropriate further action for the preparation and elaboration of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000)."

3. At the 43rd meeting, Mr. Mohamed Shaaban, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.75), based on informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.51.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.75 (see para. 16 below, draft resolution I).

5. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.75, draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.51 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/42/L.62 and L.71

6. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Guatemala, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.62), entitled "Raúl Prebisch Foundation", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recognizing* the important and valuable contribution of Raúl Prebisch, first Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and former Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America, to the United Nations system, in particular to development and international economic co-operation,

"1. *Warmly welcomes* the establishment of the Raúl Prebisch Foundation in Argentina to promote the study of development affairs, especially those which affect the developing countries;

"2. *Invites* all States and relevant agencies, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to support the activities carried out by the Raúl Prebisch Foundation for the cause of development."

7. At the 43rd meeting, Mr. Mohamed Shaaban, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.71), based on informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.62.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.71 (see para. 16 below, draft resolution II).

9. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.71, draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.62 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/42/L.61 and L.91

10. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Guatemala, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.61), entitled "Consequences of the recent turmoil in the international financial and stock markets and its implications for the development of the developing countries", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Deeply concerned* by the risk that the recent turmoil in the international financial and stock markets poses in intensifying global recessionary pressures, increasing international economic instability and exacerbating and magnifying the interrelated problems in the areas of trade, development, finance and the international monetary system, thereby hindering the development process of the developing countries,

"*Convinced* of the need to strengthen multilateral co-operation to avert this risk and thereby, *inter alia*, protect the development and trade prospects of developing countries,

"1. *Urges* the developed countries to orient their monetary and fiscal policies towards growth, to lower real interest rates and to resist protectionist pressures and other disruptive trade practices, and urges that immediate steps be taken to strengthen the import capacity of developing countries as a means, *inter alia*, of revitalizing growth, development and international trade;

"2. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to address at the second part of its thirty-fourth session, within the framework of the interrelated issues of trade, money, debt, finance and development, the questions raised in the present resolution, and in this context, also requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to prepare the necessary documentation to facilitate the consideration of this issue by the Trade and Development Board;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to prepare a report on the effects of the recent events mentioned above on the development prospects of the developing countries for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-third session."

11. At the 44th meeting, Mr. Mohamed Shaaban, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.91) entitled "Consequences of the recent sharp fluctuations in the international financial and stock markets and their implications for the development of the developing countries", based on informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.61.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.91 (see para. 16 below, draft resolution III).

13. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

14. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.91, draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.61 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Draft decision on reports submitted under item 82

15. At its 45th meeting, the Committee, on the proposal of the Chairman, decided to recommend that the General Assembly take note of those reports submitted under item 82 which were not covered by any specific decision taken by the Committee (see para. 17 below).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

16. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to III below:

Draft resolution I

PREPARATION OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE FOURTH UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and its decision 40/438 of 17 December 1985 concerning the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Strategy,

Concerned that the goals and objectives of the Strategy remain largely to be fulfilled,

Recognizing the crucial and urgent need for the reactivation of the economic and social development process of the developing countries,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with all the concerned organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to provide information which would be appropriate for the preparation and elaboration of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000), including that which would be relevant for the assessment of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, taking into account the above-mentioned resolutions;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the information requested above;

3. *Decides* to consider, at its forty-third session, appropriate further action for the assessment of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the preparation and elaboration of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade.

Draft resolution II

RAÚL PREBISCH FOUNDATION

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the important and valuable contribution of Raúl Prebisch, first Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and former Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America, to the United Nations system, in particular to development and international economic co-operation,

1. *Warmly welcomes* the establishment in Argentina of the Raúl Prebisch Foundation to promote the study of development issues, especially those which affect the developing countries;

2. *Invites* all States and relevant agencies, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to support the activities undertaken by the Raúl Prebisch Foundation for the cause of development.

Draft resolution III

CONSEQUENCES OF THE RECENT SHARP FLUCTUATIONS IN THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL AND STOCK MARKETS AND THE IMPLICATIONS OF THOSE FLUCTUATIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the recent sharp fluctuations in the international financial and stock markets and the possible negative impact of those fluctuations on world economic stability, growth and trade and on the development process of the developing countries,

Convinced that strengthened multilateral co-operation has a central role to play in preventing such a possible negative impact and in promoting growth and development,

1. *Decides* to consider this question further in the light of the relevant discussions of the Trade and Development Board and other appropriate international organs and organizations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the appropriate bodies, to analyse in the *World*

Economic Survey 1988 the effects of these sharp fluctuations on growth and development, in particular in developing countries, and to draw this issue to the attention of the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

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17. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

The General Assembly decides to take note of the following documents:

(*a*) Note by the Secretary-General on the development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology (A/42/317);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries (A/42/576);

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on the problem of the remnants of war (A/42/514) and note by the Secretary-General (A/C.2/42/L.3) transmitting the reports of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on international conventions and protocols in the field of environment[31] and on shared natural resources and legal aspects of offshore mining and drilling;[56]

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (A/42/378);

(*e*) Note by the Secretary-General on a new international human order: moral aspects of development (A/42/527).

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[56] UNEP/GC.14/25.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, The General Assembly took action on parts I to XI of the report of the Second Committee (A/42/821 and Add.1-10).

The Assembly took note of part I of the report (A/42/821) (decision 42/436[57]).

The Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to V and draft decisions I to V submitted in part II of the report (A/42/821/Add.1, paras. 44 and 45). Draft resolutions I and IV were adopted without a vote; draft resolution II was adopted by 128 votes to 21, with 5 abstentions;* draft resolution III was adopted by 152 votes to 1* and draft resolution V was adopted by 94 votes to 2, with 48 abstentions.* Draft decisions I to III were adopted without a vote; draft decision IV was adopted by 132 votes to 18, with 5 abstentions,* and draft decision V was adopted by 131 votes to 1, with 22 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 42/172 to 42/176 and decisions 42/437 to 42/441.[57]

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in part III of the report (A/42/821/Add.2, para. 11) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 42/177.[57]

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in part IV of the report (A/42/821/Add.3, para. 7) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 42/178.[57]

The Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to III submitted in part V of the report (A/42/821/Add.4, para. 15) without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 42/179 to 42/181.[57]

The Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to VI and draft decisions I and II submitted in part VI of the report (A/42/821/Add.5, paras. 37 and 38). Draft resolutions I, II and IV to VI were adopted without a vote; draft resolution III was adopted by 149 votes to 1.* The draft decisions were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 42/182 to 42/187 and decisions 42/442 and 42/443.[57]

The Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II A to D submitted in part VII of the report (A/42/821/Add.6, para. 12) without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 42/188 and 42/189 A to D.[57]

The Assembly took action on draft resolutions I and II submitted in part VIII of the report (A/42/821/Add.7, para. 9). Draft resolution I was adopted by 151 votes to 1, with 1 abstention,* and draft resolution II was adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 42/190 and 42/191.[57]

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted in part IX of the report (A/42/821/Add.8, para. 7) without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 42/192.[57]

The Assembly took note of part X of the report (A/42/821/Add.9) (decision 42/444[57]).

The Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to III and the draft decision submitted in part XI of the report (A/42/821/Add.10, paras. 16 and 17) without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 42/193 to 42/195 and decision 42/445.[57]

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* Recorded vote.

[57] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/1	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 1*
A/42/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1987, chap. III, sects. L and M, chap. IV, sects. F, H, K and L and chap. VI, sect. B	*Ibid., Supplement No. 3*, chap. III, sects. L and M, chap. IV, sects. F, H, K and L and chap. VI, sect. B.
A/42/8 and Corr.1	Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its tenth session	*Ibid., Supplement No. 8* and corrigendum
A/42/15, vol. I	Report of the Trade and Development Board (second part of the thirty-third session and fifteenth special session)	*Ibid., Supplement No. 15*, vol. I
A/42/15, vol. II	Report of the Trade and Development Board (first part of the thirty-fourth session)	*Ibid.*, vol. II
A/42/25 and Corr.1	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fourteenth session	*Ibid., Supplement No. 25* and corrigendum
A/42/37 and Corr.1	Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development	*Ibid., Supplement No. 37* and corrigendum
A/42/39 and Corr.1	Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries	*Ibid., Supplement No. 39* and corrigendum
A/42/178-S/18753	Letter dated 3 March 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and resolutions adopted at the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987	
A/42/183-E/1987/53	Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/189-S/18768	Letter dated 30 March 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the concluding documents of the meeting of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held in Moscow on 24 and 25 March 1987	
A/42/207 and Corr.1	Final comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for the year 1985: note by the Secretariat	
A/42/273-E/1987/74 and Add.1	Strengthening the work of the United Nations in integrating women effectively in economic development programmes and activities: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/313-S/18888	Letter dated 29 May 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held at Berlin on 28 and 29 May 1987	
A/42/317	Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology: note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/344	Letter dated 11 June 1987 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Economic Declaration of the Venice Economic Summit, held from 8 to 10 June 1987	
A/42/352-S/18930	Note verbale dated 16 June 1987 from the Mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventh Summit Conference of Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, held at Maputo on 21 and 22 May 1987	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18930
A/42/354-E/1987/110	Letter dated 12 June 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document on the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty at its meeting held at Berlin on 28 and 29 May 1987	
A/42/357-S/18935	Letter dated 18 June 1987 from the representative of Guyana to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents issued at the conclusion of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean held at Georgetown from 9 to 12 March 1987	
A/42/359-E/1987/112	Letter dated 23 June 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "Assistance rendered by the German Democratic Republic to developing countries and national liberation movements in 1986"	
A/42/378	International Year of Shelter for the Homeless: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/381-E/1987/117	Letter dated 3 July 1987 from the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "Contributions to the development activities of the United Nations system"	
A/42/386-E/1987/114	Letter dated 25 June 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document concerning the economic co-operation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with the developing countries	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/407	Letter dated 15 July 1987 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final statement issued at the fifth session of the InterAction Council, held at Kuala Lumpur from 19 to 21 April 1987	
A/42/410	Letter dated 16 July 1987 from the representative of Nigeria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Abuja Statement on Economic Recovery and Long-term Development in Africa, issued at the conclusion of the International Conference on Africa: the challenge of economic recovery and accelerated development, held at Abuja, Nigeria, from 15 to 19 June 1987	
A/42/411	Letter dated 6 July 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Pyongyang Declaration and Plan of Action on South-South Co-operation, adopted by the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on South-South Co-operation, held at Pyongyang from 9 to 13 June 1987	
A/42/417	Letter dated 20 July 1987 from the representative of Samoa to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the eighteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Apia on 29 and 30 May 1987	
A/42/427	Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/452	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/474	Letter dated 7 August 1987 from the representatives of Bolivia and Peru to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Puno Programme of Action concerning frontier development and integration between Peru and Bolivia	
A/42/477-S/19048	Letter dated 13 August 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Twentieth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Singapore on 15 and 16 June 1987	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19048
A/42/501	Implementation and financing of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/508	Progress in the preparation of the first regular update of the world survey on the role of women in development: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/514	Problem of remnants of war: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/527	New international human order: moral aspects of development: note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/537	Progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of the land-locked developing countries: note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/549	Letter dated 8 September 1987 from the representatives of Bolivia and Paraguay to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Joint Declaration issued at Asunción on 17 August 1987 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Paraguay and the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Worship of Bolivia on the subject of development and co-operation between Paraguay and Bolivia	
A/42/555	The current international monetary situation: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/576	Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/583	Trade embargo against Nicaragua: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/603	Letter dated 30 September 1987 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "Economic assistance provided by Czechoslovakia to the developing countries and national liberation movements in 1986"	
A/42/604 and Corr.1	Letter dated 2 October 1987 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77 at their eleventh annual meeting, held in New York from 28 September to 1 October 1987	
A/42/625	Letter dated 9 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the ministerial statement issued at the conclusion of the second ministerial meeting of the Cairns Group, held at Ottawa from 21 to 23 May 1987	
A/42/635	Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the implementation of the recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region and on activities of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office and assistance to other drought-stricken countries in Africa: note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/660	Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/674	Implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/677	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver from 13 to 17 October 1987	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/678	Negotiations on a draft international code of conduct on the transfer of technology: report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
A/42/715-S/19252	Letter dated 5 November 1987 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the foreign policy section of the address given by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at the ceremonial meeting dedicated to the seventieth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, held in Moscow on 2 November 1987	
A/42/844-S/19314	Letter dated 30 November 1987, from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Acapulco Commitment to Peace, Development and Democracy, signed by the Heads of State of those countries on 29 November 1987	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19314
A/42/876-S/19330	Letter dated 10 December 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a message addressed to the President of the United States of America and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union by the Emir of the State of Kuwait	
A/C.2/42/4	Letter dated 16 October 1987 from the representative of Hungary to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint statement of the delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the forty-second session of the General Assembly on the question of international economic security	
A/C.2/42/5	Letter dated 16 October 1987 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "Assistance of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to developing countries in 1986"	
A/C.2/42/6	Accession by the United Nations to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and to the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency: note by the Secretary-General	See A/42/821/Add.5, paras. 35 and 38, draft decision II
A/C.2/42/7	Letter dated 4 November 1987 from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of two decisions adopted by the Council of the Latin American Economic System	
A/C.2/42/L.2	Desertification and drought: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/42/L.3	Environment: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/42/L.5	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution	See A/42/821/Add.1, paras. 13 and 45, draft decision II
A/C.2/42/L.6	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 14 and 45, draft decision II
A/C.2/42/L.7	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 18 and 45, draft decision III
A/C.2/42/L.8	*Idem*	See A/42/821/Add.6, para. 2
A/C.2/42/L.10	Desertification and drought: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/42/L.19	Note by the Secretariat transmitting three draft resolutions	See A/42/821/Add.5, paras. 20, 26 and 30
A/C.2/42/L.21	Draft resolution	See A/42/821/Add.4, para. 2
A/C.2/42/L.23	*Idem*	See A/42/821/Add.7, paras. 2 and 9, draft resolution I
A/C.2/42/L.24	*Idem*	See A/42/821/Add.6, paras. 3 and 12, draft resolution I
A/C.2/42/L.29	*Idem*	See A/42/821/Add.3, para. 2
A/C.2/42/L.31	*Idem*	See A/42/821/Add.8, para. 2
A/C.2/42/L.33	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution	See A/42/821/Add.7, paras. 7 and 9, draft resolution II
A/C.2/42/L.34	Draft resolution	See A/42/821/Add.5, paras. 2 and 38, draft decision I
A/C.2/42/L.36	Draft resolutions	See A/42/821/Add.6, para. 8
A/C.2/42/L.37	Draft resolution	See A/42/821/Add.5, para. 5
A/C.2/42/L.42	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 9
A/C.2/42/L.43	*Idem*	See A/42/821/Add.8, para. 3
A/C.2/42/L.44	*Idem*	See A/42/821/Add.5, para. 15
A/C.2/42/L.48	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/42/L.34: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/42/L.49	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/42/L.42: note by the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.2/42/L.50	Draft resolution	See A/42/821/Add.1, paras. 4 and 44, draft resolution II
A/C.2/42/L.51	*Idem*	See A/42/821/Add.10, para. 2
A/C.2/42/L.52	*Idem*	See A/42/821/Add.1, paras. 9 and 45, draft decision I
A/C.2/42/L.53	*Idem*	See A/42/821/Add.4, para. 6
A/C.2/42/L.54	*Idem*	See A/42/821/Add.1, para. 22
A/C.2/42/L.54/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 23 and 44, draft resolution III
A/C.2/42/L.55	Draft resolution	See A/42/821/Add.4, paras. 11 and 15, draft resolution III
A/C.2/42/L.56	*Idem*	See A/42/821/Add.1, paras. 2 and 44, draft resolution I
A/C.2/42/L.57	*Idem*	See A/42/821/Add.3, paras. 3 and 7
A/C.2/42/L.60	Draft resolutions	See A/42/821/Add.6, paras. 9 and 12, draft resolutions II A to D
A/C.2/42/L.61	Draft resolution	See A/42/821/Add.10, para. 10
A/C.2/42/L.62	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 6
A/C.2/42/L.63	*Idem*	See A/42/821/Add.1, paras. 27 and 44, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/42/L.64	*Idem*	See A/42/821/Add.5, paras. 6 and 37, draft resolution I
A/C.2/42/L.65	*Idem*	See A/42/821/Add.2, para. 2
A/C.2/42/L.66	Draft decision	See A/42/821/Add.1, paras. 38 and 45, draft decision V
A/C.2/42/L.67	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 30 and 44, draft resolution V
A/C.2/42/L.68	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/42/L.52: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/42/L.69	Draft decision	*Ibid.*, paras. 34 and 45, draft decision IV
A/C.2/42/L.70	Draft resolution	See A/42/821/Add.8, paras. 4 and 7
A/C.2/42/L.71	*Idem*	See A/42/821/Add.10, paras. 7 and 16, draft resolution II
A/C.2/42/L.72	*Idem*	See A/42/821/Add.4, paras. 3 and 15, draft resolution I
A/C.2/42/L.74	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 7 and 15, draft resolution II
A/C.2/42/L.75	*Idem*	See A/42/821/Add.10, paras. 3 and 16, draft resolution I
A/C.2/42/L.76	Programme budget implications of the draft decision contained in document A/C.2/42/L.66: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/42/L.77	Draft resolution	See A/42/821/Add.5, paras. 16 and 37, draft resolution III
A/C.2/42/L.78	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 11 and 37, draft resolution II
A/C.2/42/L.79	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 21 and 37, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/42/L.80	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 27 and 37, draft resolution V
A/C.2/42/L.81	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 31 and 37, draft resolution VI
A/C.2/42/L.83	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/42/L.65: note by the Secretary-General	The programme budget implications also apply to the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/42/L.84
A/C.2/42/L.84	Draft resolution	See A/42/821/Add.2, paras. 6 and 11
A/C.2/42/L.91	*Idem*	See A/42/821/Add.10, paras. 11 and 16, draft resolution III
A/C.5/42/56	Letter dated 30 November 1987 from the Chairman of the Second Committee to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee concerning draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.79	See A/C.5/42/SR.60, paras. 5 and 6
E/1986/24 and Corr.1 and 2	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-first session	
E/1987/52	Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the proposed system-wide medium-term plan for women and development for the period 1990-1995	

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
	Programme budget implications of draft decision V submitted by the Second Committee in document A/42/821/Add.1	
A/C.5/42/54	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/855	Report of the Fifth Committee	See sessional fascicle, agenda item 115
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in document A/42/821/Add.2	
A/C.5/42/57	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/856	Report of the Fifth Committee	*Ibid.*

United Nations **Agenda item 83**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 83: Operational activities for development:*

- **(*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;**
- **(*b*) United Nations Development Programme;**
- **(*c*) United Nations Capital Development Fund;**
- **(*d*) United Nations technical co-operation activities: report of the Secretary-General;**
- **(*e*) United Nations Volunteers programme**

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DOCUMENT A/42/822

Report of the Second Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*9 December 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 83, and to allocate to the Second Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled:

"Operational activities for development:

"(*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*b*) United Nations Development Programme;

"(*c*) United Nations Capital Development Fund;

"(*d*) United Nations technical co-operation activities: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*e*) United Nations Volunteers programme".

2. The Second Committee considered item 83 at its 29th to 34th, 40th, 44th and 45th meetings, on 6, 9 to 11 and 18 November and 2 and 4 December 1987. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/42/SR.29-34, 40, 44 and 45). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 3rd to 9th meetings, on 5 and 7 to 9 October (see A/C.2/42/SR.3-9).

3. For its consideration of item 83, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 29th meeting, introductory statements were made by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Under-Secretary-General for Technical Co-operation for Development.

5. At the 34th meeting, a concluding statement was made by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolutions A/C.2/42/L.58, L.59 and Corr.1 and L.92

6. At the 40th meeting, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.58) entitled "Operational activities for development", which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system,
>
> "*Recalling also* its resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 on the capacity of the United Nations development system,
>
> "*Recalling further* its resolutions 33/201 of 29 January 1979, 38/171 of 19 December 1983 and 41/171 of 5 December 1986 concerning operational activities for development,
>
> "*Recognizing* that a real increase in the flow of concessional resources from developed countries, either through direct bilateral aid or through multilateral organizations,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Second Committee*, 3rd to 9th, 29th to 34th, 40th, 44th and 45th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 96th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 80.

on a predictable, continuous and assured basis is important for the development of the developing countries,

“*Reaffirming* that economic and technical co-operation among developing countries should be a significant dimension of operational activities for development and that technical co-operation among developing countries as understood in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,[1] and endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, is a critical instrument in this respect, and taking note of the report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries on its fifth session (A/42/39 and Corr.1),

“*Reaffirming also* that the operational activities for development supported by the United Nations system are undertaken at the request of developing countries in accordance with their priorities for development,

“*Recalling* its resolution 37/226 of 20 December 1982, in which, *inter alia*, it invited the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the President of the World Bank to examine the possibility of further co-operation between the two institutions,

“*Noting with concern* the shortcomings reported by the Secretary-General (A/42/232-E/1987/68, para. 59) in the discharge by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, through its Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities), of the responsibilities envisaged for it as the forum for the consideration by the organizations of the United Nations system of central matters relating to operational activities for development, including their co-ordination,

“*Believing* that coherence and co-ordination would be greatly enhanced if the resident co-ordinators of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system were enabled to discharge their duties and responsibilities as defined in resolution 32/197 and reiterated in resolution 41/171,

“*Considering* it essential that developing countries participate in operational activities for development in accordance with their capacities, some countries possibly making the transition from beneficiaries of conventional technical assistance to agents of development in other developing countries,

“*Taking note* of the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on technical co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme and the regional economic commissions (see A/42/110 and A/42/305),

“*Taking note also* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled ‘Field representation of organizations of the United Nations system: structure and co-ordination’,[2]

“1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation for undertaking, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 41/171 and with the support of extrabudgetary resources, case-studies on the functioning of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

“2. *Welcomes* the report on the findings of the case-studies (A/42/326/Add.1-E/1987/82/Add.1, annex) and expresses interest in its conclusions and recommendations;

“3. *Invites* the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations development system to discuss in detail the conclusions and recommendations of the report and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988;

“4. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council, on the basis of a thorough review of the opinions expressed, to propose to the General Assembly at its forty-third session measures concerning the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report;

“5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the comments provided by some of the organizations of the United Nations system in response to elements of resolution 41/171 (A/42/326/Add.2-E/1987/82/Add.2, annex, and A/42/326/Add.4-E/1987/82/Add.4, annex);

“6. *Affirms* the importance of United Nations programmes of technical co-operation as instruments for fostering the development of human resources and institutional structures that enhance the capacities of countries to plan and implement development strategies, policies, programmes and projects in accordance with their own aspirations;

“7. *Considers* it necessary to place priority emphasis on accelerating human resource and institutional development in the least developed and low-income countries with the greatest needs in those areas, through, *inter alia*, increased United Nations participation in African economic recovery and development programmes;

“8. *Recognizes* the important role in the United Nations development system that should be played by the United Nations Development Programme in assisting Governments in defining their technical assistance needs, reaffirms the role of the United Nations Development Programme as the central funding agency for United Nations technical co-operation programmes, and urges Governments to take that role fully into account;

“9. *Requests* the Director-General to review the implementation of the concept of central funding of technical assistance and to report on constraints in that respect to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

“10. *Calls* for a substantial increase in the flow of concessional resources from a broader range of countries in a position to provide such resources, for the operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

“11. *Takes note* with concern of the observation in the report of the Director-General (A/42/326/Add.1-E/1987/82/Add.1, annex, para. 21) that the United Nations Development Programme country programme and the country-programming process in their present form are not utilized as a frame of reference for the operational activities carried out and financed by the organizations of the United Nations system from their own resources or other sources;

“12. *Requests* the Director-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in pursuit of improved coherence of action and the effective integration of programmes at the country level, jointly to examine the realistic scope for a common programming process and, in consultation with the executive heads of the other appropriate organizations of the United Nations development system, to identify those agencies and resources to which such an approach would be most applicable and set out the main elements of this process, its relationship to the United Nations Development Programme country-programming process and the manner of participation of specialized agencies, and requests the Director-General to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

[2] See A/41/424.

"13. *Reaffirms* the important role of the Economic and Social Council in overseeing and enhancing the co-ordination of the operational activities of the United Nations system and considers that the further strengthening of that function could usefully be discussed by the Special Commission of the Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields;

"14. *Welcomes*, as a potentially significant contribution towards improved coherence and co-ordination, the joint programming activities of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy and requests the Director-General, together with the executive heads of the member organizations of the Group, namely the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the World Food Programme, to inform the Economic and Social Council, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the nature and scope of the joint programming activities and to comment on the feasibility and scope of possible collaboration on substantive issues at headquarters; looks forward to receiving a report from the Director-General on the views of the members of the Group on the advantages and disadvantages of operating a unified field service for United Nations organizations; considers that that subject could usefully be discussed in detail by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, and requests the Director-General, in close consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to comment on the scope for wider application of the approach of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy;

"15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take measures and to propose new legislation, if necessary, to improve the effectiveness of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) in relation to the operational activities of the system, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

"16. *Strongly urges* Governments, in accordance with their own needs, and organizations of the United Nations system to avail themselves of the services of the resident co-ordinators as envisaged in resolutions 32/197 and 41/171, and requests that Governments and organizations, in considering proposals for projects, solicit the views of the resident co-ordinator;

"17. *Requests* the Director-General, in close collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to prepare for consideration by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination an inter-agency agreement setting out the modalities for enabling the resident co-ordinators to discharge their leadership role and functions, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

"18. *Also requests* the Director-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to assess the resources required by resident co-ordinators to carry out their increasing responsibilities, especially with respect to activities not directly related to the operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

"19. *Stresses* the urgent need to increase procurement from developing countries and from sources that are at present under-utilized, considers that the data base on which to assess procurement trends system-wide needs significant improvement, and requests the Director-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the concerned organizations of the United Nations system, to develop proposals for common practices within the United Nations system for the compilation and reporting of procurement information related to operational activities, including information on the sources of experts, training and equipment, and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council, which could then, as appropriate, recommend to the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system the adoption of common reporting practices;

"20. *Reiterates* the importance attached to the integration of women in United Nations development programmes, as beneficiaries and as participants in the implementation of programmes, calls on the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to intensify efforts to increase the participation of women as experts and consultants, invites the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations development system to instruct their secretariats to intensify such efforts and requests the Director-General to report on steps taken by the organizations of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities to promote the participation of women in development;

"21. *Reiterates* its request to governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system to pay particular attention to the need to rationalize field representation and invites them to review, in consultation with the host Governments concerned, the need for all existing field offices to consider the feasiblity of co-location with the field offices of the United Nations Development Programme and to ensure that new field offices are established only if the necessary services cannot be provided in any other way, and requests the Secretary-General to report annually on developments in the field of representation of the organizations of the United Nations system;

"22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the progress made in the review by the member organizations of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees of the pattern of their field offices, and invites other organizations of the United Nations system to participate in this review;

"23. *Notes* the growth of World Bank lending for technical assistance and the resulting need for close co-ordination between the World Bank and the organizations of the United Nations system that provide grants for technical co-operation and therefore requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to report to the Governing Council on an appropriate framework for co-operation with the World Bank, including the treatment of technical assistance needs in the context of consultative group meetings and round-table conferences;

"24. *Endorses* the concept of sustainable development articulated by the World Commission on Environment and Development in its report (A/42/427, annex) as a central element of the development policy of the operational activities of the United Nations system, and invites the governing bodies of the organizations of the system to review and consider internal policies, programmes and practices to enhance the ability of organizations to respond to the needs of developing countries in that respect;

"25. *Reaffirms* the role envisaged in resolution 32/197 for the regional commissions in the operational activities of the United Nations system, both as participants in the preparation of intercountry programmes, as may be required, and as executing agencies in the specified circumstances."

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Guatemala, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.59 and Corr.1) entitled "Operational activities for development", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system and 41/171 of 5 December 1986 on operational activities for development,

"*Reaffirming* the central role of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council as forums for the policy guidance and co-ordination of all aspects of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and the need to strengthen the capacity of both organs to fulfil their mandated tasks in those fields,

"*Reaffirming also* that the operational activities for development of the United Nations system are carried out for the benefit of developing countries, at their request and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development,

"*Emphasizing* in this regard that the United Nations system should continue to fully implement the consensus of 1970, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970,

"*Emphasizing also* the need to keep under periodic review the structures and *modus operandi* of the organizations of the United Nations system in relation to their operational activities so as to ensure efficient functioning and responsiveness to the needs and priorities of the developing countries,

"*Stressing* the urgent need to strengthen multilateral co-operation for development through, *inter alia*, increased voluntary contributions to the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

"*Emphasizing* the need for a significant, continuous and real increase in official development assistance,

"*Deeply concerned* that the targets for official development assistance, as spelt out in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,[3] have not been met and that the growth target for contributions to United Nations development programmes has not been reached,

"*Expressing concern* that the proportion of grant assistance has been falling steadily in relation to total official development assistance,

"*Reaffirming* the exclusive responsibility of the Governments of developing countries to determine the allocation of resources on the basis of their national development plans, priorities and objectives,

"*Reaffirming* that economic and technical co-operation among developing countries should be a significant dimension of operational activities for development and taking note in that respect of the report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries on its fifth session (A/42/39 and Corr.1),

"*Recognizing* that the particular role of the resident co-ordinators of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be determined by recipient Governments on the basis of their priorities, objectives and needs,

"*Mindful* of the special needs of the least developed countries,

"*Aware* of the acute problems of island and land-locked developing countries and their particular needs for development in order to overcome their economic difficulties,

"*Mindful* of the fact that the share of developing countries in procurement of equipment and services is falling,

"*Expressing concern* that the complex procedures of the United Nations system in the field of operational activities for development add an administrative burden on Governments and serve to limit their effective participation in United Nations operational activities, and recognizing in that regard the urgent need for harmonized, flexible and simplified procedures from the United Nations system for programmes and project formulation, implementation, evaluation and backstopping, with the objective of adapting them to the needs and practices of recipient countries,

"*Expressing concern also* at delays in the delivery of project inputs by United Nations agencies,

"*Aware* that a substantial part of world resources, material as well as human, continues to be diverted to armaments, with a detrimental effect on international security and on bilateral and multilateral co-operation, including the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/42/326-E/1987/82, annex, and A/42/326/Add.3-E/1987/82/Add.3, annex), including the findings of the case studies on the functioning of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/42/326/Add.1-E/1987/82/Add.1, annex) carried out in accordance with paragraph 22 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 41/171;

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[3] See General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex.

"2. *Reaffirms* that the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, particularly those of the United Nations Development Programme, are designed to respond to the needs and priorities of the developing countries as established by them, and cannot therefore be subject to considerations other than those needs and priorities, nor limited *a priori* to certain sectors of activities;

"3. *Requests* the Director-General to continue to carry out the tasks entrusted to him in resolution 41/171;

"4. *Requests* the United Nations funding agencies to ensure that grant assistance be channelled through United Nations agencies or Governments acting as executing agencies, avoiding conversion of grants into loans and without imposition of conditionality;

"5. *Emphasizes* that a substantial and real increase in the flow of concessional resources, particularly grants from major developed countries, on a predictable, continuous and assured basis, is important for the development process of the developing countries;

"6. *Considers* that the process of assessing the functioning of operational activities for development should take into account the following factors:

"(*a*) Developing countries have the primary responsibility for co-ordinating operational activities for development at the national level and, in that respect, the main role of the United Nations system in the field should be to reinforce and strengthen the capability of developing countries to co-ordinate international co-operation and assistance in accordance with their priorities and needs;

"(*b*) The programming procedures for the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, in particular, those of the United Nations Development Programme, should be made more flexible in order to adapt them to the practices and objectives of developing countries and to permit those countries, when they decide to do so, to allocate external assistance and co-operation in the context of a sectoral approach, rather than on a project-by-project basis;

"(*c*) The United Nations system needs to develop and strengthen its capacity at the field level for sector analysis and the definition of an overall programme;

"(*d*) In order to facilitate the task of developing countries in co-ordinating their operational activities programmes in an integrated manner, all multilateral and bilateral donors must ensure that their rules and procedures for disbursement of funds are harmonized and simplified to respond to the fullest extent possible to conditions in developing countries;

"(*e*) In order to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of the operational activities of the United Nations system in the field, on the basis of the needs, priorities and objectives of developing countries, the resident co-ordinator should receive the necessary support for his activities from the United Nations system;

"(*f*) There is a need to enhance the advisory capacity of the resident co-ordinator and the field offices of the United Nations system, in consultation with the recipient Governments concerned, through, *inter alia*, increased co-ordination and technical backstopping among the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system;

"7. *Requests* the Director-General, in close consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988 detailed information and recommendations on the rationalization of the field offices of the United Nations system and the system of resident co-ordinators;

"8. *Also requests* the Director-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system and taking into account the present resolution, to indicate, in his annual report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, measures taken to ensure a greater decentralization of activities at the field level;

"9. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to examine in detail measures that can be taken to ensure further flexibility, simplification and harmonization of procedures for programme and project formulation, implementation and evaluation, so as to adapt them to the needs and priorities of developing countries, and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988;

"10. *Also requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to address the issue of the quality of expertise provided by the system and the timely delivery of project inputs;

"11. *Requests* all concerned organizations of the United Nations system to provide adequate financial support for the activities of the Inter-Agency Procurement Services Unit of the United Nations Development Programme, so as to enable it to provide more comprehensive information on the procurement activities of the United Nations system;

"12. *Requests* the Director-General, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme and other appropriate executing agencies of the United Nations system, to design innovative, practical and effective measures to increase substantially procurement from developing countries, giving priority to locally and regionally available qualified goods and services, in operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and to present them, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, and requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to intensify its efforts in this regard;

"13. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme to offer, upon request, the use of its field offices for its own as well as for agency administrative backstopping to Governments that opt for government execution of projects, but do not consider themselves in a position to fully execute projects themselves; and, in this context, requests the Programme to apply flexibility in the criteria for the use of government execution and to review its reporting procedures with a view to simplifying them;

"14. *Requests* United Nations funding agencies, especially the United Nations Development Programme, to follow strict procedures, focusing on proven technical expertise and guaranteed technical backstopping, when selecting executing agencies to be proposed to recipient countries;

"15. *Invites* the governing bodies of appropriate funding agencies of the United Nations system to review the procedure with regard to the 13 per cent support costs reimbursed to United Nations agencies for project execution, with a view to achieving healthy competition among agencies, decreasing project costs and guaranteeing technical backstopping, and to present the results of that review, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

"16. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme to provide information to all field offices on programmes involving technical co-operation among developing countries offered by various developing countries;

"17. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-third session."

8. At the 45th meeting, Mr. Henricus Gajentaan (Netherlands), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.92) based on informal consultations held on draft resolutions A/C.2/42/L.58 and L.59 and Corr.1.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.92 without a vote (see para. 13 below).

10. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Canada. The Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation also made a statement.

11. In the light of the adoption of the draft resolution, draft resolutions A/C.2/42/L.58 and L.59 and Corr.1 were withdrawn by their respective sponsors.

Draft decision on reports submitted under item 83

12. At the same meeting, the Committee, on the proposal of the Chairman, decided to recommend that the General Assembly take note of the reports submitted under item 83 that were not covered by any specific decisions taken by the Committee (see para. 14 below).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

13. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system and 41/171 of 5 December 1986 on operational activities for development,

Recalling further its resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 on the capacity of the United Nations development system,

Reaffirming that the operational activities for development of the United Nations system are carried out for the benefit of developing countries, at their request and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development,

Emphasizing the need to keep under periodic review the structures and *modus operandi* of the organizations of the United Nations system in relation to their operational activities so as to ensure efficiency and responsiveness to the needs and priorities of the developing countries,

Deeply concerned that the targets for official development assistance spelt out in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade[3] have not been met, and stressing the urgent need to strengthen multilateral co-operation for development through, *inter alia*, increased voluntary contributions to the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Emphasizing also the need for a significant, continuous, predictable and real increase in resources for operational activities for development to meet the growing requirements for development of the developing countries, in particular the least developed countries,

Emphasizing further the need to increase the proportion of grants in overall official development assistance,

Considering that all countries should continue to make efforts to participate in operational activities for development in accordance with their financial and developmental capacities,

Reaffirming that, at the national level, the allocation of resources for operational activities must be based on the national development plans, priorities and objectives of the recipient countries, to which the assistance provided by the United Nations system should conform,

Reaffirming also that economic and technical co-operation among developing countries should be a significant dimension of operational activities for development and that technical co-operation among developing countries as understood in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,[1] endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, is an important instrument in this respect, and taking note with appreciation of the report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries on its fifth session (A/42/39 and Corr.1),

Reiterating that the activities of the resident co-ordinators in fulfilling their role relating to operational activities, as defined in General Assembly resolutions 32/197 and 41/171, vary according to the development needs and priorities determined by the recipient countries,

Mindful of the special needs of the least developed countries, *Aware* of the acute problems of island and land-locked developing countries and their particular needs for development to overcome their economic difficulties,

Deeply concerned about the falling share of developing countries in the procurement of equipment and services for the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, as reported (see A/42/326/Add.3-E/1987/82/Add.3, annex, para. 25),

Stressing the urgent need for harmonized, flexible and simplified procedures for the operational activities for development of the United Nations system in order to respond better to the needs of developing countries and particularly to reduce the administrative burden on Governments and facilitate their participation in these activities,

Noting with deep concern the shortcomings reported by the Secretary-General (A/42/232-E/1987/68, para. 59) in the discharge by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, through its Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities), of the responsibilities envisaged for it as the forum for the consideration by the organizations of the United Nations system of central matters relating to operational activities for development, particularly their co-ordination,

Noting with appreciation the important contribution made by the World Commission on Environment and Development,

Aware that a substantial part of world resources, human as well as material, continues to be diverted to armaments, with a detrimental effect on international security and on bilateral and multilateral co-operation, including the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

I

Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation: case studies on operational activities and follow-up action

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/42/326-E/1987/82, annex, and A/42/326/Add.3-E/1987/82/Add.3, annex) and of the case-studies on the functioning of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/42/326/Add.1-E/1987/82/Add.1, annex), undertaken in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/171;

2. *Invites* the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations development system to discuss in detail, at their next sessions, the conclusions and recommendations (*ibid.*, sect. VIII) of the report on the findings of the case-studies, and to submit their views to the Economic and Social Council;

3. *Welcomes* the announced intention of the Director-General to organize in early 1988 an informal discussion of the report's findings, with the participation of delegations, the authors of the report and the relevant programmes and agencies of the United Nations system;

4. *Requests* the Director-General to continue to carry out the tasks entrusted to him under resolution 41/171 and to ensure, in accordance with resolution 32/197, effective leadership of the United Nations system in the field of development and international economic co-operation and in exercising overall co-ordination within the system in order to ensure a multidisciplinary approach to the problems of development on a system-wide basis;

5. *Takes note* of the comments provided by organizations of the United Nations system in response to elements of resolution 41/171 (A/42/326/Add.2-E/1987/82/Add.2, annex, and A/42/326/Add.4-E/1987/82/Add.4, annex);

II

Priorities, resources and guiding considerations for operational activities for development

6. *Reaffirms* that the operational activities for development of the United Nations system are undertaken at the request of developing countries and are designed to respond solely to their development needs and priorities as determined by them;

7. *Reaffirms* the central role of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council as forums for overall policy guidance and co-ordination of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and emphasizes the need to strengthen further the co-ordination functions of the Council in this respect;

8. *Affirms* the importance of the operational activities of the United Nations system in strengthening the capacities of recipient countries to plan and implement development policies and programmes in accordance with their goals and objectives, and recognizes the important role of the United Nations development system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, in assisting recipient Governments, at their request, in determining and meeting their technical co-operation needs, including human resources development, institution building and transfer of technology, as defined by them;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to report to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation by the Committee of its decision of October 1986 to improve the overall functioning and efficiency of its subsidiary machinery for operational activities and on further measures to improve performance in inter-agency co-operation in this regard, particularly through a review of the work of the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities);

10. *Emphasizes* that a substantial and real increase in the flow of concessional resources, particularly grants, on a predictable, continuous and assured basis, is important for the development process of developing countries, and calls for increased contributions from a broader range of countries in order to provide such resources;

11. *Reaffirms* the central funding and co-ordinating role of the United Nations Development Programme in technical co-operation within the United Nations system in conformity with the consensus of 1970[4] and General Assembly resolutions 32/197, 33/202 of 29 January 1979 and 35/81 of 5 December 1980, recommends to the intergovernmental bodies concerned that the need to preserve this role should be taken fully into account in the consideration of new funding arrangements for technical co-operation activities, and requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic

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[4] General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV), annex.

and Social Council, an analysis of the issues relating to the implementation of the central funding concept;

12. *Affirms* that the functioning of operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be guided, *inter alia*, by the following considerations, taking into account the particular development needs, priorities and policies of recipient countries:

(*a*) Developing countries have the primary responsibility for co-ordinating the operational activities for development of the United Nations system at the national level, and the main role of the United Nations system in that regard should be to reinforce and strengthen the capability of developing countries to co-ordinate international co-operation and assistance in accordance with their priorities and needs;

(*b*) The programming procedures for the operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be made more flexible within established principles of accountability so that they may correspond to the policies, procedures and objectives of recipient countries in order to permit the allocation of external assistance and co-operation in the context of a programme approach, either on a project-by-project basis or on a sectoral basis; this will also enable these countries to manage their programmes, to exploit substantive linkages among projects and sectors and to have a coherent and integrated approach;

(*c*) The United Nations system should improve its ability, at the field level, to respond to requests from developing countries for advice on developmental issues by, *inter alia*, enhancing its capacity for, and performance in, providing sectoral, multisectoral and integrated advice to Governments at their request, through, *inter alia*, increased co-ordination among the organizations of the system and improved technical backstopping;

(*d*) To facilitate the task of developing countries in co-ordinating development co-operation and assistance, multilateral and bilateral donors concerned should endeavour to harmonize and simplify their rules and procedures in order to respond as fully as possible to conditions and practices in recipient countries;

(*e*) To maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of the operational activities of the United Nations system, the resident co-ordinators should receive the necessary support from the United Nations system and donor and host countries in order to discharge their functions in accordance with the needs, priorities and objectives of the recipient countries;

13. *Urges* the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations development system, in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa and the existing subregional economic groupings, as appropriate, to provide increased support, as a matter of priority, to African countries in the implementation, follow-up and monitoring of the priority themes of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;[5]

14. *Urges* the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations development system to place priority emphasis on the full and expeditious implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries[6] and the recommendations of the mid-term review of its implementation;[7]

III

Programming

15. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the executive heads of other organizations of the United Nations system, to assess the constraints on the use of the United Nations Development Programme's country programme and programming process as a frame of reference for the operational activities of the United Nations system, to consider the nature, scope and feasibility of a wider, more effective process in terms of improved coherence of action and effective integration of the various sectoral inputs of the United Nations system, to identify the grant organizations and resources that such a process might take into account, and to report thereon for the next triennial policy review of operational activities for development, in 1989;

16. *Welcomes* as a potentially significant contribution towards improved coherence and co-ordination the joint and collaborative programming of activities undertaken by the Joint Consultative Group on Policy, and requests the Director-General, in co-operation with the executive heads of the organizations that are members of the Group, to inform the Economic and Social Council of the nature and scope of their joint and collaborative activities and to comment on the possibility of more systematic exchanges at the headquarters level among those organizations on a broader agenda;

17. *Reiterates* the importance attached to the integration of women in United Nations development programmes, both as agents and as beneficiaries of development, calls upon the funding and executing agencies to intensify efforts to increase the participation of women, especially those from developing countries, and requests the Director-General, taking into account the requirements of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/86 of 8 July 1987 in this regard, to report on such efforts and on the establishment of mechanisms for generating baseline information and measuring results;

18. *Invites* the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system that provide grant assistance for technical co-operation to report to the Economic and Social Council on the content and nature of their current and prospective co-operation with the World Bank, including the criteria for the selection of the Bank as an executing agency and also indicating whether project agreements for World Bank-executed projects differ in character from those for projects executed by other United Nations agencies;

19. *Requests* the Director-General to examine in detail urgent measures that can be taken to ensure further flexibility, simplification and harmonization of procedures for programme and project formulation, approval, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, so as to adapt them to the needs and priorities of developing countries, and to

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[5] General Assembly resolution S-13/2, annex.

[6] *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

[7] General Assembly resolution 40/205, annex.

report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council;

IV

Organization at the field level

20. *Considers* that decentralization of operational activities at the field level should, within established principles of accountability, foster appropriate flexibility and responsiveness to the needs of developing countries, and requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to provide information on the measures taken by organizations of the system in this regard;

21. *Urges* funding and executing agencies to consider additional measures to ensure that expertise for all aspects of the project cycle, particularly project execution, is of the highest standard of quality and that project inputs are provided on a timely basis;

22. *Invites* Governments and organizations of the United Nations system to avail themselves, as envisaged in General Assembly resolutions 32/197 and 41/171, of the services of the resident co-ordinators and to solicit the views of the resident co-ordinators in considering projects to be funded or implemented by the United Nations system;

23. *Also requests* the Director-General, in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to assess the resources required by the resident co-ordinators to carry out their increasing responsibilities, taking into account differing national situations;

24. *Invites* the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system urgently to review and rationalize their field office structure to enhance co-operation, coherence and efficiency through, *inter alia*, increased sharing of facilities and services, and in this connection:

(*a*) Expresses the need for such a review to take full account of the need for the provision, at the field level, of ongoing technical advice by the organizations of the United Nations system in accordance with the needs identified by developing countries;

(*b*) Emphasizes that this advice should be offered in an integrated and multisectoral manner, as envisaged in resolution 32/197;

(*c*) Requests the governing bodies to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988;

(*d*) Also requests the Director-General to report periodically to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on developments related to the field office structure of the United Nations system;

25. *Invites* the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to review the inter-agency arrangement concerning resident co-ordinators, with a view to enabling them to discharge better their leadership role and functions, and requests the Secretary-General to formulate specific proposals for the consideration of the Committee in that regard and to report orally to the Economic and Social Council;

26. *Requests* the Director-General to report on the progress made in the review undertaken by the member organizations of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees of the structure of their field offices, and invites other organizations of the United Nations system to participate in this review process;

V

Procurement and project execution

27. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to consult with recipient countries and the relevant funding and executing agencies of the United Nations system and to make recommendations for innovative, practical and effective measures to increase substantially the procurement from developing countries in the operational activities of the United Nations system, taking into account the need for the full implementation of the preferential arrangements for these countries and making maximum use of national institutions and firms, and giving due regard to regional comparative advantages, consistent with the principle of competitive international bidding and maximum effectiveness;

28. *Considers* in that respect that the data base for assessing procurement trends system-wide needs significant improvement and requests the Director-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system concerned, to develop proposals for common practices within the United Nations system for the compilation and reporting of procurement information related to operational activities, including information on the sources of experts, training, services and equipment;

29. *Affirms* that all countries should have equal opportunities in and access to the procurement process of operational activities of the United Nations system and that the flow of information on procurement opportunities, including competitive international bidding, and on countries' capacities and offers should be facilitated as appropriate and that the information should be made available to all interested countries, all of which would facilitate obtaining the desired increase in the procurement from all sources, including under-utilized donor countries;

30. *Requests* all organizations of the United Nations system concerned to provide full support for the activities of the Inter-Agency Procurement Services Unit so as to enable it to provide more comprehensive and reliable information on the procurement activities of the United Nations system;

31. *Considers* that the technical capacities of the United Nations system in the field could more fully be brought to bear in support of the modality of government execution of projects, and requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its thirty-fifth session to consider what further support can be offered to Governments and what further flexibility may be called for to facilitate government execution of projects;

32. *Requests* United Nations funding organizations, especially the United Nations Development Programme, to adhere rigorously to established criteria and procedures in the selection of executing agencies to be recommended to recipient Governments so as to ensure the provision of technical expertise and appropriate project support, including technical backstopping, as well as the reliability and accountability of the executing agencies;

33. *Invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to examine modalities for en-

hancing the implementation of its inter-country programme, taking fully into account the technical skills and capabilities existing within the United Nations system and in other appropriate organizations and bodies and also taking into account the different characteristics of each region;

34. *Invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, given the expiry in 1991 of current arrangements for project support costs, to begin considering successor arrangements designed to ensure enhanced project quality and maximum cost-effectiveness, with a view, *inter alia*, to ensuring the full utilization of technical and managerial capacities at all stages of the project cycle;

35. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme to provide information to its field offices on programmes promoting or facilitating technical co-operation among developing countries offered by various developing countries;

36. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to report on the implementation of the present resolution, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

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14. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly takes note of the following documents:

(*a*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Technical co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme and the regional economic commissions" and comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/42/110 and Add.1);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries (A/42/275-E/1987/76);

(*c*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Technical co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme and the regional economic commissions: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean" (A/42/305);

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical co-operation activities;[8]

(*e*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (A/42/597/Rev.1).

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[8] DP/1987/45 and Add.1-3.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution and the draft decision submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/42/822, paras. 13 and 14). For the final texts, see resolution 42/196 and decision 42/446.[9]

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[9] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1987, chap. VI, sect. B	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 3*, chap. VI, sect. B
A/42/110	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Technical co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme and the regional economic commissions": note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/110/Add.1	________ : Comments of the Secretary-General	
A/42/136	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Review of UNICEF activities and structures": note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/178-S/18753	Letter dated 3 March 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and resolutions adopted at the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987	
A/42/207 and Corr.1	Final comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for the year 1985: note by the Secretariat	
A/42/275-E/1987/76	Role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/42/290	Comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Field representation of the organizations of the United Nations system: structure and co-ordination": note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/293	Letter dated 21 April 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the inaugural address delivered on 21 April 1987 by the Prime Minister of Thailand at the forty-third session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	
A/42/305	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Technical co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme and the regional economic commissions: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean": note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/326-E/1987/82 and Add.1 to 4	Operational activities for development of the United Nations system: note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/354-E/1987/110	Letter dated 12 June 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document on the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty at its meeting held at Berlin on 28 and 29 May 1987	
A/42/359-E/1987/112	Letter dated 23 June 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "Assistance rendered by the German Democratic Republic to developing countries and national liberation movements in 1986"	
A/42/381-E/1987/117	Letter dated 3 July 1987 from the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "Contributions to the development activities of the United Nations system"	
A/42/387	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Technical co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme and the regional economic commissions: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific": note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/411	Letter dated 6 July 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Pyongyang Declaration and Plan of Action on South-South Co-operation, adopted by the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned countries on South-South Co-operation, held at Pyongyang from 9 to 13 June 1987	
A/42/417	Letter dated 20 July 1987 from the representative of Samoa to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the eighteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Apia on 29 and 30 May 1987	
A/42/427	Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development	
A/42/597	Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women: note by the Secretary-General	Replaced by A/42/597/Rev.1
A/42/597/Rev.1	*Idem*	
A/42/603	Letter dated 30 September 1987 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "Economic assistance provided by Czechoslovakia to the developing countries and national liberation movements in 1986"	
A/42/604 and Corr.1	Letter dated 2 October 1987 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77 at their eleventh annual meeting, held in New York from 28 September to 1 October 1987	
A/42/677	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Commonwealth Heads of Governments Meeting held at Vancouver from 13 to 17 October 1987	
A/C.2/42/L.58	Draft resolution	See A/42/822, para. 6
A/C.2/42/L.59 and Corr.1	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 7
A/C.2/42/L.92	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 8 and 13
DP/1987/45 and Add.1 to 3	United Nations technical co-operation activities: report of the Secretary-General	
E/1987/25 and Corr.1	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its organizational meeting for 1987, its special session and its Thirty-fourth session	*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 12*

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 84

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 84: Training and research:* United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Secretary-General

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DOCUMENT A/42/823

Report of the Second Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*9 December 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 84, and to allocate to the Second Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled "Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and research: report of the Secretary-General".

2. The Second Committee considered item 84 at its 35th, 39th to 41st, 44th and 45th meetings, on 12, 17 and 18 November and 2 and 4 December 1987. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/42/SR.35, 39-41, 44 and 45). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 3rd to 9th meetings, on 5 and from 7 to 9 October (see A/C.2/42/SR.3-9).

3. For its consideration of item 84, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 35th meeting, introductory statements were made by the representative of the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and by the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolutions A/C.2/42/L.88 and L.93

5. At the 44th meeting, Mr. Mohamed Shaaban (Egypt), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.88) entitled "United Nations Institute for Training and Research" based on informal consultations. It read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 14 below, with the exception of paragraphs 14 and 15 of section II A of operative paragraph 4 and the annex.*]

"14. The number and grades of Professional and General Service Staff financed from the General Fund in 1988 in New York and Geneva shall not exceed the limits of the staff disposition in the annex. The staff shall be assigned to the programme activities of the Institute in proportion to the work-load and tasks necessary to carry out each programme activity at levels that will enable the Institute to carry out its programme activities effectively.

"15. The composition, structure and staffing to be funded from the General Fund shall be reviewed by the Board of Trustees in the context of budget preparations and may be adjusted in the light of the financial resources available to and programme activities of the Institute.

"ANNEX

"Proposed staff disposition

Post	Grade
"1. Executive Director (who will also serve as a Programme Officer)	D-1/D-2
"2. Programme Officer (New York)	P-4/P-5
"3. Programme Officer (Geneva)	P-5
"4. Administrator and Finance Officer	P-2
"5. Three General Service staff	G".

6. At the request of the representative of Nigeria, the Committee agreed to postpone consideration of the draft resolution until its following meeting.

7. At the 45th meeting, the representative of Cameroon introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.93) entitled "United Nations Institute for Training and Research", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Second Committee*, 3rd to 9th, 35th, 39th to 41st, 44th and 45th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 96th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 81.

"*Recalling* its resolution 41/172 of 5 December 1986,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/694 and Corr.1),

"1. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in paragraph 41 of the report;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue implementing the restructuring plan for the United Nations Institute for Training and Research contained in resolution 41/172;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of this resolution."

8. At the same meeting, Mr. Mohamed Shaaban, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.88.

9. The representative of Somalia proposed that no action be taken on draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.93, and that the annex to draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.88 be amended by deleting the column containing grades.

10. Following statements by the representatives of Democratic Yemen, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Nigeria, Egypt and Mauritania, Mr. Mohamed Shaaban, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, orally revised draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.88 as follows:

(*a*) In operative paragraph 4, section II A, paragraph 14, the first sentence was deleted, and in the second sentence, the words "whose composition is reflected in the annex to the present resolution" were inserted after the words "The staff";

(*b*) In operative paragraph 4, section II A, paragraph 15, the words "taking into account the views of all States, and all documents, formal and informal, discussed under the agenda item of the General Assembly entitled 'Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research' " were added to the end of the sentence;

(*c*) In the annex, the column containing grades was deleted.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.88, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 14 below).

12. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.88, draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.93 was withdrawn by its sponsor.

13. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of New Zealand, Cameroon, Algeria, the United States of America, Finland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Côte d'Ivoire, Italy, Mauritania, Japan and Venezuela. The representative of the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation replied to a question raised regarding the financial implications of the draft resolution.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

14. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/172 of 5 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/694 and Corr.1),

Recognizing the continuing importance and relevance of the mandate of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

Recognizing also the need for all Governments to contribute or increase their voluntary contributions, as appropriate, to the Institute,

Noting with concern the continuing lack of a sufficiently broad base of donor countries supporting the Institute,

Noting with regret that the 1987 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities was unable to provide the General Fund of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research with the level of resources required to maintain its current programmes and institutional structure,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General, prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 41/172 (*ibid.*);

2. *Reaffirms* the continuing validity and relevance of the mandate of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

3. *Stresses* that the Institute makes an important contribution to the work of the United Nations and that every effort should be made to continue its activities;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to restructure the Institute as follows:

I. PROGRAMME

A. *Training*

1. Training shall henceforth be the main focus of the activities of the Institute, and that focus should be duly reflected in the budget allocations;

2. The core training programme financed from the General Fund shall concentrate on training for international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy at various levels, primarily of persons from developing countries;

3. The core training programme for 1988 and subsequent years financed from the General Fund, as set out in annex I to the report of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*), shall be reviewed by the Board of Trustees in the context of its programme and budget preparations and may be adjusted in the light of the financial resources available to the Institute; the Board of Trustees shall also, in accordance with the statute of the Institute, consider and approve any new programmes that may be proposed by the Secretary-General or Governments through the General Assembly;

4. Training programmes designed and conducted by the Institute for other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies shall not result in any financial obligations for the General Fund and shall be carried out on a fully reimbursable basis;

5. Training for economic and social development and any other training activities shall be funded from special purpose grants;

B. *Research*

6. Research shall remain a function of the Institute, bearing in mind that the main focus shall be on training, as outlined above; for the present, funding for research from the General Fund shall not exceed the present ratio of 13 per cent of the annual budget;

7. Current and ongoing research projects financed from the General Fund shall be concluded as soon as possible; if the long-term continuation of a project is envisaged, the appropriate United Nations organ should consider financing it, or a special purpose grant should be sought for its execution;

8. Research and study falling within the mandate of the Institute may be financed from special purpose grants on a full-cost basis;

9. Research-cum-training in negotiating techniques, international law and economic and social development shall be funded from special purpose grants;

C. *Projects financed from special purpose grants*

10. Special purpose grants shall be welcome as long as they are made for activities that relate directly to the mandate of the Institute and do not overlap with work carried out elsewhere in the United Nations system;

11. Special purpose grants shall cover, in addition to the full costs of implementing the project (direct costs), including administrative costs, an execution fee, which should be determined by the Executive Director of the Institute on a case-by-case basis but should not be less than 13 per cent in each case;

12. The Secretary-General shall make available annually to all States, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and relevant non-governmental organizations a list of training and research projects and invite them to finance these projects through special purpose grants;

II. FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

13. In the light of the restructured programme set out above, the Secretary-General is requested to reorganize the management, staff and administrative and financial arrangements of the Institute in the following manner:

A. *Staff*

14. The staff, whose composition is reflected in the annex to the present resolution, shall be assigned to the programme activities of the Institute in proportion to the work-load and tasks necessary to carry out each programme activity at levels that will enable the Institute to carry them out effectively;

15. The composition and structure of the staff to be funded from the General Fund shall be reviewed by the Board of Trustees in the context of budget preparations and may be adjusted in the light of the financial resources available to, and programme activities of, the Institute, taking into account the views of all States, and all documents, formal and informal, discussed under the agenda item of the General Assembly entitled "Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research";

16. The experience and expertise of the personnel of the Institute are to be fully and effectively utilized;

17. Fellows and additional staff may be financed from special purpose grants;

18. A roster shall be maintained of consultants and experts and rotating staff whose services may be needed by the Institute for the execution of projects and programmes at no cost or through financing from special purpose grants;

B. *Budget*

19. The use of financial resources available to the Institute shall be governed by the following principles in 1988 and subsequent years:

(*a*) The Institute shall operate on the basis of paid-in voluntary contributions and such other additional resources as may be available;

(*b*) The interest accruing from the reserve fund to be established by the Institute after the sale of the building it occupies shall be applied to the annual budgetary appropriations of the Institute;

(*c*) Allocations for programme and general operational costs shall correspond to the priority given to activities;

(*d*) General operational costs shall be reduced to a minimum;

(*e*) Staff costs, in relation to the overall budget, shall be minimized;

5. *Approves* the recommendation of the Secretary-General to proceed as rapidly as possible with the acquisition of the land and subsequent sale of the entire property of the building of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the resources to be used to repay the amounts currently due to the United Nations and the balance to be used as a reserve fund for the Institute;

6. *Urges* all States that have not yet contributed to the General Fund of the Institute to do so and calls upon all contributing States to increase their contributions to the Institute to enable it to continue to fulfil its mandate and to implement fully and successfully the provisions of the present resolution;

7. *Appeals* to all States to provide appropriate special purpose grants to enable the Institute to implement the training and research programmes that cannot be financed from its General Fund, and calls upon appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the Institute;

8. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for broad-based financing for the Institute and invites the traditional donors, in the light of the implementation of the present resolution, to resume or continue, as appropriate, their voluntary contributions to the Institute;

9. *Requests* the Board of Trustees to consider a procedure for designating alternates for Trustees who are unable to attend any meeting of the Board and for ensuring that the alternates so designated are able to participate fully in the deliberations and decision-making of the Board;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Board of Trustees at its forthcoming session the necessary amendments to the statute of the Institute to reflect the reorganization of management, staff and administrative and financial arrangements, as well as the procedure for designating alternate representation on the Board;

11. *Appeals* to the Secretary-General to give priority consideration to absorbing, on an exceptional basis, within the United Nations Secretariat and other organizations of the United Nations system, the staff of the Institute who will be released as a result of the restructuring and to ensure that those who are so affected do not suffer loss of rank or benefits;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution and on any other developments that may affect the future of the Institute, including a section on how the research activities of the Institute affected by the present resolution relate to those of other Untied Nations bodies, with a view to better co-ordination of activities.

ANNEX

Proposed disposition of the staff of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Post

1. Executive Director (who will also serve as a Programme Officer)
2. Programme Officer (New York)
3. Programme Officer (Geneva)
4. Administrative and Finance Officer
5. Three General Service staff

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/42/823, para. 14). For the final text, see resolution 42/197.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/354-E/1987/110	Letter dated 12 June 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document on the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty at its meeting held at Berlin on 28 and 29 May 1987	
A/42/359-E/1987/112	Letter dated 23 June 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled ''Assistance rendered by the German Democratic Republic to developing countries and national liberation movements in 1986''	
A/42/381-E/1987/117	Letter dated 3 July 1987 from the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled ''Contributions to the development activities of the United Nations system''	
A/42/694 and Corr.1	Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/42/L.88	Draft resolution	See A/42/823, paras. 5, 10 and 14
A/C.2/42/L.93	*Idem*	*Ibid.* paras. 7 and 9

United Nations

Agenda item 85

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 85: External debt crisis and development:* report of the Secretary-General

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 5

DOCUMENT A/42/824

Report of the Second Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*9 December 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 85, and to allocate to the Second Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled "External debt crisis and development: report of the Secretary-General".

2. The Second Committee considered item 85 at its 10th to 15th, 25th, 43rd, 44th and 46th meetings, from 13 to 15 October and on 27 October, 27 November and 2 and 7 December 1987. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/42/SR.10-15, 25, 43, 44 and 46). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the items allocated to it at its 3rd to 9th meetings, on 5 and 7 to 9 October (see A/C.2/42/SR.3-9).

3. For its consideration of item 85, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 10th meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General for Development Research and Policy Analysis made an introductory statement.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Document A/C.2/42/L.9 and draft resolutions A/C.2/42/L.20 and L.94

5. By its decision 41/460 of 8 December 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided to defer until its forty-second session consideration of the draft resolutions entitled "External debt crisis and development" and "Debt and related issues" (for the texts, see A/C.2/42/L.9).

6. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Guatemala, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.20) entitled "Furthering international co-operation regarding the external debt problem between developing and developed countries, multilateral financial institutions and commercial banks", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 41/202 of 8 December 1986 on strengthened international economic co-operation aimed at resolving external debt problems of developing countries,

"*Noting with appreciation* section II.A entitled 'Resources for development including financial and related monetary questions' of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,[1]

"*Recalling also* Trade and Development Board resolutions 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978[2] and 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980[3] and the relevant recommendations of the mid-term global review of progress towards the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,[4]

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[*] For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Second Committee*, 3rd to 15th, 25th, 43rd, 44th and 46th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 96th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 143.

[1] TD/351, part one, sect. I.

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15*, vol. I, part two, annex I.

[3] *Ibid., Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15*, vol. II, annex I.

[4] General Assembly resolution 40/205, annex.

"*Taking note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the international debt situation in mid-1987 (A/42/523) and on the current international monetary situation (A/42/555),

"*Recognizing* that the lack of a durable solution to the debt problem of the developing countries has become a major impediment to the recovery of a reasonable rate of growth on a sustained basis in those countries and a source of instability in world financial markets and that it distorts trade flows, negatively affecting the ability of debtor countries to import and achieve their development objectives, as well as the capacity of creditor nations to export and secure sustained growth and employment,

"*Recognizing also* that in spite of the aspirations of debtor developing countries to meet their commitments related to external indebtedness, the external debt of developing countries cannot be serviced under present international conditions and without sustained economic development, including just renumerative commodity prices,

"*Recognizing further* that in the absence of a jointly developed debt strategy, debtor developing countries may be increasingly forced to suspend the servicing of their debt temporarily in order to permit a recovery of the levels of their economic activity and of their foreign exchange reserves,

"*Deeply concerned* at the increasing debt burden and rapidly deteriorating debt situation of Africa, which has become a major impediment to the economic recovery and development of the continent, including the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,[5]

"*Profoundly concerned* that tremendous efforts by the developing countries to deal with the debt crisis have been seriously undermined by the lack of an appropriate debt strategy jointly formulated and implemented by the debtors and creditors,

"*Deeply concerned* about the further increase of the external debt-service burden and its devastating impact on the critical social and economic conditions of developing countries, and convinced therefore that the problem of the external debt of developing countries requires political treatment and a comprehensive approach,

"1. *Considers* that, in order to restore the development process to developing countries, a comprehensive growth- and development-oriented strategy that gives due regard to their economic and social needs, including the link between debt service and their real capacity to pay, should be designed and implemented by all parties concerned, particularly creditor developed countries and debtor developing countries, multilateral financial institutions and commercial banks, on the basis of shared responsibility; this strategy should, *inter alia*, consist of the following measures:

"(*a*) The debt burden should be reduced by lowering the debt overhang, interest payments and related costs;

"(*b*) There should be significant lengthening of consolidation, maturity and grace periods, as well as reduction of interest rates and elimination of bank margins and commitment fees, in the context of debt restructuring;

"(*c*) Governments of creditor developed countries should introduce appropriate measures and regulations that would give commercial banks flexibility to reschedule interest payments on debts contracted before 1987 and that would encourage them to provide new loans to indebted developing countries and to take debt-relief measures, such as restructuring debt to its real value;

"(*d*) Concessional interest rates should be applied in rescheduling official or officially guaranteed loans, or alternative assistance, with an equivalent impact, should be offered to expand the flow of loans and export credits; additional debt-relief measures, such as total or partial writing off of the principal, should be taken;

"(*e*) Increasing the access of debtor developing countries to the secondary market so that those countries can benefit from the discount prevailing, reflecting the new market realities;

"(*f*) Consideration by multilateral financial institutions, as appropriate, of new ways and means of releasing quick-disbursing financing related to an agreed reduction of debt-servicing ratios on loans from those institutions, over an agreed programme period, in accordance with each country's ability to pay;

"(*g*) The duration of drawings from the regular tranches of the International Monetary Fund should be flexible and repayment of resources lent by the Fund should be related to the member's capacity to repay and should not be subject to a fixed and predetermined schedule; further, the Fund should urgently consider rescheduling credit it has extended;

"(*h*) Establishment of an additional mechanism for concessional financing in order to compensate developing debtor countries in their debt payments from the increase in interest rates without increasing conditionalities;

"(*i*) Conditionality applied by the multilateral financial institutions should be responsive to the growth and development needs of developing countries and performance criteria in the programmes of the International Monetary Fund should be sufficiently flexible and reflect those objectives;

"(*j*) Extension of the procedure of negotiating debt rescheduling of those interested developing countries without prior agreement within the International Monetary Fund;

"(*k*) Equitable and symmetrical international adjustment and in the framework of an effective and strengthened multilateral surveillance to correct present imbalances, promote growth in the world economy and international trade, and restore growth in developing countries;

"(*l*) World trade should be expanded and the participation of developing countries increased, since debt-servicing capacity is seriously impaired by protectionist and other disruptive market practices of developed countries and by depressed commodity markets;

"(*m*) There should be substantial additional financing in order to facilitate the efforts of developing countries to restore growth and development, which would, *inter alia*, facilitate debt payment;

"2. *Calls upon* the international community to alleviate the debt burden of African countries, in order to help them resume growth, through a set of measures, including an increase in real terms of resource flows from bilateral and multilateral financial institutions on highly concessional terms, reduction of interest rates, and stretching out of payments and grace periods, and invites developed countries to take appropriate measures to increase export credits and official development assistance, as well as its full or partial conversion, as appropriate, into grants;

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[5] General Assembly resolution S-13/2, annex.

"3. *Considers* that additional specific actions should be pursued in respect of the indebtedness of the least developed and poorer developing countries, including conversion of official development assistance into grants, substantial increases of concessional finance, essentially in grant form, consolidation and rescheduling of debts within the Paris Club with longer repayment and grace periods, preferably on terms similar to International Development Association credit terms, and stabilization programmes with a longer period for debtor countries in the process of structural adjustment;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish an independent high-level group of eminent persons chosen on the basis of their qualifications, including a balanced representation of experts from debtor developing countries and creditor developed countries, as well as multilateral financial institutions and commercial banks, which should prepare, in the light of the present resolution, an analytical and comprehensive report with proposals and recommendations for possible solutions to the external debt problem of developing countries, in order to enable them to resume their economic growth and development; the report should consider ways and means of encouraging the flow of financial resources to developing countries and should be submitted to the General Assembly for consideration at its forty-third session; an oral progress report on its preparation should be made to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988;

"5. *Invites* the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in the light of the magnitude of the debt problem of developing countries, to step up their efforts in order to achieve a permanent, just and durable solution of this problem;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the agenda of the next session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, as a priority, the question of the external debt crisis and development;

"7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session an updated report on the international debt situation and on the implementation of the strategy set out above; the report should include an expanded section on debt-servicing ratios consistent with the attainment of the growth target for developing countries, set forth in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade."

7. At the 46th meeting, Mr. Mohamed Shaaban (Egypt), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.94) entitled "Furthering international co-operation regarding the external debt problems", which was submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.20.

8. At the same meeting, after statements by the Chairman, who announced that a recorded vote had been requested on draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.94, and by Mr. Mohamed Shaaban, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.94 by a recorded vote of 129 to 1 (see para. 13 below). The voting was as follows:[6]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechsolovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Japan, Canada, Denmark (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community) and Poland.

10. Also at that meeting, the representative of Guatemala, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, proposed that draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.20 and the draft resolution entitled "External debt crisis and development" contained in document A/C.2/42/L.9 (see paras. 5 and 6 above) be transmitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session for consideration and appropriate action.

11. Following statements by the representatives of the United States of America, Denmark (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community), Guatemala (on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77) and Peru, the Chairman informed the Committee that it had been agreed that no action would be taken on draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.20, which was not withdrawn by its sponsors, in view of the fact that draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.94 under the same item was adopted by a vote.

12. The Committee, on the proposal of the Chairman, then decided to recommend that the draft resolution entitled "External debt crisis and development" contained in doc-

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[6] The delegations of Ecuador and Morocco subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

ument A/C.2/42/L.9 be made available to the Assembly at its forty-third session (see para. 14 below).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

13. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FURTHERING INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION REGARDING THE EXTERNAL DEBT PROBLEMS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 41/202 of 8 December 1986 on strengthened international economic co-operation aimed at resolving external debt problems of developing countries,

Recalling the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,[1]

Recalling Trade and Development Board resolutions 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978[2] and 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980[3] and the relevant recommendations of the mid-term global review of progress towards the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,[4]

Concerned about the slowing down of the world economy in the 1980s and the persistence of large imbalances, which was noted at the meetings of the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors on the International Monetary System and the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the Bank and the Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries in September 1987,

Recognizing that the continuing debt problems of developing countries have become a major obstacle that restricts their economic recovery and long-term development, thereby increasing the vulnerability of the international financial system and adversely affecting the ability of debtor countries to import and creditor countries to export and thereby their growth and employment performance,

Deeply concerned at the increasing debt burden and the deteriorating debt situation of African countries, which impede the recovery and development of the continent and the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,[5]

Noting that there has been an evolving response from the international community to the debt problem, which recognizes the shared responsibility of the main parties concerned, namely, developing debtor countries, developed creditor countries, private and multilateral financial institutions,

Profoundly concerned that, despite significant efforts by developing countries to deal with the debt crisis, the desired results have not yet been achieved and therefore acknowledging the need for continued and evolving international co-operation, particularly to improve the international economic environment, in order to attain a lasting solution to the problems of indebtedness of developing countries,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the international debt situation in mid-1987 (A/42/523),

1. *Endorses* the policies and measures agreed upon and spelt out in section II.A of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session,[1] entitled "Resources for development, including financial and related monetary questions";

2. *Expresses concern* that external debt problems can pose a threat to economic, social and political stability in indebted countries;

3. *Stresses* that debtor developing countries, creditor developed countries and international private and multilateral financial institutions should strengthen work on an evolving and growth- and development-oriented strategy, through continuous dialogue and shared responsibility, in order to attain a durable, equitable and mutually agreed solution to debt problems;

4. *Reiterates* that specific measures to deal with the indebtedness of developing countries should pay particular regard to the relevant factors of the debt-servicing capacity of each individual country;

5. *Also reiterates* that, in the present circumstances, adjustment efforts are needed on the part of all countries, collectively and individually, each country contributing to the common objective in accordance with its capacities and weight in the world economy;

6. *Reiterates* that it is essential for the international economic environment to be made more stable and predictable in support of growth through efforts by the major market economy countries, including strengthened multilateral surveillance, aimed at correcting existing external and fiscal imbalances, promoting non-inflationary sustainable growth, lowering real rates of interest and making exchange rates more stable and markets more accessible;

7. *Further reiterates* that it is essential for debtor developing countries to pursue and intensify their efforts to increase savings and investment, reduce inflation and improve efficiency, taking into account their own individual characteristics and the vulnerability of the poorer strata;

8. *Reiterates* that it is essential that external financing from official and private sources be increased on appropriate terms and conditions in support of these efforts;

9. *Recognizes* the competence of multilateral financial institutions and the need for providing them with the adequate resources and instruments necessary, *inter alia*, to strengthen their contribution to attaining a durable, equitable and mutually agreed solution to the debt problems and, in this context, takes note with interest of:

(*a*) The agreement on a substantial general capital increase for the World Bank;

(*b*) The initiative by the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund to increase substantially the resources of the Structural Adjustment Facility;

(*c*) The work towards an increase of quotas in the context of the Ninth General Review of Quotas in the International Monetary Fund;

(*d*) The proposal to enlarge the scope of the Compensatory Financing Facility by the creation of a new external contingency facility;

(*e*) The ongoing examination of adjustment programmes and their supportive arrangements, including a comprehensive review of conditionality in the International Monetary Fund;

10. *Stresses* that increased flexibility should be applied by the parties concerned in the development of innovative approaches to reduce the debt burden of developing countries, including, as appropriate, the identification of possible regulatory impediments, and that measures such as the introduction of various forms of new financial instruments and

of formulas that do not add to the stock of debt, including those devised by banks and debtors to take advantage of discounts prevailing in the secondary market, should be further pursued, and emphasizes that banks should be encouraged to co-operate flexibly with debtor countries according to individual circumstances to achieve this end;

11. *Calls upon* the international community to continue its efforts, in the context of official debt restructuring exercises, to take appropriate and realistic measures to reduce the burden of official debt, adapted to the specific needs and circumstances of individual countries, *inter alia*, so as to allow an adequate planning horizon and long-term adjustment; consideration should be given to unforeseen changes in a country's external payments;

12. *Urges* the international community to give serious consideration to mutually agreed ways and means of assisting debtor developing countries faced with large and bunched debts to the multilateral financial institutions, taking into account the need for increased capital flows on terms adapted to their payment situation and the specific economic circumstances of individual countries;

13. *Calls upon* the international community to intensify its efforts to provide the necessary resource flows to African countries, including increasing official development assistance in support of their reform efforts, and to continue its efforts to grant adequate terms of rescheduling and other effective debt relief measures, as appropriate, to alleviate the debt burden;

14. *Stresses* that urgent specific actions in respect of the indebtedness of the least developed and poorest developing countries are required, as contained in the relevant provisions of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, including substantial increases of concessional finance, essentially in grant form;

15. *Recognizes* that the problems of external indebtedness of some other countries with serious debt-servicing problems also give rise to concern, and invites all those involved to take into account, as appropriate, the above in addressing these problems;

16. *Stresses* the importance of the expansion of world trade and the promotion of a climate conducive to the strengthening of an open and liberalized trading system, including, in particular, the improvement of market access for developing countries' exports, and, in this context, stresses the importance of ensuring effective observance of standstill and rollback commitments and the importance of promoting improved commodity markets;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing the agenda for the next session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to propose that due priority be given to the consideration of the issue of the external debt crisis and development in the Committee's discussions of the international economic situation;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult with the relevant bodies and eminent personalities to prepare a comprehensive report on the international debt situation, reviewing also ways and means of advancing the efforts towards finding a durable, equitable and mutually agreed solution to the debt problems of developing countries in the light of the relevant provisions of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session and of the present resolution, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

* * *

14. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly decides that the draft resolution entitled "External debt crisis and development" (A/C.2/42/L.9) should be made available to the forty-third session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution and the draft decision submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/42/824, paras. 13 and 14). The draft resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 154 to 1; the draft decision was adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolution 42/198 and decision 42/447.[7]

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[7] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/157	Letter dated 24 February 1987 from the representative of Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "At the service of the human community: an ethical approach to the international debt question"	
A/42/354-E/1987/110	Letter dated 12 June 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document on the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty at its meeting held at Berlin on 28 and 29 May 1987	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/357-S/18935	Letter dated 18 June 1987 from the representative of Guyana to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents issued at the conclusion of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean held at Georgetown from 9 to 12 March 1987	
A/42/359-E/1987/112	Letter dated 23 June 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "Assistance rendered by the German Democratic Republic to developing countries and national liberation movements in 1986"	
A/42/410	Letter dated 16 July 1987 from the representative of Nigeria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Abuja Statement on Economic Recovery and Long-term Development in Africa, issued at the conclusion of the International Conference on Africa: the challenge of economic recovery and accelerated development, held at Abuja, Nigeria, from 15 to 19 June 1987	
A/42/411	Letter dated 6 July 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Pyongyang Declaration and Plan of Action on South-South Co-operation, adopted by the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on South-South Co-operation, held at Pyongyang from 9 to 13 June 1987	
A/42/477-S/19048	Letter dated 13 August 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting documents issued at the Twentieth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Singapore on 15 and 16 June 1987	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19048
A/42/523	The international debt situation in mid-1987: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/562	Letter dated 14 September 1987 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document containing considerations and proposals of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu, with regard to the major issues of international life on the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly	
A/42/604 and Corr.1	Letter dated 2 October 1987 from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77 at their eleventh annual meeting, held in New York from 28 September to 1 October 1987	
A/42/625	Letter dated 9 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the ministerial statement issued at the conclusion of the second ministerial meeting of the Cairns Group, held at Ottawa from 21 to 23 May 1987	
A/42/677	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver from 13 to 17 October 1987	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
A/42/844-S/19314	Letter dated 30 November 1987 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Acapulco Commitment to Peace, Development and Democracy, signed by the Heads of State of those countries on 29 November 1987	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19314
A/42/876-S/19330	Letter dated 10 December 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/C.2/42/L.9	Note by the Secretariat	
A/C.2/42/L.20	Draft resolution	See A/42/824, para. 6
A/C.2/42/L.94	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 7 and 13
E/C.10/1987/13	Transnational banks: operations, strategies and their effects in developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 86

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 86: Special programmes of economic assistance:* reports of the Secretary-General

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 8

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Second Committee*, 3rd to 9th, 15th, 16th, 20th, 25th, 26th to 28th, 30th, 37th, 39th and 40th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 96th and 110th to 112th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82.

DOCUMENT A/42/796

Report of the Second Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*24 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 86, and to allocate to the Second Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled "Special programmes of economic assistance: reports of the Secretary-General".

2. The Committee considered item 86 at its 15th, 16th, 20th, 25th, 26th to 28th, 30th, 37th, 39th and 40th meetings, on 15, 19, 22, 27 and 30 October and 2, 4, 9, 13, 17 and 18 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/42/SR.15, 16, 20, 25, 26 to 28, 30, 37, 39 and 40). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee on all the agenda items allocated to it, at its 3rd to 9th meetings, on 5 and 7 to 9 October (see A/C.2/SR.3-9).

3. For its consideration of item 86, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 15th meeting, introductory statements were made by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services, the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship, and the representative of the United Nations Development Programme, the Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Least Developed Countries.

5. At the 16th meeting, the Chairman made a concluding statement.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.12

6. At the 20th meeting, the representative of Lebanon, on behalf of Cyprus, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.12) entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon". Subsequently, Bahrain, Brazil, France, Italy, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. At the 26th meeting, Mr. Henricus Gajentaan (Netherlands), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee that, in informal consultations, it had been agreed to revise paragraph 4 of the draft resolution by replacing the word "nominate" by the word "appoint" and by replacing the word "therein" by the words "in Lebanon".

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.12, as orally revised (see para. 31 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.15

9. At the 25th meeting, the representative of the Central African Republic, on behalf of the Central African Republic, Chad, China, the Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.15) entitled "Special economic assistance to Chad". Subsequently, Cameroon and Japan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

10. At the 26th meeting, Mr. Henricus Gajentaan, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee that,

in informal consultations, it had been agreed to revise the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) In paragraph 5 (*b*), the words "continue to" were inserted before the word "assess";

(*b*) In paragraph 6, the word "Secretary-General" was replaced by the words "Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme".

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.15, as orally revised (see para. 31 below, draft resolution II).

12. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Chad made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.16 and Rev.1

13. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Zambia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.16) entitled "Special assistance to front-line States", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[*Same text as draft resolution III in paragraph 31 below, with the exception of the second preambular paragraph.*]

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States (A/42/422 and Add.1-4),".

14. At its 39th meeting, the Committee had before it a revised version (A/C.2/42/L.16/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, sponsored by Algeria, Austria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, China, the Congo, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, the Gambia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden and Zambia. Subsequently, Morocco joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.16/Rev.1 by 123 votes to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 31 below, draft resolution III).

16. After the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Poland (on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Statements were also made by the representatives of Burundi, Ecuador, Guyana, Liberia, Pakistan, Rwanda and Zaire.

Draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.17

17. At the 25th meeting, the representative of New Zealand, on behalf of Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, the Comoros, Cuba, Egypt, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.17) entitled "Special assistance to Maldives for disaster relief and the strengthening of its coastal defences". Subsequently, Ethiopia and Madagascar joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

18. At its 26th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.17 (see para. 31 below, draft resolution IV).

19. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Maldives made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.18

20. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Honduras, on behalf of Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Spain and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.18) entitled "Assistance to El Salvador". Subsequently, Italy, Japan, Panama and the United States of America joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

21. At its 26th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.18 (see para. 31 below, draft resolution V).

22. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of El Salvador made a statement.

23. At the same meeting, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany made a statement in connection with the adoption of draft resolutions A/C.2/42/L.12, L.15, L.17 and L.18.

Draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.25 and Rev.1

24. At the same meeting, the representative of Honduras, on behalf of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.25) entitled "Special economic assistance to Central America", which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 42/1 of 7 October 1987 entitled 'The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives',

"*Mindful* of the need to contribute effectively to peace, co-operation and the full implementation of human rights, the evolution of genuine democratic and pluralist processes and economic and social development, which are indispensable conditions for ensuring the well-being of the peoples of the Central American region,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Central America (A/42/127-S/18686), in particular with regard to the need to carry out an emergency plan for the reconstruction and large-scale economic development of the region, which in turn will help facilitate the solution of the political and security crisis it is undergoing,

"*Bearing in mind* the recent agreement signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 (A/42/521-S/19085, annex) which stressed the need to adopt such agreements as would help speed up development and create more egalitarian societies free from misery,

"*Convinced* that peace and development are inseparable,

"*Deeply concerned* about the need to improve the conditions of life of the Central American population,

"*Emphasizing* the importance of mobilizing resources for development and making full use of the human potential, as recognized in the International Development

Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,[1]

"*Commending* the concerted efforts being made by the countries of the Central American region to deal successfully with adverse economic and social conditions through economic co-operation, in particular in the areas of agriculture, forestry, transport, health, energy and others,

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the competent bodies and organs of the United Nations system and in close consultation with the Governments of the region, to draw up a special economic and social co-operation plan for Central America at the earliest possible date;

"2. *Urges* the international community to increase technical, economic and financial assistance to the Central American countries as a way of bolstering their peace efforts;

"3. *Supports* the practical application of mechanisms essential for achieving the economic and social objectives endorsed by the Governments of Central America in the Document of Objectives agreed upon on 9 September 1983 in the course of negotiations held under the auspices of the Contadora Group;[2]

"4. *Urges* the Secretary-General to send a technical mission to the Central American countries for the purpose of determining, in consultation with each of the Governments of the region, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and such integration bodies as the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, the priority needs of each of the countries in the economic and social spheres;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, given the urgent needs of the Central American countries, to submit the special assistance programme for the region not later than the end of February 1988;

"6. *Calls upon* the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to continue and expand their assistance programmes and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in his mandate to promote a special co-operation plan for Central America;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution."

25. At its 40th meeting, the Committee had before it a revised version (A/C.2/42/L.25/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela. Subsequently, Austria joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

26. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.25/Rev.1 (see para. 31 below, draft resolution VI).

27. Before the draft resolution was adopted, the representative of Honduras made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.45

28. At the 30th meeting, Mr. Henricus Gajentaan, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/42/L.45) entitled "Assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, the Gambia, Madagascar, Nicaragua and Vanuatu", which was submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

29. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/42/L.45 (see para. 31 below, draft resolution VII).

30. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Vanuatu made a statement.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

31. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to VII below:

Draft resolution I

ASSISTANCE FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LEBANON

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/146 of 20 December 1978, 34/135 of 14 December 1979, 35/85 of 5 December 1980, 36/205 of 17 December 1981, 37/163 of 17 December 1982, 38/220 of 20 December 1983, 39/197 of 17 December 1984, 40/229 of 17 December 1985 and 41/196 of 8 December 1986,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1980/15 of 29 April 1980, 1985/56 of 25 July 1985 and 1986/46 of 22 July 1986, and decisions 1983/112 of 17 May 1983 and 1984/174 of 26 July 1984,

Noting with deep concern the grave deterioration of the economic situation in Lebanon,

Welcoming the determined efforts of the Government of Lebanon in undertaking its reconstruction and rehabilitation programme,

Reaffirming the urgent need for further international action to assist the Government of Lebanon in its continuing efforts for reconstruction and development,

Considering that filling the vacant post of United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon would facilitate the normal operations of international assistance to Lebanon,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/553 and Corr.1) and of the statement made on 15 October 1987 by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services (see A/C.2/42/SR.15, paras. 10-16),

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[1] General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex.

[2] *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1983*, document S/16041, annex.

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his report and for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance to Lebanon;

2. *Commends* the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services for his co-ordination of system-wide assistance for Lebanon;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance within the United Nations system to help the Government of Lebanon in its reconstruction and development efforts;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in view of the critical economic conditions prevailing in Lebanon, to consider the urgent need to appoint a United Nations Co-ordinator of Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon so that the functions of the Co-ordinator may be resumed in Lebanon;

5. *Requests* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to intensify their programmes of assistance and to expand them in response to the needs of Lebanon, and to take the necessary steps to ensure that their offices at Beirut are adequately staffed at the senior level;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO CHAD

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/198 of 8 December 1986 and its previous resolutions on assistance in the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Chad, emergency humanitarian assistance to Chad and special economic assistance to that country,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on special economic assistance to Chad (A/42/442, sect. II.C), relating, *inter alia,* to the economic and financial situation of Chad, the status of assistance provided for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country and the progress made in organizing and executing the programme of assistance for that country,

Considering that the war and the drought are compromising all the reconstruction and development efforts of the Government of Chad,

Concerned at the recent invasion of locusts, which has aggravated the already precarious food and health situation in Chad, in particular that of the people displaced as a result of the war and the drought,

Taking note of the numerous appeals launched by the Government of Chad and governmental and non-governmental organizations regarding the seriousness of the food and health situation in Chad,

Taking note also of the appeal made by the Government of Chad for a round table on the rehabilitation and reconstruction needs of the northern region, which has suffered the most from the effects of the war,

Recognizing the need for emergency humanitarian assistance to Chad,

Also recognizing the need for assistance in the reconstruction and development of Chad,

Recalling the round table on assistance to Chad convened by the United Nations Development Programme at Geneva on 4 and 5 December 1985, in accordance with the arrangements agreed upon at the International Conference on Assistance to Chad, held in November 1982,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States and governmental and non-governmental organizations that responded and are continuing to respond generously to the appeals of the Government of Chad and of the Secretary-General by furnishing assistance to Chad;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties of Chad and to mobilize assistance for that country;

3. *Renews the request* made to States, competent United Nations organizations and programmes and international economic and financial institutions to continue:

(*a*) To provide the necessary humanitarian assistance to the people of Chad, who have suffered as a result of the war, the effects of the drought and the invasion of locusts and predators;

(*b*) To contribute to the reconstruction of Chad;

4. *Again invites* States and agencies to take part in the sectoral meetings scheduled at the round table on assistance to Chad and to honour the commitments they made;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To continue his efforts to implement the interim development plan submitted at Geneva (*ibid.*, sect. II.C.4);

(*b*) To continue to assess, in close collaboration with the humanitarian agencies concerned, the humanitarian needs, particularly in the areas of food and health, of the people displaced by the war and the drought;

(*c*) To mobilize special humanitarian assistance for persons who have suffered as a result of the war, the drought and the invasion of locusts and predators and for the resettlement of displaced persons;

6. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to organize, in collaboration with the competent United Nations organizations and programmes and the Government of Chad, a round table to formulate an emergency assistance programme for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the northern region and for the resettlement of persons displaced by the war;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Chad under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

Draft resolution III

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO FRONT-LINE STATES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/199 of 8 December 1986,

Having considered the initiatives of the Secretary-General on special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States (see A/42/422 and Add.1-4), namely the establishment of a focal point at United Nations Headquarters, the formation of an informal inter-agency consultative group and the setting in motion of a contingency planning process,

Deeply concerned at the continuing deteriorating situation in southern Africa, which has aggravated the economic problems confronting the front-line States and other bordering States, arising from the *apartheid* policies of the Pretoria régime, *Conscious* of the responsibility of the international community to address the problems of the region,

Commending the concerted and determined efforts of the countries of the region to cope with the prevailing adverse conditions by strengthening their economic co-operation and lessening their dependence on South Africa, particularly in the areas of transportation, communications and related sectors,

Reaffirming the importance of close co-operation between the United Nations and the front-line States,

Mindful of Security Council resolutions 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985 and 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, by which the Council, *inter alia*, requested the international community to render assistance to the front-line States,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts regarding assistance to the front-line States;

2. *Strongly urges* the international community to continue to provide in a timely and effective manner the financial, material and technical assistance necessary to enhance the individual and collective capacity of the front-line States and other bordering States to withstand the effects of economic measures taken by South Africa, or by the international community against South Africa, in accordance with their national and regional plans and strategies;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue mobilizing organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system so that they may respond to such requests for assistance as might be forthcoming from individual States or the appropriate subregional organization, and further urges all States to respond favourably to such requests;

4. *Appeals* to all States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the national and collective emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other bordering States to overcome the critical problems arising from the situation in South Africa;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the assistance being rendered to the front-line States by donor countries and intergovernmental organizations;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IV

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO MALDIVES FOR DISASTER RELIEF AND THE STRENGTHENING OF ITS COASTAL DEFENCES

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned by the damage caused to the archipelago of Maldives by unexpected tidal waves in April, June and September 1987,

Acutely aware of the threats posed by such tidal action to the low-lying islands of Maldives and to their inhabitants,

Mindful of the need to commence urgent protective measures to minimize the hazards of such tragic events,

Noting that Maldives is one of the least developed countries, with severely limited natural endowments and a narrow-based economic backbone,

Recognizing the efforts of the Government and the people of Maldives to improve and accelerate the socio-economic development of their country,

Taking note of the emergency relief operations undertaken by the Government of Maldives to assist those affected in the episodes of April, June and September 1987, and of its determination to strengthen its defences against such disasters in the future,

Convinced that long-term solutions are imperative,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to those States and organizations which rendered support and assistance to the Government of Maldives in its relief and subsequent rehabilitation work;

2. *Draws the attention* of the international community to the fact that additional resources are required to carry out the envisaged plan for preventive action, and that the assistance already provided or pledged falls short of the requirements;

3. *Requests* agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to contribute to the formulation and implementation of a planned programme of action;

4. *Strongly appeals* to the international community to contribute generously to that goal;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/192 of 8 December 1986, to mobilize international support and assistance in favour of the efforts of the Government of Maldives to implement the plan of action;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution V

ASSISTANCE TO EL SALVADOR

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its resolutions 41/2 of 14 October 1986, concerning emergency assistance to El Salvador, and 41/194 of 8 December 1986, in which it appealed to all States and appropriate organizations of the United Nations system to contribute to the reconstruction and development of El Salvador,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/16 of 26 May 1987, in which the Council urged Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and governmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute generously to the reconstruction of El Salvador,

Having considered the summary report of the Secretary-General on international humanitarian assistance activities for El Salvador (see A/42/442, sect. V.B),

Concerned that the serious effects of the earthquake that occurred on 10 October 1986 have not been overcome despite the efforts of the Government and people of El Salvador and the international assistance received,

Concerned also that the efforts made by the Government of El Salvador have been restricted and hindered by the existence of serious economic and financial problems that have increased as a result of a substantial fall in agricultural export production and unfavourable conditions in international markets,

Convinced of the outstanding importance of international assistance and co-operation in the processes of national reconstruction following the damage caused by natural disasters, *Reiterating* the continuing need for the international community to adopt suitable measures for effective assistance and co-operation to promote the rehabilitation, recovery and development of Member States that have suffered natural disasters,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Secretary-General for the efforts and measures undertaken to provide international assistance to El Salvador;

2. *Also expresses its gratitude* to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Relief Activities in El Salvador and his team for the work done and activities conducted in connection with assistance to El Salvador;

3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States and organizations that have contributed to the reconstruction of El Salvador;

4. *Notes with concern* that the contributions from bilateral and multilateral donors provided during 1987 were not sufficient to meet the urgent needs facing the Government of El Salvador, so that additional assistance is required;

5. *Urges* Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and governmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute generously to the reconstruction of El Salvador, especially through grants and low-interest, long-term loans, in view of the country's needs and limited resources;

6. *Requests* all Governments and concerned organs and organizations to provide voluntary contributions as a matter of urgency, directly or through the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, in order to alleviate adequately the consequences of the earthquake in El Salvador;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take any measures that he may deem necessary to promote the implementation of the present resolution so as to accelerate the process of reconstruction in El Salvador, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

Draft resolution VI

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO CENTRAL AMERICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/1 of 7 October 1987 entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives", in particular paragraph 6, in which it urged the international community to increase technical, economic and financial assistance to the Central American countries and requested the Secretary-General to promote a special plan of co-operation for Central America,

Bearing in mind the need to contribute effectively to peace, co-operation, respect for human rights, the implementation of genuine democratic and pluralist processes and economic and social development, which are indispensable for ensuring the well-being of the peoples of the Central American region,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Central America (A/42/127-S/18686), in particular with regard to the need to implement an emergency plan for the reconstruction and large-scale economic development of the region, which in turn will facilitate the resolution of the political and security crisis facing the region,

Recalling the terms of the recent agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" (A/42/521-S/19085, annex), signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 by the Central American Presidents, which stressed the need to adopt agreements that would accelerate development in order to create more egalitarian societies that are free of poverty,

Convinced of the urgent need to improve the standard of living of the Central American peoples,

Emphasizing the importance of appropriating additional resources for development and of the full use of human resources, as recognized in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,[1] and recognizing the economic co-operation efforts being made to this end by the European Economic Community and others with the countries of the region,

Commending the concerted efforts being made by the countries of the Central American region to deal with adverse economic and social conditions through economic and social integration and co-operation,

Convinced that peace and development are inseparable,

1. *Supports* the implementation of mechanisms essential to achieving the economic and social objectives agreed to by the Governments of Central America in the Document of Objectives of 9 September 1983, sponsored by the Contadora Group;[2]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme, to send a technical mission to the Central American countries for the purpose of determining, in consultation with each of the Governments of the region, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and such integration bodies as the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, the Latin American Economic System and the Action Committee for the Support of Economic and Social Development in Central America, the economic and social priorities of the countries of the region;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, on the basis of the priorities identified, to formulate, in close consultation with the Governments of the region and the appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system, a special plan of co-operation for Central America to be submitted, in view of the immediate needs, no later than 30 April 1988 for consideration by the General Assembly during its current session;

4. *Urges* the international community to increase technical, economic and financial assistance to the Central American countries, as a way of bolstering their efforts to achieve peace and development;

5. *Appeals* to the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate in implementing the special plan of co-operation for Central America and to continue and expand their assistance programmes;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VII

ASSISTANCE TO BENIN, THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC YEMEN, DJIBOUTI, ECUADOR, THE GAMBIA, MADAGASCAR, NICARAGUA AND VANUATU

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/200 of 8 December 1986 on assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone and Vanuatu and its previous resolutions on assistance to the countries concerned,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/15 of 26 May 1987, on assistance for reconstruction in Vanuatu, and 1987/17 of 26 May 1987, on assistance to Ecuador,

Having considered the relevant report of the Secretary-General (see A/42/442),

Noting with satisfaction the financial, economic and technical support that Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional, interregional and intergovernmental organizations have provided to those countries,

Deeply concerned that those countries continue to face special economic and financial difficulties owing to a variety of factors,

Noting the efforts made by the Government of Ecuador to improve and accelerate the process of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the areas affected by the devastation caused by the earthquake in March 1987, in particular its efforts with respect to co-operation and assistance required owing to the damage caused to the economic infrastructure of the country,

Noting the efforts made by the Government of Democratic Yemen in its rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in response to the devastating consequences of the floods in 1982,

Noting the particularly difficult problems faced by island developing countries in responding to negative and special economic circumstances, as referred to in General Assembly resolution 41/163 of 5 December 1986 on specific measures in favour of island developing countries,

Noting that Vanuatu, an island developing country, continues to experience severe constraints in its economic and social development, particularly as a consequence of the devastation and loss of life caused by cyclone "Uma", which struck it on 7 and 8 February 1987,

Noting that Benin continues to experience serious economic and financial difficulties, characterized by a marked balance-of-payments disequilibrium, the heavy burden of its external debt and a lack of resources necessary for the implementation of its planned economic and social development programme,

Noting that despite serious efforts undertaken by the Government of the Central African Republic since 1982 to re-establish economic stability, the results of which were recognized at the round-table meeting held at Geneva in June 1987, the situation of the country remains precarious, and that more assistance from the international community, including international organizations, is required to enable it to achieve its objectives in development programmes,

Noting that adverse climatic conditions that impede any meaningful agricultural activities, the lingering effects of recurrent drought and the presence of large numbers of refugees are having a devastating impact on the economic and social development of Djibouti,

Noting that, owing to the lack of external financial assistance, the Government of the Gambia has not been able to implement the six projects recommended by the Secretary-General in his report submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session,[3]

Noting that Madagascar's economic and social development efforts are being thwarted by the adverse effects of the cyclones and floods that afflict that country periodically, particularly those of December 1983, January and April 1984 and March 1986, and that the execution of reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes requires the mobilization of sizeable resources exceeding the country's real possibilities,

Noting also that, in recent years, the economy of Nicaragua has been adversely affected by various events and natural disasters, such as drought and the intense rains and floods that occurred in 1982, 1985 and 1986, as well as the floods that affected the Atlantic coast of the country in August 1987, all of which have worsened the economic situation and impeded its normalization, for which international assistance is required to complement national development efforts,

Noting that Benin, the Central African Republic, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, the Gambia and Vanuatu are among the countries classified as least developed countries,

Having heard the statements of Member States at the forty-second session of the General Assembly on the situations currently prevailing in those countries,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize resources for carrying out the special programmes of economic assistance to those countries;

2. *Also expresses its appreciation* for the assistance provided or pledged to those countries by Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional, interregional and intergovernmental organizations;

3. *Further expresses its appreciation* for the efforts undertaken by the Governments of those countries to overcome their economic and financial difficulties;

4. *Notes with concern* that the assistance made available to those countries has fallen short of their urgent requirements and that additional assistance is still needed;

5. *Reaffirms* the need for all Governments and international organizations to fulfil the commitments undertaken within the framework of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries;[4]

6. *Appeals* to Member States, international financial institutions, the specialized agencies and organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to respond generously and urgently to the needs of those countries as identified in the reports of the Secretary-General;[5]

7. *Invites* the international community to contribute to the special accounts established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General for the purpose of facil-

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[3] A/39/392, para. 226.

[4] *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

[5] A/41/395, A/41/522, A/41/538 and A/41/592.

itating the channelling of contributions to the countries facing special difficulties;

8. *Urgently appeals* to all international organizations, in particular the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, regional organizations, humanitarian organizations and voluntary agencies to continue and increase, to the extent possible, their assistance in response to the reconstruction, economic recovery and development needs of those countries;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps, in collaboration with the organs, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/192 of 8 December 1986 on special programmes of economic assistance, to provide assistance for all disasters, natural or otherwise, striking those countries and to mobilize the necessary resources to enable them to meet their short-, medium- and long-term needs;

10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to keep the question of assistance to those countries and their economic situation under review and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to VII submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/42/796, para. 31). Draft resolution I was adopted by 152 votes to 1;* draft resolution II was adopted by 150 votes to none, with 1 abstention;* draft resolution III was adopted by 154 votes to none, with 1 abstention;* draft resolution IV was adopted by 153 votes to none, with 1 abstention;* draft resolution V was adopted by 154 votes to none, with 1 abstention;* draft resolution VI was adopted by 154 votes to none, with 1 abstention;* with regard to draft resolution VII, a motion for division was rejected by 113 votes to 6, with 22 abstentions;* the draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 154 votes to 1.* For the final texts, see resolutions 42/199 to 42/205.[6]

At its 112th plenary meeting, on 12 May 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution entitled "Special plan of economic co-operation for Central America", which was submitted without reference to a Main Committee for adoption by the General Assembly under agenda items 34 and 86 (see annex fascicle, agenda item 34, document A/42/L.49 and Add.1). For the final text, see resolution 42/231.[6]

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* Recorded vote.

[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/127-S/18686	The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives: report of the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987*, document S/18686
A/42/354-E/1987/110	Letter dated 12 June 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document on the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty at its meeting held at Berlin on 28 and 29 May 1987	
A/42/359-E/1987/112	Letter dated 23 June 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "Assistance rendered by the German Democratic Republic to developing countries and national liberation movements in 1986"	
A/42/381-E/1987/117	Letter dated 3 July 1987 from the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "Contributions to the development activities of the United Nations system"	
A/42/411	Letter dated 6 July 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Pyongyang Declaration and Plan of Action on South-South Co-operation, adopted by the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on South-South Co-operation, held at Pyongyang from 9 to 13 June 1987	
A/42/422 and Add.1 to 4	Special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States: report of the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/442	Summary reports on Benin, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Vanuatu: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/521-S/19805	Letter dated 27 August 1987 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America"	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085
A/42/553 and Corr.1	Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/603	Letter dated 30 September 1987 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "Economic assistance provided by Czechoslovakia to the developing countries and national liberation movements in 1986"	
A/42/677	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver from 13 to 17 October 1987	
A/42/949	Special plan of economic co-operation for Central America: note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/L.49 and Add.1	Draft resolution	See annex fascicle, agenda item 34
A/C.2/42/3	Note verbale dated 15 October 1987 from the Mission of Maldives to the Secretary-General transmitting a text entitled "Background information on the damage caused by tidal swells to the Maldives Archipelago in April, June and September 1987"	
A/C.2/42/5	Letter dated 16 October 1987 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "Assistance of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the developing countries in 1986"	
A/C.2/42/L.12	Draft resolution	See A/42/796, paras. 6, 7 and 31, draft resolution I
A/C.2/42/L.15	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 9, 10 and 31, draft resolution II
A/C.2/42/L.16	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 13
A/C.2/42/L.16/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 14 and 31, draft resolution III
A/C.2/42/L.17	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 17 and 31, draft resolution IV
A/C.2/42/L.18	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 20 and 31, draft resolution V
A/C.2/42/L.25	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 24
A/C.2/42/L.25/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 25 and 31, draft resolution VI
A/C.2/42/L.45	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 28 and 31, draft resolution VII

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda items 87, 91 and 92*

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 87: Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: reports of the Secretary-General

Agenda item 91: Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights: reports of the Secretary-General

Agenda item 92: Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination:

- **(*a*) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;**
- **(*b*) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*: report of the Secretary-General;**
- **(*c*) Question of financing the expenses of the members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General**

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DOCUMENT A/42/703

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 87

[*Original: English*]
[*3 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 87, the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: reports of the Secretary-General" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 87 jointly with items 91 and 92 at its 3rd to 13th, 15th, 23rd and 24th meetings, from 5 to 14, on 16 and from 23 to 26 October 1987. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/42/SR.3-13, 15, 23 and 24).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 3rd meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

5. At the 15th meeting, the Deputy Director of the Centre for Human Rights made a statement.

6. At the 23rd meeting, the representative of Madagascar, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of African States, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.10) entitled "Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination". In introducing the draft resolution, she revised it by replacing, in paragraph 20, the words "urgency of having the Secretary-General designate" by the words "importance of an".

7. At the same meeting, the representative of the Programme Planning and Budget Division made a statement.

8. Also at the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of Morocco, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 10 below).

9. At the 24th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

10. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Third Committee*, 3rd to 13th, 15th, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 29th, 39th, 42nd, 52nd and 54th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 85th and 93rd meetings. For the prior consideration of the questions dealt with under these items, see the annex fascicle for items 83, 84, 88 and 89 of the agenda of the forty-first session (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*).

SECOND DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its objective set forth in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming its firm determination and its commitment to eradicate totally and unconditionally racism in all its forms, racial discrimination and *apartheid,*

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[2] the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid,*[3] the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports,[4] and the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 December 1960,[5]

Recalling also its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, on the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, on the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling further the two World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva in 1978 and 1983, respectively,

Bearing in mind the *Report of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,*[6]

Convinced that the Second World Conference represented a positive contribution by the international community towards attaining the objectives of the Decade, through its adoption of a Declaration and an operational Programme of Action[7] for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Noting with concern that, despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination were not attained and that millions of human beings continue to this day to be the victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid,*

Recalling its resolutions 39/16 of 23 November 1984 and 41/94 of 4 December 1986,

Emphasizing once again the necessity of attaining the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Noting that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1987/2 of 26 May 1987, *inter alia,* requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a revised report outlining a proposed plan of activities to be implemented during the period 1990-1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/493) and the study (A/42/492) submitted within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

Convinced of the need to take more effective and sustained international measures for the elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination and the total eradication of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Aware of the importance and the magnitude of the phenomenon of migrant workers, as well as the efforts undertaken by the international community to improve the protection of the human rights of migrant workers and their families,

1. *Declares once again* that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, particularly in their institutionalized form, such as *apartheid,* or resulting from official doctrines of racial superiority or exclusivity, are among the most serious violations of human rights in the contemporary world and must be combated by all available means;

2. *Decides* that the international community, in general, and the United Nations, in particular, should continue to give the highest priority to programmes for combating racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid,* and to intensify their efforts, during the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to provide assistance and relief to the victims of racism and all forms of racial discrimination and *apartheid,* especially in South Africa and Namibia and in occupied territories and territories under alien domination;

3. *Appeals* to all Governments and to international and non-governmental organizations to increase and intensify their activities to combat racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* and to provide relief and assistance to the victims of these evils;

4. *Takes note* of the report submitted by the Secretary-General containing information on the activities of Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as United Nations organs, to give effect to the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (A/42/493);

5. *Urgently requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the effective and immediate implementation of those activities proposed for the first half of the Decade which have not yet been undertaken;

6. *Takes note* of the report submitted by the Secretary-General on the study on the effects of racial discrimination in the field of education, training and employment as it affects the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers (A/42/492), and requests him to continue the study and to submit, *inter alia,* specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat the effects of that discrimination;

7. *Again requests* the Secretary-General to transmit his study on the role of private group action to combat racism and racial discrimination[8] to Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in order to obtain their views and an indication from them of further relevant materials, and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a final report on this topic;

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[1] Resolution 217 A (III).

[2] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[3] Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

[4] Resolution 40/64 G, annex.

[5] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Eleventh Session, Resolutions,* p. 119.

[6] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.4 and corrigendum.

[7] *Ibid.*, chap. II.

[8] A/41/550.

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare and issue as soon as possible a collection of model legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination;

9. *Takes note* of the training course held in New York from 8 to 18 September 1987 that focused on the preparation of national legislation against racism and racial discrimination and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1988;

10. *Renews its invitation* to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and educational activities on human rights and against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education;

11. *Again requests* the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights to consider the need for updating the study on racial discrimination;[9]

12. *Also requests* the Sub-Commission to complete as soon as possible the study of the results achieved and the obstacles encountered during the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the first half of the Second Decade;

13. *Once again authorizes* the Secretary-General to organize in 1988 a global consultation on racial discrimination involving representatives of the United Nations system, regional intergovernmental organizations and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to focus on the co-ordination of international activities to combat racism and racial discrimination, and requests him to disseminate widely the results of that consultation;

14. *Again requests* the Economic and Social Council to envisage the organization, within the framework of its plan of activities for the period 1985-1989, of a seminar on cultural dialogue between the countries of origin and the host countries of migrant workers;

15. *Emphasizes* the importance of adequate recourse procedures for victims of racism and racial discrimination and therefore requests the Secretary-General, in the light of the results of the seminars held on this topic, to prepare and finalize, with the appropriate assistance of qualified experts if possible, a handbook of recourse procedures;

16. *Considers* that all the parts of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should receive equal attention in order to attain the objectives of the Second Decade;

17. *Approves* the plan of activities proposed for the period 1990-1993 contained in the annex to the present resolution;

18. *Invites* the Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of the activities for the period 1990-1993 listed in the annex to the present resolution;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to accord the highest priority, in executing the plan of activities, to measures for combating *apartheid;*

20. *Reaffirms* the necessity of co-ordinating the full range of programmes under implementation by the United Nations system as they relate to the objectives of the Second Decade, and emphasizes the importance of an operational, viable and effective institutional machinery to this end;

21. *Invites* all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate fully in the implementation of the plans of activities for the periods 1985-1989 and 1990-1993 by intensifying and broadening their efforts to bring about the speedy elimination of *apartheid* and all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

22. *Considers* that voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are indispensable for the implementation of the above-mentioned programmes;

23. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund and, to this end, requests the Secretary-General to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions;

24. *Reiterates its request* to the Economic and Social Council, throughout the Second Decade, to submit annually to the General Assembly a report containing, *inter alia:*

(*a*) An enumeration of the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade, including the activities of Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations;

(*b*) A review and appraisal of those activities;

(*c*) Its suggestions and recommendations;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

26. *Decides* to keep the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" on its agenda throughout the Second Decade and to consider it as a matter of the highest priority at its forty-third session.

ANNEX

Plan of activities to be implemented during the second half of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, 1990-1993

1. The following activities should be undertaken during the biennium 1990-1991 and reflected in the proposed programme budget for that biennium:

(*a*) Global study of the extent to which the children of migrant workers are enabled to receive education in their mother tongue;

(*b*) Meeting of experts to review the experience of countries in the operation of schemes of internal self-government for indigenous populations;

(*c*) Technical study on the impact of article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[10] in providing guarantees of equality to persons belong to minorities;

(*d*) Regional workshops on the adoption of legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination;

(*e*) Seminar on community relations commissions and their functions;

(*f*) Seminar to assess experience gained in the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;[2]

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[9] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.XIV.2.

[10] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

(*g*) International campaign to contribute to the early independence of Namibia, in conformity with Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978.

2. The following activities should be undertaken during the biennium 1992-1993 and reflected in the proposed programme budget for that biennium:

(*a*) Round table of experts to discuss the preparation of teaching materials to combat racism and racial discrimination;

(*b*) Issuance in three additional languages of the handbook of recourse procedures available to victims of racism and racial discrimination;

(*c*) Two regional workshops on the adoption of legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination;

(*d*) International campaign on the main obstacles to the full eradication of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*, and on ways and means of bringing about the early disappearance of these scourges;

(*e*) Study on the treatment of political prisoners and detainees in South Africa and Namibia, particularly women and children;

(*f*) Global study on the extent of dissemination of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

DOCUMENT A/42/773

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 91

[*Original: English*]
[*25 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 91, the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights: reports of the Secretary-General" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 91 jointly with items 87 and 92 at its 3rd to 13th, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 29th, 39th, 42nd, 52nd and 54th meetings, from 5 to 14, from 23 to 26 and on 28 and 30 October and on 9, 11, 19 and 20 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/42/SR.3-13, 23, 24, 27, 29, 39, 42, 52 and 54).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 3rd meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.11

5. At the 23rd meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.11) entitled "Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination", sponsored by Brunei Darussalam, Chile, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Ecuador, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Qatar, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan and Thailand.

6. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of Morocco, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 37 below, draft resolution I).

7. At the 24th meeting, the representative of India made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.12

8. At the 23rd meeting, the representative of Madagascar, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of African States, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.12) entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

9. At the 27th meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of position.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 107 to 17, with 10 abstentions (see para. 37 below, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Oman,[11] Spain.

11. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representative of Denmark (on behalf of

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[11] The delegation of Oman subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

the 12 States members of the European Community) and the representatives of Spain, Ecuador, Argentina, Turkey, Austria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, Mexico and Israel.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.14

12. At the 23rd meeting, the representative of Nigeria introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.14) entitled "Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination", sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, the Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Zambia and Zimbabwe, as well as Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Guyana, Mauritania, Seychelles, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam, subsequently joined by Kenya, Panama, Peru and Uganda.

13. At the 27th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Denmark (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community), Honduras, Oman, Chile and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

14. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Denmark, the Committee voted separately on paragraph 8 of the draft resolution, which was adopted by a recorded vote of 99 to 17, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Finland, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Philippines, Sweden, Turkey.

15. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as a whole, by a recorded vote of 104 to 10, with 19 abstentions (see para. 37 below, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

16. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Netherlands, Pakistan, Turkey, Cameroon, Australia, Chad, Ecuador, Austria, Sweden (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway) and Japan.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.15 and Rev.1-3

17. At the 23rd meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.15) entitled "Genuine and periodic elections and freedom of association", sponsored by his country, subsequently joined by the Netherlands, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Conscious* of its obligation under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

"*Affirming* that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter, all peoples have the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue economic, social and cultural development, and every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter,

"*Reaffirming* the principle enshrined in the preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] that it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law, "*Recognizing*, in accordance with article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] that everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives, and that the will of the people, as expressed in periodic and genuine elections, shall be the basis of the authority of government,

"*Mindful* that the right to take part in the government of one's country has been reinforced in several international instruments, among them the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[10] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[2] and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[12] and in regional instruments adopted by the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of American States and the Council of Europe,

"*Noting* the progress made in recent years in many regions towards the establishment of free and democratic political institutions, concretely expressed through the holding of genuine and periodic elections,

"*Noting* that, in recent years, States in various regions have invited intergovernmental organizations, parliamentary observers and non-governmental organizations to observe elections in those States,

"*Recalling* resolution 1 (XIV) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities[13] concerning the general principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of political rights, which was adopted at the fourteenth session of the Sub-Commission, held in New York from 8 January to 2 February 1962,

"*Further recalling* Commission on Human Rights resolution 6 (XXIX) of 20 March 1973[14] and Economic and Social Council resolution 1786 (LIV) of 18 May 1973,

"1. *Recalls* Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, in which it is stated that the United Nations shall promote, *inter alia*, universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples;

"2. *Reaffirms* that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter, all peoples have the right to determine, without external interference, their political status and freely to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

"3. *Notes* that it is the duty of every State to promote, through joint and separate action, the realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, in order, *inter alia*, to bring a speedy end to colonialism, having due regard to the freely expressed will of the peoples concerned and bearing in mind that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a violation of that principle and is contrary to the Charter;

"4. *Recognizes*, in the context of the right of peoples freely to determine their political status and in accordance with such internationally accepted instruments as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, that everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives, and that the will of the people, as expressed in genuine and periodic elections, shall be the basis of the authority of government;

"5. *Acknowledges*, in accordance with the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[15] the injunction against authorizing or encouraging any action that would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States conducting themselves in compliance with the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and thus possessed of a government representing the whole people belonging to the territory without distinction as to race, creed or colour;

"6. *Appeals* to Member States to provide, where they have not already done so, the necessary constitutional and legal protections that will guarantee and secure full respect for the free expression of the will of the people in genuine and periodic elections;

"7. *Appeals further* to Member States to provide similar protections that will guarantee and secure full respect for the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, including for the purpose of the peaceful expression of differing political views and for the effective and meaningful organization and free functioning of the political process;

"8. *Recognizes* that, although political institutions and mechanisms are continuously evolving world-wide, the general principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of political rights continue to provide a sound basis for determining the genuine nature of elections;

"9. *Urges* regional intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other groups, in responding to requests from Governments for expert assistance and observation to help ensure the genuine nature of their countries' elections, to draw upon the general principles when carrying out the aforementioned functions;

"10. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-fourth session, to consider during its debate on self-determination the issue of genuine and periodic elections, using as an element to guide its deliberations thereon the general principles and to consider requesting the Secretary-General to transmit the report of its deliberations on this subject through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its forty-third session."

18. At the 29th meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced a revised version A(/C.3/42/L.15/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, sponsored by the same

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[12] Resolution 34/180, annex.

[13] See E/CN.4/830-E/CN.4/Sub.2/218, chap. V.

[14] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6*, chap. XX.

[15] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

States, as well as the Dominican Republic, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Conscious* of its obligation under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

"*Affirming* that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter, all peoples have the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue economic, social and cultural development, and every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter,

"*Reaffirming* the principle enshrined in the preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] that it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

"*Recognizing*, in accordance with article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] that everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives, that everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country and that the will of the people, as expressed in genuine and periodic elections—which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures—shall be the basis of the authority of government,

"*Mindful* that the right to take part in the government of one's country has been reinforced in several international instruments, among them the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[10] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[2] and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[12] and in regional instruments adopted by the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of American States and the Council of Europe,

"*Noting* the progress made in recent years in many regions towards the establishment of free and democratic political institutions, concretely expressed through the holding of genuine and periodic elections,

"*Noting* that, in recent years, States in various regions have invited intergovernmental organizations, parliamentary observers and non-governmental organizations to observe elections in those States,

"*Recalling* resolution 1 (XIV) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities[13] concerning the general principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of political rights, which was adopted at the fourteenth session of the Sub-Commission, held in New York from 8 January to 2 February 1962,

"*Further recalling* Commission on Human Rights resolution 6 (XXIX) of 20 March 1973[14] and Economic and Social Council resolution 1786 (LIV) of 18 May 1973,

"1. *Recalls* Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, in which it is stated that the United Nations shall promote, *inter alia*, universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples;

"2. *Reaffirms* that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter, all peoples have the right to determine, without external interference, their political status and freely to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

"3. *Notes* that it is the duty of every State to promote, through joint and separate action, the realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, in order, *inter alia*, to bring a speedy end to colonialism in accordance with the freely expressed will of the peoples concerned and bearing in mind that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a violation of that principle and is contrary to the Charter;

"4. *Also reaffirms* the necessity of the expeditious and effective exercise of the right of self-determination by all peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation, in accordance with internationally established principles, such as those formulated in, *inter alia*, General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960;

"5. *Recognizes*, in the context of the right of peoples freely to determine their political status and in accordance with the principles stated in such internationally accepted instruments as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, that everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives, and that the will of the people, as expressed in genuine and periodic elections, shall be the basis of the authority of government;

"6. *Recalls* that, in accordance with the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[15] no action should be authorized or encouraged that would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States conducting themselves in compliance with the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples as described in that Declaration and thus possessed of a government representing the whole people belonging to the territory without distinction as to race, creed or colour;

"7. *Appeals* to Member States to provide, where they have not already done so, the necessary constitutional and legal protections that will guarantee and secure full respect for the free expression of the will of the people in genuine and periodic elections;

"8. *Appeals further* to Member States to provide similar protections that will guarantee and secure full respect for the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, including for the purpose of the peaceful expression of differing political views and for the effective and meaningful organization and free functioning of the political process, subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society;

"9. *Recognizes* that, although political institutions and mechanisms are continuously evolving world wide, the general principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of political rights continue to provide a sound basis for determining the genuine nature of elections;

"10. *Urges* regional intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other groups, in responding to requests from Governments for expert assistance and observation to help ensure the genuine nature of their countries' elections, to draw upon the general principles when carrying out the aforementioned functions;

"11. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-fourth session, to consider during its debate on self-determination the issue of genuine and periodic elections, using as an element to guide its deliberations thereon the general principles and to consider requesting the Secretary-General to transmit the report of its deliberations on this subject through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its forty-third session."

In introducing draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.15/Rev.1, the representative of the United States, on behalf of the sponsors, revised it as follows:

(*a*) After the sixth preambular paragraph, a new paragraph was inserted, reading:

"*Noting with great concern*, however, that despite such progress, gross and cruel violations of human rights under the *apartheid* system, itself a gross violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the people of South Africa, continue to take place in South Africa, and rejecting in particular the denial of full citizenship rights to the black population,";

(*b*) After paragraph 5, a new paragraph was inserted as paragraph 6, reading:

"6. *Affirms* that, in order to build a true democracy in South Africa, *apartheid* should be abolished in all its forms and that the enjoyment by all South Africans of human rights and fundamental freedoms is essential for the exercise of genuine self-determination;",

and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly;

(*c*) In paragraph 11, the words, ", *inter alia*," were inserted after the words "deliberations thereon".

19. At the 39th meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced a further revised version (A/C.3/42/L.15/Rev.2) of the draft resolution, sponsored by the same States, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Conscious* of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

"*Affirming* that, by virture of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter, all peoples have the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue economic, social and cultural development, and every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter,

"*Recognizing* that the Charter and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, which contains the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 provide a framework in accordance with which peoples under colonial or alien administration are able to exercise effectively their right to self-determination and freely to determine their political status,

"*Regretting* that peoples in certain parts of the world are being deprived of their right to self-determination,

"*Reaffirming* the principie enshrined in the preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] that it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

"*Recognizing*, in accordance with article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] that everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives, that everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country and that the will of the people, as expressed in genuine and periodic elections—which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures—shall be the basis of the authority of government,

"*Mindful* that the right to take part in the government of one's country has been reinforced in several international instruments, among them the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[10] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[2] and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[12] and in regional instruments adopted by the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of American States and the Council of Europe,

"*Noting* the progress made in recent years in many regions towards the establishment of free and democratic political institutions, concretely expressed through the holding of genuine and periodic elections,

"*Noting with great concern*, however, that gross and cruel violations of human rights under the *apartheid* system, itself a gross violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the people of South Africa, continue to take place in South Africa and, in particular in this regard, rejecting the denial to the black majority population of their full citizenship rights and the exclusion of the black majority population from participating in the political, social, economic and cultural life of their country,

"*Noting* that, in recent years, States in various regions have invited intergovernmental organizations, parliamentary observers and non-governmental organizations to observe elections in those States,

"*Recalling* resolution 1 (XIV) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities[13] concerning the general principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of political rights, which was adopted at the fourteenth session of the Sub-Commission, held in New York from 8 January to 2 February 1962,

"*Further recalling* Commission on Human Rights resolution 6 (XXIX) of 20 March 1973[14] and Economic and Social Council resolution 1786 (LIV) of 18 May 1973,

"1. *Recalls* Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, in which it is stated that the United Nations shall promote, *inter alia*, universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples;

"2. *Reaffirms* that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter, all peoples have the right to determine, without external interference, their political status and freely to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

"3. *Recognizes*, in accordance with the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[15] that the establishment of a sovereign and independent State, the free association or integration with an independent State or the emergence into any other political status freely determined by a people constitute modes of implementing the right to self-determination by that people;

"4. *Welcomes* the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence;

"5. *Notes* that it is the duty of every State to promote, through joint and separate action, the realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, in accordance with the principles of the Charter, and in accordance with internationally established principles, such as those formulated in, *inter alia*, General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV);

"6. *Also reaffirms* that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation or foreign occupation constitutes a violation of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and is contrary to the Charter;

"7. *Further reaffirms* the necessity of the expeditious and effective exercise of the right of self-determination by all peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation, in accordance with internationally established principles;

"8. *Recognizes*, in the context of the right of peoples freely to determine their political status and in accordance with the principles stated in such internationally accepted instruments as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, that everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives, that everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country and that the will of the people, as expressed in genuine and periodic elections—which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures—shall be the basis of the authority of government;

"9. *Affirms* that, in order to build a united, non-racial democratic society in South Africa, *apartheid*, which is a gross violation of the human rights of the people of South Africa, should be abolished in all its forms and that the enjoyment by all South Africans of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including in particular the right to participate in a political system based upon common and equal citizenship, universal franchise and duly elected representative institutions, is essential for the exercise of genuine self-determination;

"10. *Recalls* that, in accordance with the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, no action should be authorized or encouraged that would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States conducting themselves in compliance with the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples as described in that Declaration and thus possessed of a government representing the whole people belonging to the territory without distinction as to race, creed or colour;

"11. *Appeals* to Member States to provide, where they have not already done so, the necessary constitutional and legal protections that will guarantee and secure full respect for the free expression of the will of their peoples in genuine and periodic elections;

"12. *Appeals further* to Member States to provide similar protections that will guarantee and secure full respect for the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, including for the purpose of the peaceful expression of differing political views and for the effective and meaningful organization and free functioning of the political process, subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society;

"13. *Calls upon* Member States to fulfil their duty to promote, through joint and separate action, realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, in accordance with the Charter, in particular on behalf of peoples in certain parts of the world who are being deprived of their right to self-determination;

"14. *Recognizes* that, although political institutions and mechanisms are continuously evolving world-wide, the general principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of political rights continue to provide a sound basis for determining the genuine nature of elections;

"15. *Urges* regional intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other groups, in responding to requests from Governments for expert assistance and observation to help ensure the genuine nature of their countries' elections, to draw upon the general principles when carrying out the aforementioned functions;

"16. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-fourth session, to consider during its debate on self-determination all aspects of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, including the right of all peoples freely to determine, without external interference, their political status, and to consider requesting the Secretary-General to transmit the report of its deliberations on this subject through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its forty-third session."

20. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Zimbabwe orally proposed amendments to draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.15/Rev.2, sponsored by Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Ghana, Nigeria, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe, by which:

(*a*) A new paragraph would be inserted after paragraph 5, as paragraph 6, reading as follows:

> "6. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia and Palestine to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, in particular General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);"

(*b*) In paragraph 9, the phrase "constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter and is a crime against humanity as declared by the General Assembly in resolution 2786 (XXVII) of 6 December 1971 and" would be inserted after the words "*apartheid*, which".

The proposed amendments were subsequently circulated in document A/C.3/42/L.69. Angola, Bahrain, Botswana, Cameroon, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen had joined the sponsors.

21. At the same meeting, the representative of Colombia made a statement.

22. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.15/Rev.2, as follows:

(*a*) In the third preambular paragraph, the words "a framework" were replaced by the words "an important framework";

(*b*) A new paragraph was inserted after paragraph 1, as paragraph 2, reading as follows:

> "2. *Recalls* the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and, in particular, recalls that in the general part of that Declaration it is declared that 'in their interpretation and application the . . . principles are interrelated and each principle should be construed in the context of the other principles';",

and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly;

(*c*) In paragraph 5, the words "every State to promote, through joint and separate action," were replaced by the words "States to co-operate with one another for";

(*d*) In paragraph 7, the words "in accordance with internationally established principles" were replaced by the words "in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly and internationally established principles and practices to ensure that such exercise of self-determination is genuine";

(*e*) In paragraph 14, the words "continue to" were deleted;

(*f*) Paragraph 15 was deleted.

23. At the same meeting, the representative of Cameroon made a statement and orally proposed additional amendments to draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.15/Rev.2, by which:

(*a*) In paragraph 10, the words "conducting themselves in compliance with the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples as described in that Declaration and thus possessed of a government representing the whole people belonging to the territory without distinction as to race, creed or colour" would be deleted;

(*b*) In paragraph 14, the words "provide a sound basis for determining the genuine nature of elections" would be replaced by the words "provide a basis for further study of the nature of elections".

24. Statements were made by the representatives of Yemen and the Netherlands.

25. The representative of Belgium proposed a subamendment to amendment (*a*) proposed by Zimbabwe (see para. 20 (*a*) above), by which the words "Namibia and Palestine" would be replaced by the words "Namibia, Palestine, Kampuchea and Afghanistan".

26. Statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zimbabwe, Afghanistan, Cameroon, Belgium, Ghana, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, Gabon, Nigeria, Honduras, Denmark and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

27. Following the proposal of the representative of the Netherlands, made in accordance with rule 118 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, and supported by the representatives of the United States of America and Nigeria, to suspend consideration of draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.15/Rev.2, the Chairman made a statement. The Committee then decided to adjourn the debate on the draft resolution.

28. At the 52nd meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced a third revised version (A/C.3/42/L.15/Rev.3) of the draft resolution, sponsored by the same States, which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Conscious* of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,
>
> "*Affirming* that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter, all peoples have the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue economic, social and cultural development, and every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter,
>
> "*Recognizing* that the Charter and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, which contains the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to

Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, provide an important framework in accordance with which peoples under colonial or alien administration are able to exercise effectively their right to self-determination and freely to determine their political status,

"*Regretting* that peoples in certain parts of the world are being deprived of their right to self-determination,

"*Reaffirming* the principle enshrined in the preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] that it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

"*Recognizing*, in accordance with article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] that everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives, that everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country and that the will of the people, as expressed in genuine and periodic elections—which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures—shall be the basis of the authority of government,

"*Mindful* that the right to take part in the government of one's country has been reinforced in several international instruments, among them the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[10] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[2] and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[12] and in regional instruments adopted by the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of American States and the Council of Europe,

"*Noting* the progress made in recent years in many regions towards the establishment of free and democratic political institutions, concretely expressed through the holding of genuine and periodic elections,

"*Noting with great concern*, however, that gross and cruel violations of human rights under the *apartheid* system, itself a gross violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the people of South Africa, continue to take place in South Africa and, in particular in this regard, rejecting the denial to the black majority population of their full citizenship rights and the exclusion of the black majority population from participating in the political, social, economic and cultural life of their country,

"*Noting* that, in recent years, States in various regions have invited intergovernmental organizations, parliamentary observers and non-governmental organizations to observe elections in those States,

"*Recalling* resolution 1 (XIV) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities[13] concerning the general principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of political rights, which was adopted at the fourteenth session of the Sub-Commission, held in New York from 8 January to 2 February 1962,

"*Further recalling* Commission on Human Rights resolution 6 (XXIX) of 20 March 1973[14] and Economic and Social Council resolution 1786 (LIV) of 18 May 1973,

"1. *Recalls* Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, in which it is stated that the United Nations shall promote, *inter alia*, universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion with a view to the creation of the conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples;

"2. *Recalls* the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations[15] and, in particular, recalls that in the general part of that Declaration the General Assembly declares that 'in their interpretation and application the . . . principles are interrelated and each principle should be construed in the context of the other principles';

"3. *Reaffirms* that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter, all peoples have the right to determine, without external interference, their political status and freely to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

"4. *Recognizes*, in accordance with the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, that the establishment of a sovereign and independent State, the free association or integration with an independent State or the emergence into any other political status freely determined by a people constitute modes of implementing the right to self-determination by that people;

"5. *Welcomes* the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence;

"6. *Notes* that it is the duty of States to co-operate with one another for the realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, in accordance with the principles of the Charter, and in accordance with internationally established principles such as those formulated in, *inter alia*, General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV);

"7. *Also reaffirms* that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation or foreign occupation constitutes a violation of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and is contrary to the Charter;

"8. *Further reaffirms* the necessity of the expeditious and effective exercise of the right of self-determination by all peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly and internationally established principles and practices to ensure that such exercise of self-determination is genuine;

"9. *Recognizes*, in the context of the right of peoples freely to determine their political status and in accordance with the principles stated in such internationally accepted instruments as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, that everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives, that everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country, and that the will of the people, as expressed in genuine and periodic elections—which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures—shall be the basis of the authority of government;

"10. *Affirms* that, in order to build a united, non-racial democratic society in South Africa, *apartheid*, which is an offense against the conscience and dignity of mankind and is a gross violation of the human rights of the people of South Africa, should be abolished in all its forms and that the enjoyment by all South Africans of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including in particular the right to participate in a political system based on common and equal citizenship, universal franchise and duly elected representative institutions, is essential for the exercise of genuine self-determination;

"11. *Recalls* that, in accordance with the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, every State shall refrain from any action aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of any other State or country;

"12. *Appeals* to Member States to provide, where they have not already done so, the necessary constitutional and legal protections that will guarantee and secure full respect for the free expression of the will of their peoples in genuine and periodic elections;

"13. *Appeals further* to Member States to provide similar protections that will guarantee and secure full respect for the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, including for the purpose of the peaceful expression of differing political views and for the effective and meaningful organization and free functioning of the political process, subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society;

"14. *Calls upon* Member States to fulfil their duty to promote, through joint and separate action, realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, in accordance with the Charter, in particular on behalf of peoples in certain parts of the world who are being deprived of their right to self-determination;

"15. *Recognizes* that, although political institutions and mechanisms are continuously evolving world-wide, the general principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of political rights provide a basis for considering the nature of genuine elections;

"16. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-fourth session, to consider during its debate on self-determination all aspects of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, including the right of all peoples freely to determine, without external interference, their political status, and to consider requesting the Secretary-General to transmit the report of its deliberations on this subject through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its forty-third session."

29. At its 54th meeting, the Committee had before it amendments (A/C.3/42/L.69/Rev.1) to draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.15/Rev.3, sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe, which read as follows:

> "1. After paragraph 6, insert a new paragraph as paragraph 7, reading:
>
> > " '7. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia and Palestine to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, in particular General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);',
>
> and renumber the subsequent paragraphs accordingly.
>
> "2. In paragraph 10, after the words "dignity of mankind", insert the following words:
>
> > " ', constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter, is a crime against humanity as declared by the General Assembly in resolution 2786 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971'."

30. At the same meeting, the representative of Denmark, speaking on a point of order, moved, in accordance with rule 116 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, that no action be taken on the first amendment contained in document A/C.3/42/L.69/Rev.1 or on the sub-amendment proposed by Belgium (see para. 25 above).

31. The representative of Democratic Yemen, also speaking on a point of order, moved, in accordance with rule 116 of the rules of procedure, that no action be taken on the sub-amendment proposed by Belgium.

32. Following statements by the representatives of the United States of America, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Federal Republic of Germany, Democratic Yemen, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Denmark, the Chairman ruled that the motion by the representative of Denmark should be put to a vote.

33. Statements were made by the representatives of Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Malta, Ethiopia, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ghana and Algeria, as well as by the Secretary of the Committee and the Chairman.

34. The Committee rejected the motion by a recorded vote of 56 to 45, with 21 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Against: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chad, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Paraguay, Rwanda, Senegal, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

35. The representative of the United States of America made a statement in which, on behalf of the sponsors, he withdrew draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.15/Rev.3.

36. Statements were made by the representatives of Democratic Yemen, the Dominican Republic, the Netherlands, Morocco, Ghana, the Sudan, Sweden (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, Austria and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

37. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to III below:

Draft resolution I

UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,[10] as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,[16] thirty-seventh,[17] thirty-eighth,[18] thirty-ninth,[19] fortieth,[20] forty-first,[21] forty-second[22] and forty-third (see E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. II, sect. A) sessions,

Reiterating its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985 and 41/100 of 4 December 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/448 and Add.1),

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

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[16] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[17] *Ibid., 1981, Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum, chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

[18] *Ibid., 1982, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[19] *Ibid., 1983, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum, chap. XXVII, sect. A.

[20] *Ibid., 1984, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum, chap. II, sect. A.

[21] *Ibid., 1985, Supplement No. 2*, chap. II, sect. A.

[22] *Ibid., 1986, Supplement No. 2*, chap. II, sect. A.

Draft resolution II

IMPORTANCE OF THE UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND OF THE SPEEDY GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES FOR THE EFFECTIVE GUARANTEE AND OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all relevant resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling further its resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, as well as the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978,

Recalling the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa[23] and the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia,[24]

Taking note of the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings, held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987 (A/42/325-S/18901, annex),

Taking note also of the final communiqué adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its ministerial meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 2 October 1987 (A/42/631-S/19187, annex),

Bearing in mind the outcome of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel, held at Vienna from 11 to 13 July 1983,[25]

Welcoming the holding at Tunis from 7 to 9 August 1984 of the Conference of Arab Solidarity with the Struggle for Liberation in Southern Africa,[26]

Taking note of resolution CM/Res.1099 (XLVI)/Rev.1 on South Africa and CM/Res.1091 (XLVI) on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987 (see A/42/699, annex I),

Recalling the statement issued on 21 August 1987 by the President of the Security Council, on behalf of the members of the Council, in which he expressed their concern in the face of the steady deterioration of the situation in Namibia owing to the intensification of the repression perpetrated by the South African occupation forces against the Namibian people in the entire Territory,[27]

Reaffirming that the system of *apartheid* imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a constant threat to international peace and security,

Gravely concerned at the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the continued violations of the human rights of the people in the Territory and of the other peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation,

Reaffirming its resolution 39/2 of 28 September 1984 and recalling Security Council resolution 554 (1984) of 17 August 1984, in which the Council rejected the so-called "new constitution" as null and void, Council resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985 and the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 13 June 1986 on the nation-wide state of emergency in South Africa,[28]

Deeply concerned at the continued terrorist acts of aggression committed by the Pretoria régime against independent African States in the region, in particular the unprovoked attacks against Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe,

Deeply indignant at the continued occupation of part of the territory of Angola by the troops of the racist régime of South Africa and the persistent, hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression and sustained armed invasions committed by the régime, which violate the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of Angola, in particular the recent armed invasion perpetrated by the racist régime on the provinces of Cuando Cubango and Cunene,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 527 (1982) of 15 December 1982 and 535 (1983) of 29 June 1983 on Lesotho, and Council resolutions 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985 and 572 (1985) of 30 September 1985 on Botswana,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,[29]

Recalling also its relevant resolutions on the question of Palestine, in particular resolution 41/43 of 2 December 1986,

Recalling further the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,[30]

Considering that the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine and the repeated acts of aggression by Israel against the people of the region constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

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[23] *Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

[24] See *Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three.

[25] See A/38/311-S/15883, annex.

[26] See A/39/450-S/16726.

[27] See *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1987*, p. 9.

[28] *Ibid., 1986*, p. 17.

[29] A/32/61, annex I.

[30] *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August–7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I.

Deeply shocked and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and recalling all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully all the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, *apartheid* and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Namibian people, the Palestinian people and all peoples under foreign and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without foreign interference;

4. *Strongly condemns* those Governments that do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

5. *Calls* for the full and immediate implementation of the declarations and programmes of action on Namibia and on Palestine adopted by the international conferences on those questions;

6. *Reaffirms* its vigorous condemnation of the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa;

7. *Condemns once again* the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called "interim administration" at Windhoek and declares that action to be illegal, null and void;

8. *Strongly condemns* the illegal occupation régime of South Africa for its increased repression of the Namibian people, as recently manifested by the arrest and detention of leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization and of trade unions, the cold-blooded murder and torture of children, women and the elderly, and the bombing and destruction of social and educational institutions by the racist army, police and murder squads, and demands the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibians imprisoned and detained by the Pretoria régime;

9. *Further condemns* the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in its just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime of Pretoria;

10. *Reaffirms* its rejection of the so-called "new constitution" as null and void and reiterates that peace in South Africa can be guaranteed only by the establishment of majority rule through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and undivided South Africa;

11. *Commends* the efforts of the democratic forces within various sections of the South African society that are striving towards the abolition of *apartheid* and the creation of a united non-racial democratic society in South Africa and, in this connection, takes note with satisfaction of the Dakar Declaration, adopted at the meeting organized by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa at Dakar from 9 to 12 July 1987 (A/42/554-S/19126, annex);

12. *Strongly condemns* the wanton killing of peaceful and defenceless demonstrators and workers on strike, as well as the arbitrary arrests of the leaders and activists of the democratic mass organizations, and demands their immediate and unconditional release, in particular that of Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng;

13. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for the imposition of the state of emergency under its repugnant Internal Security Act and calls for the immediate lifting of the state of emergency, as well as the repeal of the Internal Security Act;

14. *Strongly condemns* the holding of an all-white election by the racist régime in May 1987, in the midst of the state of emergency, accompanied by the muzzling of the press and increased brutal repression of the majority, which once again clearly manifested the *apartheid* régime's arrogant defiance and intransigence;

15. *Condemns* South Africa for its increasing oppression of the Namibian people, for the massive militarization of Namibia and for its armed attacks launched against the States in the region in order to destabilize them politically and to sabotage and destroy their economies;

16. *Strongly condemns* the establishment and use of armed terrorist groups by South Africa with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements and destabilizing the legitimate Governments of southern Africa;

17. *Strongly condemns* the repeated acts of aggression and the continued occupation of parts of southern Angola and demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops from Angolan territory;

18. *Strongly condemns* the persistent, hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression and sustained armed invasions carried out by the racist régime of South Africa, which violate the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of Angola, in particular the armed invasion perpetrated by the racist régime on the provinces of Cuando Cubango and Cunene;

19. *Strongly reaffirms* its solidarity with the independent African countries and national liberation movements that are victims of murderous acts of aggression and destabilization by the racist régime of Pretoria, and calls upon the international community to render increased assistance and support to these countries in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacity, defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity and peacefully rebuild and develop;

20. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

21. *Strongly condemns* the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation by the racist minority régime in southern Africa

and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights;

22. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of Pretoria for its acts of destabilization against Lesotho, and strongly urges the international community to continue to extend maximum assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees, and to use its influence on the racist régime so that it desists from such acts against Lesotho;

23. *Strongly condemns* the unprovoked and unwarranted military attacks of 14 June 1985 and 19 May 1986 on the capital of Botswana and demands that the racist régime pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property;

24. *Strongly condemns* the escalation of massacres of defenceless people and the continuing destruction of economic and social infrastructures perpetrated against Mozambique by armed terrorists, who are an extension of the South African army of aggression;

25. *Denounces* the collusion between Israel and South Africa and expresses support for the Declaration of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel;[25]

26. *Strongly condemns* the policy of those Western States, Israel and other States whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sports relations with the racist minority régime of South Africa encourage that régime to persist in its suppression of the aspirations of peoples to self-determination and independence;

27. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by all countries and more particularly by those countries that maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime and continue to supply it with related *matériel;*

28. *Calls* for the full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa[23] and of the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia;[24]

29. *Demands once again* the immediate implementation of General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986;

30. *Reaffirms* all relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question of Western Sahara, including General Assembly resolution 41/16 of 31 October 1986, and calls upon the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue their efforts to find a just and lasting solution to this question;

31. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies, organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Namibian people through their sole and legitimate representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, in its struggle to gain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

32. *Notes* the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on this question;

33. *Calls* for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* through national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

34. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime for its wanton arrests and detention of women and children in South Africa and Namibia and demands their immediate and unconditional release;

35. *Strongly condemns* the constant and deliberate violations of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, as well as the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, which constitute an obstacle to the achievement of self-determination and independence by the Palestinian people and a threat to peace and stability in the region;

36. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

37. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies, organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter;

38. *Expresses its appreciation* for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in this assistance;

39. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

40. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle of oppressed peoples for the achievement of their self-determination and national independence and to report periodically to the General Assembly on his activities in this regard;

41. *Decides* to consider this item at its forty-third session on the basis of the reports on the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples that Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit.

Draft resolution III

USE OF MERCENARIES AS A MEANS TO VIOLATE HUMAN RIGHTS AND TO IMPEDE THE EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need for strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples, as well as scrupulous respect for the principle of the non-use or threat of the use of force in international relations, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[15]

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples and their liberation movements for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, *apartheid* and foreign intervention and occupation, and that their legitimate struggle can in no way be considered as or equated to mercenary activity,

Deeply concerned about the increasing menace that the activities of mercenaries represent for all States, particularly African, Central American and other developing States,

Recognizing that mercenarism is a threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing also that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and seriously impede the process of self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and *apartheid* and all forms of foreign domination,

Recalling all of its relevant resolutions, particularly resolution 41/102 of 4 December 1986, in which it denounced the practice of using mercenaries, in particular against developing countries and national liberation movements,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 239 (1967) of 10 July 1967, 405 (1977) of 14 April 1977, 419 (1977) of 24 November 1977, 496 (1981) of 15 December 1981 and 507 (1982) of 28 May 1982, in which the Council, *inter alia*, condemned any State that persisted in permitting or tolerating the recruitment of mercenaries, and the provision of facilities to them, with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations,

Welcoming the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of resolution 1987/61 of 29 May 1987, in which the Council condemned the increased recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries,

Reaffirming its decision, in its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, to accord priority to the search for solutions to the mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and persons affected by situations such as those resulting, *inter alia*, from aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the convention adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fourteenth ordinary session, held at Libreville from 2 to 5 July 1977,[31] condemning and outlawing mercenarism and its adverse effects on the independence and territorial integrity of African States,

Deeply concerned at the loss of life, the substantial damage to property and the short-term and long-term negative effects on the economy of southern African countries resulting from mercenary aggression,

1. *Condemns* the increased recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries, as well as all other forms of support to mercenaries for the purpose of destabilizing and overthrowing the Governments of southern Africa and Central America and of other developing States and fighting against the national liberation movements of peoples struggling for the exercise of their right to self-determination;

2. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its increasing use of groups of armed mercenaries against national liberation movements and for the destabilization of the Governments of southern African States;

3. *Denounces* any State that persists in the recruitment, or permits or tolerates the recruitment, of mercenaries and provides facilities to them for launching armed aggression against other States;

4. *Calls upon* all States to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries and to ensure, by both administrative and legislative measures, that the territory of those States and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, are not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries, or the planning of such activities designed to destabilize or overthrow the Government of any State and to fight the national liberation movements struggling against racism, *apartheid*, colonial domination and foreign intervention and occupation for their independence, territorial integrity and national unity;

5. *Urges* all States to take the necessary measures under their respective domestic laws to prohibit the recruitment, financing, training and transit of mercenaries on their territory;

6. *Calls upon* all States to extend humanitarian assistance to victims of situations resulting from the use of mercenaries, as well as from colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation;

7. *Considers* it inadmissible to use channels of humanitarian and other assistance to finance, train and arm mercenaries;

8. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the appointment by the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1987/16 of 9 March 1987 (see E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. II, sect. A), of a special rapporteur to study the matter with a view to preparing a report for consideration by the Commission at its forty-fourth session and requests that the report be transmitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

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[31] See A/32/310, annex II.

9. *Decides* to pay due attention to the matter at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

DOCUMENT A/42/720

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 92

[*Original: English*]
[*6 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 92, the item entitled:

"Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination:

"(*a*) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

"(*b*) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid:* report of the Secretary-General;

"(*c*) Question of financing the expenses of the members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General"

and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 92 jointly with items 87 and 91 at its 3rd to 13th, 23rd, 24th and 27th meetings, from 5 to 14, from 23 to 26 and on 28 October 1987. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/42/SR.3-13, 23, 24 and 27).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At its 3rd meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

5. At the 11th meeting, the Controller, Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Finance, made a statement under sub-item (*c*).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.9

6. At the 23rd meeting, the representative of the German Democratic Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.9) entitled "Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*", sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Zambia.

7. At the 27th meeting, the Secretary of the Committee, on behalf of the sponsors, announced that a change had been made to the draft resolution by which, in the sixth preambular paragraph, the phrase "neither peace in the region, nor security for any country nor true independence for Namibia" was replaced by the phrase "neither peace nor security for any country in the region nor early independence for Namibia".

8. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Denmark (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community).

9. At the request of the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Committee took action on the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) The words "State terrorism" in the fourth preambular paragraph were adopted by a recorded vote of 100 to 16, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chad, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, Guatemala, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay.

(*b*) The fifth preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 105 to 15, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina

Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal,[32] Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Fiji, Finland, Japan, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey.

(*c*) Paragraph 5 was adopted by a recorded vote of 106 to 18, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Finland, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey.

(*d*) Paragraph 8 was adopted by a recorded vote of 107 to 16, with 10 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Canada, Finland, Japan, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey.

10. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America requested a recorded vote on the draft resolution as a whole, as orally revised. The Committee then adopted it by 107 votes to 1, with 27 abstentions (see para. 14 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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[32] The delegation of Portugal subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote against the fifth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cape Verde,[33] Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

11. Statements were made by the representatives of Honduras, Turkey, Australia, Austria, Japan and Finland (on behalf also of Norway and Sweden).

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.13

12. At the 23rd meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.13) entitled "Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination", sponsored by Algeria, Australia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Rwanda, Senegal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia, as well as Colombia, Pakistan and Sweden.

13. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of Morocco, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 14 below, draft resolution II).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

14. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE SUPPRESSION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF *Apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, by which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*, and its subsequent resolutions on the status of the Convention,

Reaffirming its conviction that *apartheid* constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, a gross violation of human rights and a crime against humanity, seriously threatening international peace and security,

Alarmed by the aggravation of the situation in South Africa, in particular the further escalation of ruthless repression by the Fascist-like *apartheid* régime,

Strongly condemning South Africa's continued policy of *apartheid* and its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as its policy of aggression, State terrorism and destabilization against independent African States,

Mindful of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/11 of 26 February 1987 (see E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. II, sect. A), in which the Commission expressed its conviction that the crime of *apartheid* is a form of the crime of genocide,

Stressing that the racist *apartheid* régime is the root cause of the conflict in southern Africa and that as long as it exists there will be neither peace nor security for any country in the region nor early independence for Namibia and that it must, therefore, be eradicated,

Condemning the continued collaboration of certain States and transnational corporations with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and other fields as an encouragement to the intensification of its odious policy of *apartheid*,

Firmly convinced that the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples in southern Africa against *apartheid*, racism and colonialism and for the effective exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence demands more than ever all necessary support by the international community and, in particular, further action by the Security Council in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Underlining that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and the implementation of its provisions without any delay are necessary for its effectiveness, and therefore will contribute to the eradication of the crime of *apartheid*,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* (A/42/449);

2. *Commends* those States parties to the Convention which have submitted their reports under article VII thereof;

3. *Appeals once again* to the States that have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay, in particular those States which have jurisdiction over transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia and without whose co-operation such operations cannot be halted;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Group of Three of the Commission on Human Rights, established in accordance with article IX of the Convention, and, in particular, of the conclusions and recommendations contained in that report (E/CN.4/1987/28, sect. V);

5. *Draws the attention* of all States to the opinion expressed by the Group of Three in its report (*ibid.*, sect. IV, para. 50) that transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia must be considered accomplices in the crime of *apartheid*, in accordance with article III (*b*) of the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to intensify, in co-operation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, its efforts to compile periodically the progressive list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States deemed responsible for crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention, as well as those against whom or which legal proceedings have been undertaken;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate the above-mentioned list to all States parties to the Convention and to all Member States and to bring such facts to the attention of the public by all means of mass communication;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the States parties to the Convention, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide the Commission on Human Rights with relevant information concerning the forms of the crime of *apartheid*, as described in article II

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[33] The delegation of Cape Verde subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution as a whole.

of the Convention, committed by transnational corporations operating in South Africa;

9. *Notes* the importance of measures to be taken by States parties in the field of teaching and education for fuller implementation of the Convention;

10. *Appeals* to all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations to step up their activities in enhancing public awareness by denouncing the crimes committed by the racist régime of South Africa;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts, through appropriate channels, to disseminate information on the Convention and its implementation with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to the Convention;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under General Assembly resolution 3380 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention.

Draft resolution II

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and resolution 41/104 of 4 December 1986 on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[2] as well as its other relevant resolutions on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,[34]

Reiterating the importance of the Convention, which is the most widely accepted human rights instrument adopted under the auspices of the United Nations, as well as of the contribution of the Committee to United Nations efforts to combat racism and all other forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin,

Welcoming the report of the Committee covering its 1986 and 1987 sessions (A/42/18),

Reiterating once again the need to intensify the struggle for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination throughout the world, especially the elimination of *apartheid* in South Africa and Namibia,

Mindful of the obligation of all States parties to comply fully with the provisions of the Convention,

Recalling the urgent appeals made by the Secretary-General, the General Assembly, the eleventh meeting of States parties to the Convention and the Committee itself to the States parties to honour their financial obligations under the Convention,

Gravely concerned that, in spite of all the urgent appeals for payment of assessed contributions under the Convention, the situation impeding the proper functioning of the Committee continues to deteriorate,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the question of financing the expenses of the members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/42/468 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

1. *Expresses its profound concern* at the fact that a number of States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination have not fulfilled their financial obligations under the Convention, which led to the cancellation of the August 1986 session and the curtailment by two weeks of the August 1987 session of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

2. *Expresses once again its concern* that such a situation prevented the Committee from submitting an annual report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session as required by the Convention and led to further delay in discharging its substantive obligations under the Convention;

3. *Commends* the Committee for its work with regard to the implementation of the Convention and the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee covering its 1986 and 1987 sessions;

5. *Calls upon* States parties to fulfil their obligations under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention and to submit in due time their periodic reports on measures taken to implement the Convention;

6. *Strongly appeals* to all States parties to fulfill without delay their financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention so as to enable the Committee to continue its work;

7. *Calls upon* States parties to explore, at their next meeting on 15 January 1988, all appropriate avenues and to take a decision that would enable the Committee to meet regularly in the future;

8. *Invites* the States parties to consider, pending a fully satisfactory solution to the current financial difficulties, the possibility, as an exceptional measure, of the Committee holding one extended session per year;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the financial situation of the Committee;

10. *Decides* to consider the report at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination".

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[34] Resolution 38/14, annex.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 30 November 1987, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the Third Committee in its reports on agenda items 87 and 92.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 87 (A/42/703, para. 10) was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 42/47.[35]

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[35] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49*.

Draft resolutions I and II submitted in the report on agenda item 92 (A/42/720, para. 14) were adopted as follows: the fourth preambular paragraph of draft resolution I was adopted by 123 votes to 16, with 15 abstentions;* the fifth preambular paragraph was adopted by 123 votes to 16, with 13 abstentions;* paragraph 5 was adopted by 124 votes to 18, with 9 abstentions;* paragraph 8 was adopted by 124 votes to 16, with 9 abstentions;* draft resolution I, as a whole, was adopted by 128 votes to 1, with 27 abstentions;* draft resolution II was adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 42/56 and 42/57.[35]

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the Third Committee in its report on agenda item 91 (A/42/773, para. 37). Draft resolution I was adopted without a vote; draft resolution II was adopted by 126 votes to 17, with 10 abstentions;* paragraph 8 of draft resolution III was adopted by 118 votes to 17, with 11 abstentions;* draft resolution III, as a whole, was adopted by 125 votes to 10, with 19 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 42/94 to 42/96.[35]

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* Recorded vote.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Item*	*Observations and references*
A/42/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1987 (chap. III, sect. A)	87	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/42/18	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	92	*Ibid., Supplement No. 18*
A/42/67	Letter dated 30 December 1986 from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General	87, 91, 92	
A/42/121	Letter dated 6 February 1987 from the representative of Yemen to the Secretary-General	87, 91, 92	
A/42/178-S/18753	Letter dated 3 March 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and resolutions adopted at the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987	92	
A/42/270	Letter dated 4 May 1987 from the representative of Suriname to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a press communication issued by the delegation of the Joint Assembly of African, Caribbean and Pacific States and the European Community at Paramaribo on 27 April 1987	91	
A/42/325-S/18901	Letter dated 5 June 1987 from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Council at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987	91	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18901
A/42/393	Letter dated 9 July 1987 from the representative of Suriname to the Secretary-General	91	
A/42/398	Letter dated 13 July 1987 from the representative of Suriname to the Secretary-General	91	
A/42/403-S/18980	Letter dated 15 July 1987 from the representative of Denmark to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration concerning Afghanistan adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 12 States members of the European Community at Copenhagen on 13 July 1987	91	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/18980
A/42/448 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	91	
A/42/449	*Idem*	92 (*b*)	
A/42/468 and Corr.1 and Add.1	*Idem*	92 (*c*)	
A/42/492	Study on the effects of racial discrimination in the field of education, training and employment as it affects the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers: report of the Secretary-General	87	
A/42/493	Report of the Secretary-General prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/94 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/2 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	87	
A/42/554-S/19126	Letter dated 9 September 1987 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Dakar Declaration, adopted at the meeting organized by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa held at Dakar from 9 to 12 July 1987	92	*Ibid.*.. document S/19126

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Item*	*Observations and references*
A/42/631-S/19187	Letter dated 5 October 1987 from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué adopted by the Council at its ministerial meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 2 October 1987	91	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19187
A/42/677	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver, Canada, from 13 to 17 October 1987	87, 92	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General	87, 91, 92	
A/42/699	Letter dated 28 October 1987 from the representative of Madagascar to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the statement and resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session and the declarations and resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 and from 27 to 29 July 1987, respectively	91	
A/42/876-S/19330	Letter dated 10 December 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	91	
A/C.3/42/L.9	Draft resolution	92 (*b*)	See A/42/720, paras. 6 and 14, draft resolution I
A/C.3/42/L.10	*Idem*	87	See A/42/703, paras. 6 and 10
A/C.3/42/L.11	*Idem*	91	See A/42/773, paras. 5 and 37, draft resolution I
A/C.3/42/L.12	*Idem*	91	*Ibid.*, paras. 8 and 37, draft resolution II
A/C.3/42/L.13	*Idem*	92 (*a*)	See A/42/720, paras. 12 and 14, draft resolution II
A/C.3/42/L.14	*Idem*	91	See A/42/773, paras. 12 and 37, draft resolution III
A/C.3/42/L.15	*Idem*	91	*Ibid.*, para. 17
A/C.3/42/L.15/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	91	*Ibid.*, para. 18
A/C.3/42/L.15/Rev.2	*Idem*	91	*Ibid.*, para. 19
A/C.3/42/L.15/Rev.3	*Idem*	91	*Ibid.*, para. 28
A/C.3/42/L.69	Amendments to document A/C.3/42/L.15/Rev.2	91	*Ibid.*, para. 20
A/C.3/42/L.69/Rev.1	Amendments to document A/C.3/42/L.15/Rev.3	91	*Ibid.*, para. 29
E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-third session (2 February-13 March 1987)	91, 92	*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 5*
E/CN.4/1987/28	Report of the Group of Three established under the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*	92 (*b*)	

United Nations *Agenda items 88 to 90, 93, 94 and 141**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 88: National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress

Agenda item 89: Question of aging: report of the Secretary-General

Agenda item 90: Policies and programmes involving youth: reports of the Secretary-General

Agenda item 93: Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons: reports of the Secretary-General

Agenda item 94: Crime prevention and criminal justice

Agenda item 141: Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes

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Document A/42/771: Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 89 4

Document A/42/772: Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 90 6

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Document A/42/775: Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 94 12

Document A/42/776: Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 141 14

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List of other documents pertaining to the items 16

DOCUMENT A/42/770

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 88

[*Original: English*]
[*19 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 88, the item entitled "National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 88 jointly with items 89, 90, 93, 94 and 141 at its 14th to 22nd, 28th and 32nd meetings, from 15 to 23 and on 29 October and 3 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/42/SR.14-22, 28 and 32).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 14th meeting, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and the Director of the Social Development Division of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs made introductory statements.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/42/L.3

5. At the 28th meeting, the Chairman called the attention of the Committee to a note by the Secretariat (A/C.3/42/L.3), in which the draft resolution entitled "Twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development" had been reproduced, which the Economic and Social Council, by its resolution 1987/38 of 28 May 1987, had recommended to the General Assembly for adoption.

6. At the 32nd meeting, the representatives of the United States of America and Poland explained their position before the Committee took action on the draft resolution.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 15 below, draft resolution I).

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Third Committee*, 14th to 22nd, 28th, 29th and 32nd meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 85th and 93rd meetings. For the prior consideration of the questions dealt with under items 89, 90, 93 and 94, see the annex fascicle for items 85 to 87, 90 and 91 of the agenda of the forty-first session (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*), and for the question dealt with under item 88, see the annex fascicle for items 89 to 91 and 95 to 98 of the agenda of the fortieth session (*ibid., Fortieth Session, Annexes*).

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.23

8. At the 28th meeting, the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.23) entitled "Achievement of social justice" sponsored by his country. In introducing the draft resolution, he revised it by replacing, in paragraph 4, the words "the work" by the word "activities".

9. At its 32nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 15 below, draft resolution II).

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.24

10. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Mongolia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.24) entitled "National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress", sponsored by Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Poland and Viet Nam.

11. At the 32nd meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 106 to 1, with 11 abstentions (see para. 15 below, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

13. The representatives of Austria and Australia made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

14. At the same meeting, on the advice of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "National experience in promoting the co-operative movement" (A/42/56-E/1987/7) (see para. 16 below).

Recommendations of the Third Committee

15. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to III below:

Draft resolution I

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION ON SOCIAL PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, based on the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly proclaimed on 11 December 1969 in its resolution 2542 (XXIV) of the same date,

Recalling also its resolutions 2543 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 32/117 of 16 December 1977, 34/59 of 29 November 1979 and 41/142 of 4 December 1986 on the implementation of the Declaration,

Convinced of the continuing need to achieve the full realization of the principles and objectives contained in the Declaration, which will contribute to peaceful and friendly relations between nations,

Noting that 1989 marks the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration,

1. *Reaffirms* the lasting validity and importance of the principles and objectives contained in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development;

2. *Decides* to observe in 1989 the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration;

3. *Invites* all States, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures, such as those set forth in the annex to the present resolution, which are based on the measures recommended by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/150 of 4 December 1986 on the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to support appropriate activities aimed at encouraging the promotion of human rights and social justice;

4. *Invites* all States to inform the Secretary-General of their views and comments concerning the impact of the Declaration, since its adoption, on the formulation and implementation of the national policies and measures of their Governments, as well as the way in which the principles, objectives, means and methods set forth in the Declaration are taken into account in their policies, plans and programmes and in their bilateral and multilateral relations in the field of development;

5. *Invites* all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and comments on possible ways and means of increasing the contribution of the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to achieving the full realization of the principles and objectives contained in the Declaration;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include the information received pursuant to paragraphs 4 and 5 above in the report requested in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 41/142, to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council;

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[1] The delegations of Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, El Salvador, Nigeria, Rwanda and Swaziland subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures for the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration, bearing in mind the recommended possible measures contained in the annex to the present resolution, in order to draw attention to and emphasize the importance of the Declaration, and the role played and the work done by the United Nations to ensure the effective fulfilment of the objectives of the Declaration;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development";

9. *Also decides* to devote one plenary meeting during its forty-fourth session to the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration, which falls on 11 December 1989, and requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary preparations for the programme of that meeting.

ANNEX

Recommended possible measures for the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development

1. The following measures are recommended for possible action at the national level:

(*a*) Formal proclamation of 11 December 1989 as Social Progress and Development Day;

(*b*) Issuance of special messages on 11 December 1989 by heads of State or Government or other prominent civil personalities;

(*c*) Special meetings of parliamentary and other public and private institutions on Social Progress and Development Day;

(*d*) Establishment or strengthening of national or local institutions for the promotion of social progress and development and social justice, and the encouragement of teaching programmes on social progress and development at various educational levels;

(*e*) Dissemination of the text of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development in national languages;

(*f*) Issuance during 1989 of social progress and development postage stamps, first-day covers and special cancellations;

(*g*) Participation by non-governmental organizations in the observance of the anniversary and the organization of activities by such organizations;

(*h*) Organization of activities within the framework and in support of current United Nations decades and international years being prepared on social development.

2. It is recommended that the following measures, among others, should be taken by the Secretary-General at the United Nations level:

(*a*) Issuance by 11 December 1989 in all the official languages of the United Nations of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development;

(*b*) Organization of commemorative events, according to standard practice, at United Nations Headquarters and at the United Nations Offices at Geneva and Vienna, as well as at Nairobi and at United Nations information centres, or or around 11 December 1989.

Draft resolution II

ACHIEVEMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the pledge of States Members of the United Nations under the Charter of the United Nations to take joint and separate action to promote higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[2] social progress and development shall be founded on respect for the dignity and value of the human person and shall ensure the promotion of human rights and social justice,

Taking into account recommendations made by the Secretary-General on some perspectives on the work of the United Nations in the 1990s, contained in the annex to the note on the preparation of the next medium-term plan (see A/42/512),

1. *Considers* that the common purpose of the international community must be to forge from varied economic, social and political conditions a global environment of sustained development, full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, social justice and peace;

2. *Recognizes* that social justice is one of the most important goals of social progress;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of co-operation among countries in promoting a climate conducive to the achievement by individual countries of the goals of development and social justice and progress;

4. *Considers* that such co-operation should continue to be a major focus of activities of the United Nations in accordance with the principles of the Charter;

5. *Calls upon* Member States, in elaborating their national policy in the field of social development, to take into consideration the importance of achieving social justice for all.

Draft resolution III

NATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN ACHIEVING FAR-REACHING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGES FOR THE PURPOSE OF SOCIAL PROGRESS

The General Assembly,

Guided by the desire to promote a higher standard of life, full employment and conditions for economic and social progress and development,

Recalling its resolutions 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, as well as its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also its resolutions 3273 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974, 31/38 of 30 November 1976, 36/19 of 9 November 1981, 38/25 of 22 November 1983 and 40/23 of 29 November 1985, in which it reaffirmed the importance for every State to carry out fundamental social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress and the necessity of studying national experience in this field,

Taking note with concern of the findings on the economic and social situation in many parts of the world, contained in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Highlights of the world social situation 1987: recent developments and current issues" (see E/CN.5/1987/2),

Desirous of securing the speedy and complete removal of major obstacles to the economic and social progress of peoples, as defined in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[2]

Taking note of the proposal of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to act as host to an interregional seminar on the national experience of developing and developed countries in carrying out far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress, as called for in paragraph 3 of resolution 38/25,

1. *Reaffirms* that further exchange of national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes

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[2] Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

for the purpose of social progress would contribute to the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress (A/42/57-E/1987/8);

3. *Appreciates* that the Secretary-General is making arrangements to hold, in 1988, the interregional seminar called for in paragraph 3 of resolution 38/25, within the resources allotted to the programme for sectoral and regional advisory services;

4. *Invites* Member States to submit to the Secretary-General reports on their national experience in carrying out far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States, a report on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress, taking into account the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 36/19, 38/25 and 40/23, and to submit it to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council;

6. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council to consider at their next sessions the question of national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress".

* * *

16. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

NATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN PROMOTING THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The General Assembly decides to take note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "National experience in promoting the co-operative movement" (A/42/56-E/1987/7).

DOCUMENT A/42/771

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 89

[*Original: English*]
[*19 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 89, the item entitled "Question of aging: report of the Secretary-General" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 89 jointly with items 88, 90, 93, 94 and 141 at its 14th to 22nd, 28th and 32nd meetings, from 15 to 23 and on 29 October and 3 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/42/SR.14-22, 28 and 32).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 14th meeting, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and the Director of the Social Development Division of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs made introductory statements.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.16/Rev.1 and draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/42/L.4

5. At the 28th meeting, the representative of the Dominican Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.16/Rev.1) entitled "Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging and related activities", sponsored by Austria, the Dominican Republic and Malta, subsequently joined by Barbados, Costa Rica, Germany, Federal Republic of, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal and the United States of America. In introducing the draft resolution, she revised it by replacing, in paragraph 6, the words "as well as taking" by the phrase "and propose to the Commission at its thirty-first session".

6. At the same meeting, the Chairman advised the Committee that no action would be taken on the draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging", contained in a note by the Secretariat (A/C.3/42/L.4). The draft resolution had been introduced at the forty-first session of the General Assembly as document A/C.3/41/L.20/Rev.2 and was sponsored by Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Panama, Paraguay, Swaziland and the United States of America. Its consideration had been deferred until the forty-second session.[3] The text of the draft resolution read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly,*
>
> "*Recalling* its resolution 33/52 of 14 December 1978, by which it decided to organize a World Assembly on Aging in 1982 as a forum to launch an international programme of action aimed at providing economic and social security to older persons, as well as opportunities for them to contribute to national development,
>
> "*Recalling also* its resolution 37/51 of 3 December 1982, by which it endorsed the International Plan of Ac-

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[3] See decision 41/424.

tion on Aging adopted by consensus by the World Assembly on Aging, held at Vienna in 1982,[4]

"*Recalling further* its resolution 40/30 of 29 November 1985, by which it requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States and bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations system concerned to comment on ways and means of implementing the International Plan of Action on Aging,

"*Taking note with appreciation* of the Secretary-General's report[5] requested by General Assembly resolution 40/30,

"*Emphasizing* that the elderly must be considered an important and necessary element in the development process at all levels within a given society, and that developing countries, in particular, need technical assistance in order to follow the recommendations of paragraph 102 of the International Plan of Action on Aging[4] that suggest that technical co-operation activities should be stressed and promoted and that substantive support should be given to them,

"*Mindful* that the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging is an important factor in the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging,

"*Convinced* it is necessary to take measures more fully to co-ordinate and energize aging activities in the United Nations system,

"1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the comprehensive report[5] submitted to the General Assembly in fulfilment of the mandates contained in Assembly resolution 40/30;

"2. *Notes* the establishment by the Secretariat on 16 July 1986, on the basis of a contribution made by a Member State, of a trust fund for the implementation of a plan of action on aging;

"3. *Recommends* to the Secretary-General that in the preparations for the proposed budget for the biennium 1988-1989 he seek full co-ordination of activities relating to aging in the United Nations and specialized agencies and ensure that, within existing resources, resource allocations to them are strengthened, particularly those for the Aging Unit of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs;

"4. *Also recommends* that the Secretary-General, in preparing the proposed 1990-1995 medium-term plan, give priority to the careful elaboration of practical strategies to implement an International Plan of Action on Aging;

"5. *Agrees that:*

"(*a*) The new trust fund established on 16 July 1986, on the basis of a contribution made by a Member State, should be merged with the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging;

"(*b*) The new fund should be named the United Nations International Fund for Aging;

"(*c*) The United Nations International Fund for Aging should be administered by the United Nations Development Programme;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in order to facilitate contributions by Governments, to include annually the new Fund among the programmes for which contributions are pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

"7. *Urges* Governments and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the new United Nations International Fund for Aging;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session the measures taken to implement the present resolution;

"9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled 'Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging'."

7. At its 32nd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.16/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 8 below).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

8. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION ON AGING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/51 of 3 December 1982, by which it endorsed the International Plan of Action on Aging, adopted by consensus by the World Assembly on Aging,[4]

Reaffirming its resolution 40/29 of 29 November 1985, in which it stressed the importance of the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging in assisting Member States, in particular developing countries, in formulating and implementing policies and programmes on aging,

Reaffirming further its resolution 40/30 of 29 November 1985, in which it expressed its conviction that the elderly must be considered an important and necessary element in the development process at all levels within a given society, and reaffirming also that developing countries, in particular, need assistance in order to implement the Plan of Action,

Reaffirming its resolution 41/96 of 4 December 1986, in which it urged Governments to intensify their efforts, within the context of their own national priorities, cultures and traditions, to implement the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action,

Taking note of Commission for Social Development resolution 30/1 of 4 March 1987[6] relating to the preparation by the Secretary-General of the medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of aging (A/42/567),

Recognizing the importance of the second review and appraisal of the implementation of the Plan of Action, which will be undertaken by the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-first session, in 1989,

Taking note of the importance accorded to the question of aging in the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future (see E/CONF.80/10, chap. III), adopted by the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes, held at Vienna from 7 to 15 September 1987,

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[4] See *Report of the World Assembly on Aging, Vienna, 26 July-6 August 1982* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16), chap. VI, sect. A.

[5] A/41/631.

[6] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 7*, chap. I, sect. D.

Convinced that the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging is a valuable mechanism for promoting activities in the implementation of the Plan of Action, and concerned that the resources of the Trust Fund are being depleted without adequate replenishment,

Acknowledging with appreciation the invaluable role played by non-governmental organizations in promoting greater awareness of issues that involve the aging and in advocating measures to implement the Plan of Action,

1. *Reaffirms once again* its endorsement of the International Plan of Action on Aging, and requests the Secretary-General, through the Commission for Social Development, to continue to monitor progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action, particularly through the review and appraisal process requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 37/51;

2. *Invites* Member States to participate actively in the second review and appraisal of the implementation of the Plan of Action;

3. *Welcomes* the establishment in Malta of the International Institute on Aging in pursuance of recommendation 57 of the Plan of Action and of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/41 of 28 May 1987;

4. *Supports* the recommendation made to the Secretary-General by the Commission for Social Development in its resolution 30/1 that, in preparing the medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995, he should give priority to the careful elaboration of practical strategies to implement the Plan of Action by providing fuller co-ordination of aging activities in the United Nations system and maintaining adequate programme budget allocations;

5. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the recommendation made by the Commission for Social Development in its resolution 30/1 that the Secretary-General, in preparing the medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995, should propose a phased implementation of research and policy analysis activities in the field of aging, bearing in mind the work of the specialized agencies;

6. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to convene an informal open-ended *ad hoc* working group at its thirty-first session in order to consider adequately the report of the Secretary-General on the second review and appraisal of the implementation of the Plan of Action and propose to the Commission at its thirty-first session appropriate measures to advance further the cause of the aging;

7. *Considers* that the tenth anniversary of the 1982 World Assembly on Aging should be marked by appropriate follow-up activities in order to maintain awareness on a global level of issues affecting the aging;

8. *Calls upon* those Governments which have not already done so to establish and strengthen national mechanisms in order to promote policies and programmes in the field of aging;

9. *Once again requests* the Secretary-General to respond favourably to the request of the African Regional Conference on Aging, held at Dakar in December 1984, for assistance in establishing an African gerontological society;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the existing programmes on aging, as well as the United Nations system-wide co-ordination in this field, with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat serving as the focal point in the United Nations system for activities in the field of aging;

11. *Strongly appeals* to Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging;

12. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies, regional commissions and other funding organizations concerned to continue to support activities relating to the question of aging, in particular by providing assistance for projects that fall within their mandate;

13. *Welcomes* initiatives by non-governmental organizations that encourage the private sector to support the work of the United Nations system in the field of aging by mobilizing resources for implementing the Plan of Action, and in this respect takes note of a proposal for the creation of a world foundation on aging;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of aging".

DOCUMENT A/42/772

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 90

[*Original: English*]
[*17 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 90, the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth: reports of the Secretary-General" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 90 jointly with items 88, 89, 93, 94 and 141 at its 14th to 22nd, 28th and 32nd meetings, from 15 to 23 and on 29 October and 3 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/42/SR.14-22, 28 and 32).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 14th meeting, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and the Director of the Social Development Division of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs made introductory statements.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.17

5. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Czechoslovakia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.17) entitled "Efforts and measures for securing the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights in conditions of peace, particularly the right to education and to work", sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Rwanda, the Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam and Zambia, subsequently joined by Cameroon.

6. At the 32nd meeting, the representative of Czechoslovakia, on behalf of the sponsors, revised the draft resolution by replacing, in paragraph 3, the words "lay special emphasis on" by the words "take account of", and adding the words "by States" after the words "the implementation".

7. At the same meeting, the representative of the Netherlands proposed an amendment, by which, in the title of the draft resolution, the words "by States" would be added after the words "securing the implementation". The amendment was accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution.

8. The representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

9. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 131 to 1 (see para. 19 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:[7]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

10. The representative of Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.18

11. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Austria introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.18) entitled "Opportunities for youth", sponsored by Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Finland, the Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Turkey and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Costa Rica, Egypt, Indonesia and Poland, which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly,*
>
> [*Same text as draft resolution II in paragraph 19 below, with the exception of paragraph 5.*]
>
> "5. *Recommends* that, after a trial period, the Secretary-General should explore the possibility of affiliating the Institute of HOPE '87 to the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, on the understanding that the financial resources for the Institute would be raised exclusively from special voluntary contributions;".

12. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Austria revised it by replacing paragraph 5 with a new text, reading as follows:

> "5. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General explore the possibilities for the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to support, within the framework of its activities, the work of the Institute of HOPE '87, including, if appropriate, the question of affiliating, on the basis of the relevant regulations of the United Nations, the Institute of HOPE '87 to the Centre, on the understanding that the financial resources for the Institute would be raised exclusively from special voluntary contributions;".

13. At its 32nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 19 below, draft resolution II).

14. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of position.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.19

15. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Romania introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.19) entitled "Implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth", sponsored by Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zam-

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[7] The delegations of Botswana, El Salvador and Zimbabwe subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

bia, subsequently joined by Cameroon, Iraq, Malta, Peru, Thailand and Yemen.

16. At its 32nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 19 below, draft resolution III).

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.20

17. At the 28th meeting, the representative of Egypt introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.20) entitled "Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations", sponsored by Algeria, Austria, Botswana, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Jordan, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, the Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Spain, the Sudan, Sweden, Uruguay, Yugoslavia and Zaire, subsequently joined by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Djibouti, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar and Rwanda.

18. At its 32nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 19 below, draft resolution IV).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

19. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to IV below:

Draft resolution I

EFFORTS AND MEASURES FOR SECURING THE IMPLEMENTATION BY STATES AND THE ENJOYMENT BY YOUTH OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN CONDITIONS OF PEACE, PARTICULARLY THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION AND TO WORK

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/29 of 13 November 1981, 37/49 of 3 December 1982, 38/23 of 22 November 1983, 39/23 of 23 November 1984, 40/15 of 18 November 1985 and 41/98 of 4 December 1986, in which it, *inter alia*, recognized the need to adopt appropriate measures for securing the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work,

Recalling also its resolution 34/151 of 17 December 1979, by which it decided to designate 1985 as International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace,

Recognizing that in many countries the majority of young people, under prevailing critical social and economic conditions, are facing serious problems in the exercise of their right to education and to work,

Convinced that it is necessary to ensure full enjoyment by youth of the rights stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[8] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[9] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[9] with special regard to the right to education and to work,

Aware of the fact that insufficient education and the unemployment of young people limit their ability to participate in the development process, and, in this regard, emphasizing the importance of secondary and higher education for young people, as well as access for them to appropriate technical and vocational guidance and training programmes,

Expressing its serious interest in systematically consolidating and building further on the results of the International Youth Year in order to contribute, *inter alia*, to the increasing active participation of young people in the socio-economic life of their countries,

1. *Calls upon* all States, all governmental and non-governmental organizations, interested United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies to continue to give priority to the formulation and implementation of effective measures for securing the exercise by youth of the right to education and to work, in conditions of peace, with a view to resolving the problem of unemployment among youth;

2. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development, the Economic and Social Council and all other relevant United Nations bodies to give adequate consideration on a regular basis to the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when preparing his interim report on the stage of implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth[10] to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-first session, to take account of the implementation by States and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work, so that the Commission may adopt recommendations aimed at a solution to youth unemployment;

4. *Invites* national co-ordinating bodies and bodies implementing policies and programmes in the field of youth to give appropriate priority in the follow-up activities to the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace to the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work.

Draft resolution II

OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH

The General Assembly,

Recalling the achievements of the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace, in particular the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth,[10]

Recalling also its resolution 40/16 of 18 November 1985 on opportunities for youth,

Aware that insufficient education and unemployment of young people limit their ability to participate effectively in the development process, and emphasizing the importance of adequate education of young people and access for them to appropriate technical and vocational guidance and training programmes,

Recognizing that greater awareness should be brought about by Member States in the various sectors of the economy in order to accord the highest priority to the elimination of youth unemployment,

Noting with serious concern the existence of a rapidly growing number of young people in the world, many of whom have never had work, and that with growing unemployment it is becoming increasingly difficult to meet the basic social and economic aspirations of young people,

Noting with appreciation the results of the international competition for youth employment projects, "HOPE '87", held at Vienna from 28 April to 2 May 1987, referred to in the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/595, paras. 77-80),

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[8] Resolution 217 A (III).

[9] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[10] See A/40/256, annex.

Taking note of the establishment at Vienna, with the assistance of the Government of Austria, of an Institute of HOPE '87, for the purpose of promoting the participation of youth in development through income-generating activities, particularly in developing countries, through, *inter alia*, comprehensive data-collection and analyses, the organization of competitions and the provision of technical and financial assistance in the implementation of youth employment projects,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to pay increased attention to the promotion of youth employment through pragmatic measures in all sectors of the economy in order to enable more young people to obtain appropriate education and vocational training, thereby facilitating their integration into social and professional life;

2. *Urges* Member States and governmental and non-governmental organizations to increase, wherever possible, technical co-operation activities with a view to narrowing the gap between the demand for and supply of educational and training opportunities at all levels in developing countries, particularly in the least developed ones, and thus to contribute to the achievement of greater equality of employment opportunities for young people in those countries;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to promote greater awareness of the need to preserve and increase work opportunities for young people, whenever possible, with particular emphasis on equal opportunities for girls and young women;

4. *Further calls upon* Member States to pay increased attention to conditions that will create work opportunities for young people, *inter alia*, by facilitating the realization of income-generating projects for young people;

5. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General explore the possibilities for the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to support, within the framework of its activities, the work of the Institute of HOPE '87, including, if appropriate, the question of affiliating, on the basis of the relevant regulations of the United Nations, the Institute of HOPE '87 to the Centre, on the understanding that the financial resources for the Institute would be raised exclusively from special voluntary contributions;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report on youth, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, an account of the work undertaken by the Institute of HOPE '87.

Draft resolution III

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GUIDELINES FOR FURTHER PLANNING AND SUITABLE FOLLOW-UP IN THE FIELD OF YOUTH

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 40/14 entitled "International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace", adopted on 18 November 1985 by the General Assembly acting as United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year, and its resolution 41/97 of 4 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted on the basis of its resolution 41/97 (A/42/595),

1. *Takes note* of the conclusions contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth;[10]

2. *Calls once again upon* all States, all United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in particular youth organizations, to continue to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth, in accordance with their experience, conditions and priorities, and to submit to the Secretary-General their views and proposals on the specific ways and means to implement fully the guidelines;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote intensively the inclusion of youth-related projects and activities in the programmes of the United Nations bodies and of the specialized agencies, specifically on such themes as communication, health, housing, culture, youth employment and education, and to monitor closely their implementation by using the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs as a focal point;

4. *Urges*, in this context, all Member States to take the necessary measures, in co-operation with United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in particular youth organizations, to strengthen their focus on youth programmes and policies;

5. *Stresses again* the importance of the active and direct participation, in accordance with the right to freedom of association, of youth and youth organizations at all stages of implementation of the projects and activities organized at the local, national, regional and international levels in the field of youth;

6. *Invites* Governments again to consider the regular inclusion of youth representatives in their national delegations to the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations meetings;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of improving the active use of the channels of communication between the United Nations system and youth organizations, at both the national and international levels;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth on the basis of the deliberations of the Commission for Social Development in February 1989 and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth";

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth" and to review, in this framework, the implementation of the present resolution, on the basis of a substantive report of the Secretary-General, paying particular attention to paragraphs 2 and 3 above.

Draft resolution IV

CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND YOUTH AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/135 of 16 December 1977 and 36/17 of 9 November 1981, in which it adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, as well as its resolution 41/99 of 4 December 1986, *Bearing in mind* the importance of the existence of effective channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations as a necessary instrument for the information of young people and their participation in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies at the national, regional and international levels, and also for informing the United Nations of the problems facing youth with a view to finding solutions to such problems,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Policies and programmes involving young people: Participation, Development, Peace", in particular the section dealing with the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations (A/42/545, sect. VII),

Convinced that the effective and efficient functioning of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations at the national, regional and international levels forms a basic prerequisite for the adequate information of young people and their active involvement in the work of the United Nations,

Convinced also of the importance for youth and youth organizations of the freedom of association, in accordance with the relevant national legislation, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[8] and other international human rights instruments, so as to enable them to participate in the United Nations system and to act effectively as channels of communication,

Convinced further that the participation of youth representatives from Member States in international conferences and meetings dealing with youth-related issues, wherever appropriate, can enhance and strengthen the channels of communication through the discussion of such issues, with a view to finding solutions to problems confronting youth in the contemporary world,

Recognizing that the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth[10] provide a constructive framework for a long-term strategy in the field of youth,

Bearing in mind the important role that non-governmental youth organizations can play in co-operation with United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies in solving the problems of young people,

1. *Calls upon* Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other governmental and intergovernmental organizations to implement fully the guidelines relating to the channels of communication adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 32/135 and 36/17, not only in general terms but also by concrete measures that take into account the issues of importance to young people;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue in this respect to make use at the national, regional and international levels of the already existing structures of co-operation between youth and the United Nations system in accordance with the additional guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, contained in the annex to resolution 36/17, and to encourage other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to do the same;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to develop methods that specifically indicate how the channels of communication could efficiently be attuned to youth-related projects and activities of United Nations organs and of the specialized agencies, and to include in his report thereon to the General Assembly concrete suggestions for co-operation between the United Nations system and the non-governmental youth organizations;

4. *Calls upon* youth mechanisms that have been set up by youth and youth organizations at the national, regional and international levels to continue to act as channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations by putting forth their proposals for co-operation with the United Nations system, and, where such mechanisms do not exist, recommends that national co-ordinating committees of the International Youth Year should similarly continue to act as channels of communication;

5. *Decides* to consider at its forty-third session the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth" on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General.

DOCUMENT A/42/774

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 93

[*Original: English*]
[*17 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 93, the item entitled "Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons: reports of the Secretary-General" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 93 jointly with items 88 to 90, 94 and 141 at its 14th to 22nd, 28th and 32nd meetings, from 15 to 23 and on 29 October and 3 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/42/SR.14-22, 28 and 32).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 14th meeting, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and the Director of the Social Development Division of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs made introductory statements.

5. At the 28th meeting, the representative of the Philippines introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.25) entitled "Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons", sponsored by Australia, Bangladesh,

Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Sweden, the United States of America, Yugoslavia and Zaire, subsequently joined by Guatemala, Kenya, the Sudan, Venezuela and Zimbabwe.

6. At the 32nd meeting, the Secretary of the Committee announced, on behalf of the sponsors, that the draft resolution had been revised by deleting, in paragraph 9, the word "management" after the words "within existing resources, alternative".

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 8 below).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

8. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD PROGRAMME OF ACTION CONCERNING DISABLED PERSONS AND UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF DISABLED PERSONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its pertinent resolutions, including resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982, by which it adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[11] and resolution 37/53 of 3 December 1982, by which it, *inter alia*, proclaimed the period 1983-1992 the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

Recalling its resolution 41/106 of 4 December 1986 and reaffirming all of its provisions,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/43 of 28 May 1987, in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to make all appropriate efforts to mobilize international support and action for the Decade,

Further taking note of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future (see E/CONF.80/10, chap. III), adopted by the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes, held at Vienna from 7 to 15 September 1987,

Bearing in mind that 1987 marks the mid-point of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons and that, in the review being conducted on the implementation of the World Programme of Action, the most important criteria for evaluation are suggested by the theme of the International Year of Disabled Persons, "Full participation and equality",

Noting with satisfaction the concrete measures already carried out by the Governments of Member States, the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to implement the objectives of the World Programme of Action within the framework of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

Noting the important work currently being effected by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on human rights and disability, which could serve as a useful basis for the continued efforts to ensure for disabled persons the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Noting with appreciation the steps taken by the United Nations system and by non-governmental organizations concerned to monitor the implementation of the World Programme of Action,

Reiterating the need for greater publicity to revitalize the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

Recognizing the pivotal role of the United Nations in promoting the exchange of information, experience and expertise and closer regional and interregional co-operation towards more effective strategies and policies to advance the status and welfare of disabled persons,

Stressing that the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat is the focal point within the United Nations for the implementation and monitoring of the World Programme of Action,

Concerned that, at the mid-point of the Decade, the resource base of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons is significantly reduced from that prevailing during the first half of the Decade, and that unless this trend is reversed, the resources of the Fund will be depleted and operational activities will lapse well before the end of the decade in 1992,

Mindful that, since developing countries are experiencing difficulties in mobilizing resources, international co-operation should be encouraged to assist in national efforts to implement the World Programme of Action and to achieve the objectives of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (A/42/551),

Also taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons during the first half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (A/42/561),

1. *Reaffirms* the validity of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and urges Member States to rededicate themselves to its early and effective implementation;

2. *Invites* those Member States that have not done so to establish national committees in consultation with disabled persons and their organizations as focal points for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons;

3. *Once again invites* Member States to reinforce national committees as focal points for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, to stimulate activities at the national level, to mobilize public opinion on behalf of the Decade, to participate in the implementation of disability projects with regard to the International Year of Disabled Persons and to assist in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the World Programme of Action during the second half of the Decade;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider convening during the second half of the Decade, within existing resources, an interregional meeting of representatives of national committees for disabled persons with a view to enhancing the capabilities of such committees through an exchange of views and information;

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[11] A/37/351/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

5. *Invites* Member States to incorporate in their national development plans and strategies projects to assist disabled persons and to include such projects in the country programmes of the United Nations Development Programme;

6. *Renews its invitation* to all States to give high priority to projects concerning the prevention of disabilities, rehabilitation and the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons within the framework of bilateral assistance;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage all organs and bodies of the United Nations system, including regional commissions, international organizations and the specialized agencies, to take into consideration the specific needs of disabled persons when elaborating their programmes and operational activities;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General and Member States to encourage real involvement of disabled persons in United Nations programmes and activities, *inter alia*, through the provision of employment opportunities;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider, within existing resources, alternative structures so as to ensure that the issue of disability is accorded high visibility and to develop the Disabled Persons Unit of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs as a specialized facilitating agent engaging the available resources of the United Nations system and relevant networks outside the United Nations;

10. *Invites* the Centre to expand its close collaboration with non-governmental organizations and to consult with them on a regular and systematic basis on matters relating to the implementation of the World Programme of Action;

11. *Calls upon* Member States, national committees, the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to assist in a global information campaign to publicize the Decade through all appropriate means;

12. *Recognizes* the important role of non-governmental organizations, especially those representing disabled persons, in the effective implementation of the World Programme of Action, in raising international awareness of the concerns of disabled persons and in monitoring and evaluating progress achieved during the Decade;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to administer donated funds, using them for projects under the present structure of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, and, in addition, to continue to make new provisions in order to offer a selection of projects to donor countries that may be willing to finance a particular programme under the "Special Purpose Contributions";

14. *Reaffirms* that the resources of the Voluntary Fund should be used to support catalytic and innovative activities in order to implement further the objectives of the World Programme of Action within the framework of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, with priority given, as appropriate, to programmes and projects of the least developed countries;

15. *Invites* Governments and non-governmental organizations to continue their contributions to the Voluntary Fund, and calls upon Governments and non-governmental organizations that have not yet done so to consider contributing to the Fund so as to enable it to respond effectively to the growing demand for assistance;

16. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Sweden for having acted as host to the Global Meeting of Experts to Review the Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons at the Mid-Point of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, held at Stockholm from 17 to 22 August 1987, and to the experts who participated;

17. *Requests* Member States and all relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations system to submit to the Secretary-General their comments on the recommendations outlined in paragraphs 10 to 39 of the report of the Global Meeting of Experts,[12] as well as on the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons during the first half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (*ibid.*) and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1988;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons".

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[12] See CSDHA/DDP/GME/7 of 1 September 1987.

DOCUMENT A/42/775

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 94

[*Original: English*]
[*17 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 94, the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 94 jointly with items 88 to 90, 93 and 141 at its 14th, 15th, 17th to 22nd, 29th and 32nd meetings, from 15 to 23 and on 30 October and 3 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/42/SR.14, 15, 17-22, 29 and 32).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 14th meeting, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and the Director of the Social Development Division of the

Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs made introductory statements.

5. At the 29th meeting, the representative of Italy introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.22) entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice", sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, France, Italy, Senegal, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela, subsequently joined by Colombia, Cuba, Greece, the Netherlands, the Philippines, the United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

6. At the 32nd meeting, after a statement by the Secretary of the Committee, the representative of Italy, on behalf of the sponsors, revised the draft resolution by deleting, in paragraph 11, the words "and of the Economic and Social Council" after the words "at its tenth session".

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 8 below).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

8. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The General Assembly,

Recalling the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice under Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950, the importance of which was reaffirmed by the Assembly in its resolution 41/107 of 4 December 1986,

Bearing in mind the objectives of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, *inter alia*, the reduction of criminality, encouragement of more efficient and effective administration of justice, observance of all human rights and promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct,

Recognizing the crucial functions of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in developing practical crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies as a standing expert body of the Economic and Social Council and as a preparatory body for the quinquennial United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders,

Noting with concern that the significant increase in the work-load of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, particularly in relation to the follow-up to the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, has not been matched by corresponding adjustments in the level of resources needed to discharge this work-load and to implement properly the additional work mandated by the policy-making bodies,

Acknowledging that the serious constraints on the human and financial resources available to the Secretariat for work in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice may jeopardize the progress achieved to date, as well as future activities,

Reaffirming that the quinquennial congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders are of fundamental importance to progress in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and provide unique opportunities for focusing on specific priority problems, as well as for assessing general trends and sharing perspectives, establishing norms and standards and evaluating their implementation, monitoring the results of the United Nations programme of work as a whole and setting priorities for action in the following quinquennium,

Recognizing the pivotal role of the United Nations, through its programme activities and congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in promoting the exchange of expertise and experience and closer international co-operation in this field,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice (A/42/453);

2. *Urges* Member States and the Secretary-General to make every effort to translate into action, as appropriate, the respective recommendations, policies and conclusions stemming from the Milan Plan of Action and other relevant resolutions and recommendations adopted unanimously by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders[13] and to accord priority attention to the forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action through strengthening international co-operation;

3. *Welcomes* the results of the comprehensive review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice conducted by the Secretary-General (E/1987/43) and considered by the Economic and Social Council and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control;

4. *Approves* the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/11 of 21 May 1986 and 1987/53 of 28 May 1987, and requests the Secretary-General and the relevant bodies to take appropriate measures for their full and prompt implementation, paying particular attention to the elements identified in paragraph 3 of Council resolution 1987/53;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to ensure that the United Nations programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice is supported by adequate resources through, *inter alia*, appropriate redeployment of staff and funds, including from relevant departments at Headquarters, and to ensure that the specialized and technical nature of the programme and the high priority attached by Member States to crime prevention and criminal justice are fully reflected in the future management and staffing of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch;

6. *Endorses* the recommendations related to the preparation of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in 1990, contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/49 of 28 May 1987, and requests the Secretary-General to take immediate steps to ensure the successful and cost-effective preparation of the Eighth

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[13] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1).

Congress, including the early appointment of its Secretary-General, the organization and appropriate scheduling of the interregional and regional preparatory meetings and the timely finalization and circulation of the required documentation through the provision of the necessary resources, including temporary assistance;

7. *Calls upon* Member States to participate actively in preparations for the Eighth Congress, particularly through involvement of the United Nations national correspondents in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, the submission of relevant position papers on the different agenda items, the establishment, whenever appropriate, of national focal points and the encouragement of contributions from non-governmental organizations, academics and other experts;

8. *Invites* the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session to accord priority to preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and to ensure adequate follow-up to the review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice undertaken by the Economic and Social Council;

9. *Encourages* Member States and relevant organizations, in particular the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat, to support and complement the activities of the United Nations regional and interregional institutes for crime prevention and control, particularly the newly established African Regional Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, as well as the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, by providing technical and financial assistance;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to develop appropriate strategies to revitalize the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence and appeals for increased contributions from Member States, private foundations and others able to assist;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, at its forty-third session, on the implementation of the present resolution, taking also into account the relevant recommendations of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session, providing updated information on preparations for the Eighth Congress;

12. *Decides* to consider this subject again, under the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice", at its forty-third session.

DOCUMENT A/42/776

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 141

[*Original: English*]
[*17 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 141, the item entitled "Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 141 jointly with items 88 to 90, 93 and 94 at its 14th, 15th, 17th to 22nd, 29th and 32nd meetings, from 15 to 23 and on 30 October and 3 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/42/SR.14, 15, 17-22, 29 and 32).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes (A/C.3/42/5).

4. At the 14th meeting, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and the Director of the Social Development Division of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs made introductory statements.

5. At the 29th meeting, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.21) entitled "Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes", sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Indonesia, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Colombia, Cuba, Italy, the Sudan and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[*Text of the preamble and paragraphs 1 to 8 the same as the corresponding part of the draft resolution in paragraph 9 below.*]

"9. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to convey its views concerning the implementation of the Guiding Principles to the Commission for Social Development for consideration at its thirty-first session, in 1989, and to take the necessary measures including, as appropriate, further interregional consultations to ensure, on a periodical basis, the reviewing and updating of the developmental social welfare policies and programmes in view of the rapidly changing socio-economic situation and conditions;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the progress achieved in implementing and following up the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future."

6. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany revised it as follows:

(*a*) After paragraph 8, a new paragraph was inserted as paragraph 9, which read:

"9. *Reaffirms* the decision of the Economic and Social Council that the Commission for Social Development shall review, at its thirty-first session, the results of the Interregional Consultation;",

and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly;

(*b*) In paragraph 10 (former paragraph 9), the phrase "to convey its views concerning the implementation of the Guiding Principles to the Commission for Social Development for consideration at its thirty-first session, in 1989, and" was deleted.

7. At its 32nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 9 below).

8. The representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of position after the adoption of the draft resolution.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

9. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1985/26 of 29 May 1985 and 1987/48 of 28 May 1987 concerning preparations for an Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes,

Conscious of the considerable contribution made to the preparations for the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes by the regional conferences of the ministers responsible for social welfare and the Commission for Social Development acting as preparatory body for the Interregional Consultation, as well as by specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system, Member States and non-governmental organizations,

Welcoming the positive response to and support by Member States for the Interregional Consultation and the formulation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future (see E/CONF.80/10, chap. III),

Convinced that more extensive regional and interregional co-operation among Governments and non-governmental and voluntary organizations is important in strengthening national efforts to promote social progress and enhance social welfare,

Mindful of the importance of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,

Persuaded of the importance of taking measures to ensure system-wide co-ordination within the United Nations in order to develop a comprehensive and integrated approach to the issues of developmental social welfare, including better integrated and mutually supportive economic and social development policies,

Noting with appreciation the decision of the Secretary-General to consolidate all social policy and social development activities at the United Nations Office at Vienna,

Having reviewed the report of the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes, held at Vienna from 7 to 15 September 1987 (E/CONF.80/10),

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes;

2. *Endorses* the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future contained in the report and adopted by consensus at the Interregional Consultation;

3. *Calls upon* Governments to make continuous efforts to implement the principles and recommendations contained in the Guiding Principles adopted by the Interregional Consultation in accordance with their national structures, needs and objectives;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure the implementation of, and follow-up action to, the Guiding Principles as well as to maintain the momentum generated by the Interregional Consultation, taking into account the central role of the Commission for Social Development in the review of issues related to the implementation of the Guiding Principles;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations concerning international co-operation with regard to developmental social welfare, using the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat as the focal point, bearing in mind the responsibility of the specialized agencies;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen, within existing resources, the United Nations Office at Vienna as a nucleus for all issues and reports relating to social policy and social development, including its research capabilities;

7. *Invites* the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions to give appropriate consideration to the Guiding Principles in the formulation of the respective regional work programmes and in the planning of regional intergovernmental conferences on social welfare and social development;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to give particular attention to increasing the effectiveness of technical co-operation activities to assist Governments, particularly of the developing countries and of the least-developed countries, in formulating appropriate policies and effective programmes in the social welfare field, as indicated in the report of the Interregional Consultation, paying particular attention to the objectives and priorities of national developmental programmes;

9. *Reaffirms* the decision of the Economic and Social Council that the Commission for Social Development shall review, at its thirty-first session, the results of the Interregional Consultation;

10. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to take the necessary measures including, as appropriate, further interregional consultations to ensure, on a periodical basis, the reviewing and updating of the developmental social welfare policies and programmes in view of the rapidly changing socio-economic situation and conditions;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the progress achieved in implementing and following up the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 30 November 1987, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions and draft decision submitted by the Third Committee in its reports on agenda items 88 to 90, 93 and 94.

Draft resolutions I to III submitted in the report on agenda item 88 (A/42/770, para. 15) were adopted as follows: draft resolutions I and II were adopted without a vote; draft resolution III was adopted by 144 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 42/48 to 42/50.[14] The General Assembly also adopted the draft decision submitted in paragraph 16 of the report. For the final text, see decision 42/413.[14]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 89 (A/42/771, para. 8) was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 42/51.[14]

Draft resolutions I to IV submitted in the report on agenda item 90 (A/42/772, para. 19) were adopted as follows: draft resolution I was adopted by 156 votes to 1;* draft resolutions II to IV were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 42/52 to 42/55.[14]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 93 (A/42/774, para. 8) was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 42/58.[14]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 94 (A/42/775, para. 8) was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 42/59.[14]

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted without a vote the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in its report on agenda item 141 (A/42/776, para. 9). For the final text, see resolution 42/125.[14]

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* Recorded vote.

[14] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Item*	*Observations and references*
A/42/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1987 (chap. V, sect. B)	88-90, 93, 94	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/42/56-E/1987/7	National experience in promoting the co-operative movement: report of the Secretary-General	88	
A/42/57-E/1987/8	Report of the Secretary-General	88	
A/42/411	Letter dated 6 July 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Pyongyang Declaration and Plan of Action on South-South Co-operation, adopted by the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on South-South Co-operation, held at Pyongyang from 9 to 13 June 1987	88	
A/42/453	Note by the Secretary-General	94	
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A/C.3/42/L.16	Draft resolution	89	Replaced by A/C.3/42/L.16/Rev.1
A/C.3/42/L.16/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	89	See A/42/771, paras. 5 and 8
A/C.3/42/L.17	Draft resolution	90	See A/42/772, paras. 5 to 7 and 19, draft resolution I
A/C.3/42/L.18	*Idem*	90	*Ibid.*, paras. 11 and 19, draft resolution II

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Item*	*Observations and references*
A/C.3/42/L.19	*Idem*	90	*Ibid.*, paras. 15 and 19, draft resolution III
A/C.3/42/L.20	*Idem*	90	*Ibid.*, paras. 17 and 19, draft resolution IV
A/C.3/42/L.21	*Idem*	141	See A/42/776, paras. 5 and 9
A/C.3/42/L.22	*Idem*	94	See A/42/775, paras. 5, 6 and 8
A/C.3/42/L.23	*Idem*	88	See A/42/770, paras. 8 and 15, draft resolution II
A/C.3/42/L.24	*Idem*	88	*Ibid.*, paras. 10 and 15, draft resolution III
A/C.3/42/L.25	*Idem*	93	See A/42/774, paras. 5, 6 and 8
E/1987/43	Review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice: report of the Secretary-General	94	
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United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda items 95 to 97*

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 95: Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women:

- **(*a*) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;**
- **(*b*) Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary-General**

Agenda item 96: Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the year 2000:

- **(*a*) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General;**
- **(*b*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;**
- **(*c*) United Nations Development Fund for Women: report of the Secretary-General**

Agenda item 97: International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General

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DOCUMENT A/42/786

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 95

[*Original: English*]
[*20 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 95, the item entitled:

> "Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women:
>
> "(*a*) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;
>
> "(*b*) Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary-General"

and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 95 jointly with items 96 and 97 at its 22nd, 24th to 30th, 44th and 49th meetings, from 23 to 30 October and on 12 and 17 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/42/SR.22, 24-30, 44 and 49).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 22nd meeting, the Director-in-Charge of the Branch for the Advancement of Women, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, made an introductory statement.

5. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.44) entitled "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women", sponsored by Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, Rwanda, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Viet Nam. The draft resolution read as follows:

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Third Committee*, 22nd, 24th to 30th, 39th, 42nd, 44th, 46th and 49th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 85th meeting. For the prior consideration of the questions dealt with under items 95 and 96, see the annex fascicle for items 92 and 93 of the agenda of the forty-first session (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*) and for the question dealt with under item 97, see the annex fascicle for items 92, 99 and 100 of the agenda of the fortieth session (*ibid., Fortieth Session, Annexes*).

"*The General Assembly*,

[*Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 10 below, with the exception of paragraphs 14 and 15*.]

"14. *Invites* the States parties to consider the question of holding future meetings of the Committee at Geneva, taking into account the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and all relevant factors;

"15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make every effort to ensure adequate servicing for the effective functioning of the Committee;".

In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Sweden revised it by replacing, in paragraph 14, the word "Geneva" by the word "Vienna".

6. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee drew the attention of the Committee to the programme budget implications of the draft resolution (see A/C.5/42/16, paras. 9-12).

7. At the 49th meeting, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of the sponsors, joined by Panama, further revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) In paragraph 14, the words "the Committee and" were inserted after the word "*Invites*" and the word "meetings" was replaced by the word "sessions";

(*b*) In paragraph 15, the words "within existing resources" were inserted after the word "servicing".

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 10 below).

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America made statements.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

10. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter, is to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, including distinction as to sex,

Affirming that women and men should participate equally in social, economic and political development, should contribute equally to such development and should share equally in improved conditions of life,

Recalling its resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, by which it adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/140 of 11 December 1980, 36/131 of 14 December 1981, 37/64 of 3 December 1982, 38/109 of 16 December 1983, 39/130 of 14 December 1984, 40/39 of 29 November 1985 and 41/108 of 4 December 1986,

Aware of the important contribution that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[1] can make to eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and to achieving legal and *de facto* equality between women and men,

Noting the emphasis placed by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace on ratification of and accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its sixth session (A/42/38), notably general recommendations 2, 3 and 4 on ways and means of implementing article 21 of the Convention (*ibid*., sect. IV),

1. *Welcomes* the ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by an increasing number of Member States;

2. *Urges* all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit annually to the General Assembly a report on the status of the Convention;

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (A/42/627);

6. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its sixth session;

7. *Urges* States parties to make all possible efforts to submit their initial reports on the implementation of the Convention in accordance with article 18 thereof and with the guidelines of the Committee;

8. *Takes note* of the views on the report of the Committee expressed by delegations at the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council of 1987;[2]

9. *Decides* that no action shall be taken on decision 4 adopted by the Committee (A/42/38) and requests the Committee to review that decision, taking into account the views expressed by delegations at the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council of 1987 and in the Third Committee (see A/C.3/42/SR.22, 24-30, 44 and 49) of the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

10. *Takes note* of the general recommendations adopted by the Committee pursuant to the discussions at its sixth session on ways and means of implementing article 21 of the Convention (A/42/38, sect. IV);

11. *Notes with concern* the account by the Committee of the present constraints within which it operates with regard to the backlog of reports awaiting consideration and encourages the Committee to intensify its discussion on ways and means of dealing with this problem, including possible adjustment of the reporting system, and to formulate in an appropriate way suggestions to that effect for consideration by the Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

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[1] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[2] See E/1987/SR.9 to 12 and 14.

12. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Committee to rationalize its procedures and expedite the consideration of periodic reports, and encourages the Committee to continue its endeavours to those ends;

13. *Decides*, on an exceptional basis, that the Committee may hold no more than eight additional meetings during its session in 1988 in order to advance consideration of reports already submitted to it;

14. *Invites* the Committee and the States parties to consider the question of holding future sessions of the Committee at Vienna, taking into account the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see A/42/7/Add.4, para. 11) and all relevant factors;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make every effort to ensure adequate servicing within existing resources for the effective functioning of the Committee;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources and drawing in particular on funds available to the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to provide, facilitate and encourage public information activities relating to the Committee and the Convention, giving priority to the dissemination of the Convention in the official languages of the United Nations;

17. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Commission on the Status of Women for information.

DOCUMENT A/42/787

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 96

[*Original: English*]
[*23 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 96, the item entitled:

> "Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000:
>
> "(*a*) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General;
>
> "(*b*) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;
>
> "(*c*) United Nations Development Fund for Women: report of the Secretary-General"

and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 96 jointly with items 95 and 97 at its 22nd, 24th to 30th, 39th, 42nd and 46th meetings, from 23 to 30 October and on 9, 11 and 13 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/42/SR.22, 24-30, 39, 42 and 46).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 22nd meeting, the Director-in-Charge of the Branch for the Advancement of Women, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the Director of the Division for Interorganizational Co-operation and Programme Development, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, made introductory statements.

5. At the 30th meeting, the Director of the Radio and Visual Services Division, Department of Public Information, responded to questions raised during the discussion.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.28 and Rev.1

6. On 30 October 1987, a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.28) entitled "Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam, was distributed. At the 39th meeting, the representative of the German Democratic Republic introduced a revised version (A/C.3/42/L.28/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, sponsored by the same States and also by Angola and Romania, subsequently joined by Cameroon, in which the following changes had been made:

(*a*) After the second preambular paragraph, a new paragraph was inserted as the third preambular paragraph, reading:

> "*Reaffirming* the interrelationship of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,";

(*b*) Paragraphs 5 and 6, which read:

> "5. *Invites* all appropriate bodies of the United Nations system that have not yet done so, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, to develop and implement comprehensive policies for the participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation and to incorporate them in their medium-term plans, statements of objectives, programmes and other major policy statements;
>
> "6. *Recommends* that in the discussion of the Commission on the Status of Women, equal emphasis should be placed on the priority themes under the headings of equality, development and peace on account of the complexity of the matters addressed in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and in other policy documents, including the Declaration on

the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;",

were replaced by the following:

"5. *Invites* all appropriate bodies of the United Nations system that have not yet done so, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, to develop and implement comprehensive policies on the three objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and to incorporate them in their medium-term plans, statements of objectives, programmes and other major policy statements;

"6. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women to give adequate attention to all the priority themes under the headings of equality, development and peace on account of the complexity of all the matters addressed in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and in other policy documents, including the participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation;".

7. At the 42nd meeting, the Secretary of the Committee indicated that the fourth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution, which read:

"*Expressing the need* for equal participation of women in the decision-making process, including that related to peace, disarmament and security at national, regional and international levels, including the United Nations system,"

had been corrected to read as follows:

"*Expressing the need* for equal opportunity for participation by women in the decision-making process, including that related to peace, disarmament and security at national, regional and international levels, including the United Nations system,".

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.28/Rev.1, as orally corrected, without a vote (see para. 18 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.30

9. At the 39th meeting, the representative of Guatemala, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.30) entitled "Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women". In introducing the draft resolution, he revised it by replacing, in paragraph 10, after the words "cross-organizational mandate of the", the words "Economic and Social Council" with the words "Commission on the Status of Women".

10. On 9 November 1987, a statement by the Secretary-General of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution was circulated in document A/C.3/42/L.39.

11. At its 42nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 18 below, draft resolution II).

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.32

12. At the 39th meeting, the representative of Kenya introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.32) entitled "United Nations Development Fund for Women", sponsored by Colombia, the German Democratic Republic, India, Kenya and Norway. In introducing the draft resolution, she revised it by replacing, in paragraph 4, the words "*Urges* Governments" with the words "*Invites* States".

13. At its 42nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 18 below, draft resolution III).

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.29 and Rev.1

14. On 30 October 1987, a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.29) entitled "The role of women in society", sponsored by Argentina, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Kenya, Mongolia, Nigeria, Panama, Rwanda, Viet Nam and Zambia, was distributed, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Reaffirming* the validity of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development, Peace,

"*Noting* the importance of the documents adopted by the world conferences held during the Decade,

"*Stressing* that just and lasting peace and social progress, as well as the establishment of a new international economic order, require the active participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation and in the process of development,

"*Bearing in mind* that economic inequality, colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, *apartheid*, foreign intervention, occupation, alien domination, terrorism in all its forms, acts of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of others and violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms constitute impediments to the achievement of real and genuine equality and to the active integration of women in all spheres of life,

"*Convinced* of the necessity of securing for all women full realization of the rights embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[4] the International Covenants on Human Rights[5] and other relevant instruments in this field,

"*Emphasizing* that the achievement of equal and full participation of women in all spheres of activity constitutes an integral part of the political, economic, social and cultural development of all countries,

"*Aware* that efforts to promote the status of women in all its aspects and their complete integration in society go beyond the problem of legal equality and that deeper structural transformations of society and changes in present-day economic relations, as well as elimination of traditional prejudices through education and the dissemination of information, are required to create conditions for women to develop fully their intellectual and physical capacities and to participate actively in the decision-making processes in political, economic, social and cultural development,

"*Mindful* of the need to increase the possibilities for both men and women of combining parental duties and household work with paid employment and social activities, and to ensure that the role of women in childbearing should not be the cause of inequality and discrimination and that child rearing demands shared responsibilities among women, men and society as a whole,

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[3] Resolution 217 A (III).

[4] Resolution 34/180, annex.

[5] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

"*Highly appreciating* the increasing participation of women in political, economic, social and cultural life and in the promotion of international peace and co-operation,

"*Welcoming* the results of the World Congress of Women held in Moscow from 23 to 27 June 1987,

"*Bearing in mind* the resolution on equal opportunities and equal treatment for men and women in employment, adopted on 27 June 1985 by the International Labour Organisation,[6]

"*Reiterating* that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[1] should be among the developmental and policy priorities of Governments, United Nations organizations, including the specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

"1. *Appeals* to all Governments, international organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to pay due attention in their activities to the importance of the role of women in society in all its interrelated aspects—as mothers, as participants in political, economic, social and cultural development and as participants in public life;

"2. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women should contribute to the elimination of all forms of discrimination and inequality between women and men and to the full integration of women in the development process, and should ensure the broad participation of women in the efforts of the international community to strengthen international peace, security and co-operation;

"3. *Calls upon* all Governments to encourage such social and economic development as will ensure the equal participation of women in all spheres of work, equal pay for work of equal value and equal opportunities for education and vocational training, taking into consideration the necessity of combining all aspects of the role of women in society;

"4. *Appeals* to all Governments to promote conditions that will enable women to participate as equal partners with men in public and political life, in the decision-making process at all levels and in the management of different spheres of life in society;

"5. *Urges* all Governments to recognize the special status and social importance of childbearing and child rearing and to take all necessary measures to encourage the support of parenthood, including paid maternity, parental and child-care leave, and to provide women with security for their jobs as long as necessary with a view to allowing them, if they so wish, to fulfil their role as mothers without prejudice to their professional and public activities;

"6. *Appeals* to Governments to promote the establishment of appropriate facilities for the care and education of children as a means of combining parenthood with economic, political, social, cultural and other activities, and thus to assist women towards full integration in society;

"7. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt the necessary effective measures with a view to implementing the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies as a matter of priority, including the establishment or strengthening of appropriate mechanisms for the advancement of women, in order to ensure the full participation of women in all spheres of life in their countries;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when preparing surveys on the role of women in development as well as reports on the world social situation, to pay due attention to all the interrelated aspects of the role of women in society;

"9. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women to pay due attention to all aspects of the role of women in society in its consideration at its next session of the question 'National machinery for monitoring and improving the status of women';

"10. *Recommends* that, while considering 'equality' as a priority theme, the Commission on the Status of Women place appropriate emphasis on the issue of the role of women in society within the context of its discussion of equality of women in economic and social participation and equality in political participation and decision-making, scheduled respectively for its thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions, with a view to formulating recommendations for appropriate action by concerned United Nations organs and bodies."

At the 39th meeting, the representative of Bulgaria introduced a revised version (A/C.3/42/L.29/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, sponsored by the same States, as well as Zimbabwe. In introducing the revised draft resolution, he revised it by replacing, in paragraph 3, the words "*Calls upon*" by the word "*Invites*". Cameroon subsequently joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

15. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Bulgaria, on behalf of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.29/Rev.1, further revised it by inserting, in the ninth preambular paragraph, the phrase ", according to respective national legislation," after the word "*Mindful*".

16. The representative of Egypt made a statement.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.29/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 18 below, draft resolution IV).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

18. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to IV below:

Draft resolution I

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND CO-OPERATION

The General Assembly,

Confirming the noble goal enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations to maintain peace and security in the world and the determination of the States Members of the United Nations expressed therein to save present and succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Recalling that the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, in adopting the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[1] for the period up to the year 2000, recognized that women should participate fully in all efforts to strengthen and maintain international peace and security and to promote international co-operation,

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[6] International Labour Office, *Official Bulletin*, vol. LXVIII, 1985, Series A, No. 2, p. 85.

Reaffirming the interrelationship of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Expressing the need for equal opportunity for participation by women in the decision-making process, including that related to peace, disarmament and security at national, regional and international levels, including the United Nations system,

Reaffirming its resolution 37/63 of 3 December 1982, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation,

Bearing in mind its resolution 40/102 of 13 December 1985, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider measures which may be necessary to implement the Declaration in the context of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women for the period up to the year 2000,

Reaffirming its resolution 41/109 of 4 December 1986, in which it recommended that future medium-term plans of the United Nations and the specialized agencies should, in accordance with the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, contain intersectoral presentations of the various programmes dealing with issues of concern to women, including those relating to the participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/24 of 26 May 1987, in which the Council decided that the work of the Commission on the Status of Women relating to the priority themes of the long-term programme of work of the Commission should be closely related to the relevant provisions of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and of other policy documents,

Wishing to encourage the active participation of women in promoting international peace, security and co-operation,

Convinced that increased efforts are required to eliminate still existing forms of discrimination against women in every field of human endeavour,

Conscious of the need to implement the provisions of the Declaration,

1. *Pledges its determination* to encourage the full participation of women in the economic, social, cultural, civil and political affairs of society and in the endeavour to promote international peace and co-operation;

2. *Appeals* to all Governments to take the necessary measures to put into practice the principles and provisions of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;

3. *Invites* all Governments to give wide publicity to the Declaration and its implementation;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take adequate steps to ensure that publicity is given to the Declaration;

5. *Invites* all appropriate bodies of the United Nations system that have not yet done so, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, to develop and implement comprehensive policies on the three objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and to incorporate them in their medium-term plans, statements of objectives, programmes and other major policy statements;

6. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women to give adequate attention to all the priority themes under the headings of equality, development and peace on account of the complexity of all the matters addressed in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and in other policy documents, including the participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation;

7. *Decides* to consider the further implementation of the Declaration at its forty-third session, as a sub-item of the item entitled "Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000".

Draft resolution II

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 40/108 of 13 December 1985 and 41/111 of 4 December 1986, in which, *inter alia*, it endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[1] for the period up to the year 2000 and set out measures for their immediate implementation and for the overall achievement of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Taking into consideration Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/18, 1987/19, 1987/20, 1987/21, 1987/22, 1987/23, 1987/24, 1987/25 and 1987/26 of 26 May 1987,

Taking note of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,[7] adopted by the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes, held at Vienna from 7 to 15 September 1987,

Noting with concern the serious impact of the world economic situation on the programmes and plans for the advancement of women, especially in the global context,

Conscious of the important and constructive contribution to the advancement of the status of women made by the Commission on the Status of Women, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system, Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Emphasizing once again the priority of the implementation, monitoring, review and appraisal of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies,

Welcoming the significant progress made by the Commission on the Status of Women at its special session in 1987 in restructuring its agenda along functional lines, developing a systematic long-term programme of work, strengthening and rationalizing its role and functions and mobilizing the resources of the United Nations system as a whole towards the advancement of women by integrating this objective into the programme planning and budgeting processes of the Organization,

Welcoming also the designation by the Secretary-General of the advancement of women as one of two priorities of the Organization for the next biennium,

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[7] See E/CONF.80/10.

Recognizing the need for the Commission on the Status of Women to consider at its regular sessions the priority themes for the next five sessions of the Commission, contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/24,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/42/516 and A/42/528) concerning the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

2. *Takes note also* of resolutions 1, 2 and 4 adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its special session in 1987 (see E/1987/15-E/CN.6/1987/6, chap. I, sect. C), in particular its recommendation that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and the status of women in general should be incorporated as a global priority for the period 1990-1995 in the introduction of the Organization's next medium-term plan;

3. *Reaffirms* the need for the Forward-looking Strategies to be translated immediately into concrete action by Governments, as determined by overall national priorities, as well as by the organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

4. *Reaffirms also* the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in matters related to the advancement of women and calls upon the Commission to promote the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies to the year 2000 based on the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and the sub-theme "Employment, Health and Education", and urges all organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Commission in this task;

5. *Reaffirms further*, in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, the role of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, in particular the Branch for the Advancement of Women, as the substantive secretariat of the Commission on the Status of Women and as a focal point for matters on women, the catalysing role of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the role of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women in the promotion of the role of women in the context of the participation of women in development;

6. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/21, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided that the Commission on the Status of Women, commencing with its thirty-second session, should meet annually until the year 2000, with a long-term programme of work that would allow sufficient preparation for each session;

7. *Endorses also* Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/24, in particular the annex thereto containing the priority themes for the next five sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women, which should be considered at regular sessions of the Commission under an agenda item entitled "Priority themes", notwithstanding world conferences and preparatory meetings or any process of review and appraisal that might take place;

8. *Requests* the relevant United Nations bodies to provide focused and action-oriented input when reporting to the Commission on the priority themes;

9. *Reaffirms* the need for the United Nations to develop an integrated reporting system with the Commission on the Status of Women at its centre and, building upon existing information and resources, to monitor the review and appraisal of progress with regard to the advancement of women, based on clear and relevant statistical and other measurable indicators which will assist Member States in identifying problems and in developing remedial measures, at the national, regional and international levels;

10. *Encourages* the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields to take into consideration the unique multidisciplinary and cross-organizational mandate of the Commission on the Status of Women, which is of particular importance in co-ordinating the efforts of the United Nations in the economic and social fields towards the advancement of women;

11. *Emphasizes*, in the framework of the Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the total integration of women in the development process, bearing in mind the specific and urgent needs of the developing countries, and calls upon Member States to establish specific targets at each level in order to increase the participation of women in professional and decision-making positions in their countries;

12. *Emphasizes also* the need to give urgent attention to redressing socio-economic inequities at the national and international levels as a necessary step towards the full realization of the goals and objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies;

13. *Urges* that particular attention be given by the United Nations and Governments to the situation of disabled women, and that Governments take steps to ensure the equalization of opportunities and social justice for and political participation of disabled women in each sector of society;

14. *Once again calls upon* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to establish five-year targets at each level for the percentage of women in Professional and decision-making positions, in accordance with the criteria established by the General Assembly, in particular that of equitable geographical distribution, in order that a definite upward trend in the implementation of Assembly resolution 41/206 D of 11 December 1986 be registered in the number of Professional and decision-making positions held by women by 1990, and to set additional targets every five years;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend the term of office of the Co-ordinator for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat of the United Nations for a satisfactory period to ensure that the action programme,[8] in which, *inter alia*, it is recommended that the situation of women in the Secretariat be improved, will continue to be implemented;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report periodically, through the Commission on the Status of Women, to the Economic and Social Council on activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking Strategies;

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[8] A/C.5/40/30, sect. III.B.

17. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies an assessment of recent developments that are relevant to the priority themes to be considered at the subsequent session of the Commission on the Status of Women and to transmit to the Commission a summary of relevant views expressed by delegations during the Assembly's debate;

18. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide for the existing weekly radio programmes on women in the regular budget of the United Nations, with adequate provisions for broadcasts in different languages, and to develop the focal point for issues relating to women in the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, which, in concert with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, should provide a more effective public information programme relating to the advancement of women;

20. *Decides* to consider these questions further at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000".

Draft resolution III

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the United Nations Development Fund for Women is to serve as a catalyst in the United Nations development co-operation system, with the goal of ensuring the appropriate involvement of women in mainstream development activities at the pre-investment stages, and to support activities directly benefiting women in line with national and regional priorities,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/26 of 26 May 1987 on the observance of the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Development Fund for Women,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General (A/42/597/Rev.1) containing the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the report of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women at its twenty-first session, and welcomes the constructive co-operation between the Programme and the Fund;

2. *Takes note also with satisfaction* of the success of the ceremonies celebrating the tenth anniversary of the Fund and expresses its appreciation to all who participated in the ceremonies;

3. *Expresses its appreciation also* for the financial contributions to the Fund made by Governments, intergovernmental organizations, national committees on the Fund and individuals, all of which have vital roles to play in maintaining and increasing the financial viability of the Fund and the effectiveness of its work;

4. *Invites* States to continue and, where possible, to increase their contributions to the Fund, and calls upon Governments that have not yet done so to consider contributing to the Fund in the future, in order to enable it to give greater support to deserving project requests for technical assistance;

5. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Secretary-General, a report on the activities of the Fund and on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IV

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the validity of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Noting the importance of the documents adopted by the world conferences held during the Decade,

Stressing that just and lasting peace requires the active participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation,

Stressing also that sustained economic and social progress, including the establishment of a new international economic order, requires the integration of women in the development process,

Bearing in mind that economic inequality, colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, *apartheid*, foreign intervention, occupation, alien domination, terrorism in all its forms, acts of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of others and violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms constitute impediments to the achievement of real and genuine equality and to the active integration of women in all spheres of life,

Convinced of the necessity of securing for all women full realization of the rights embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[4] the International Covenants on Human Rights[5] and other relevant instruments in this field,

Emphasizing that the achievement of equal and full participation of women in all spheres of activity constitutes an integral part of the political, economic, social and cultural development of all countries,

Aware that efforts to promote the status of women in all its aspects and their complete integration in society go beyond the problem of legal equality and that deeper structural transformations of society and changes in present-day economic relations, as well as elimination of traditional prejudices through education and the dissemination of information, are required to create conditions for women to develop fully their intellectual and physical capacities and to participate actively in the decision-making processes in political, economic, social and cultural development,

Mindful, according to respective national legislation, of the need to increase possibilities for both men and women of combining parental duties and household work with paid employment and social activities, and to ensure that the role of women in childbearing should not be the cause of inequality and discrimination and that child rearing demands shared responsibilities among women, men and society as a whole,

Commending and encouraging the increasing participation of women in political, economic, social and cultural life and in the promotion of international peace and co-operation, *Taking note* of the meetings, including those of non-governmental organizations, at the World Congress of Women held in Moscow from 23 to 27 June 1987,

Bearing in mind the resolution on equal opportunities and equal treatment for men and women in employment, adopted on 27 June 1985 by the International Labour Organisation,[6]

Reiterating that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[1] should be among the developmental and policy priorities of Governments, United Nations organizations, including the specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

1. *Appeals* to all Governments, international organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to pay due attention in their activities to the importance of the role of women in society in all its interrelated aspects—as mothers, as participants in political, economic, social and cultural development and as participants in public life;

2. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women should contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, leading to the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, to genuine equality of women and men and to the full integration of women in the development process;

3. *Invites* all Governments to encourage such social and economic development as will ensure the equal participation of women in all spheres of work, equal pay for work of equal value and equal opportunities for education and vocational training, taking into consideration the necessity of combining all aspects of the role of women in society as well as the challenges faced by women in all countries when seeking to combine parental duties and family responsibilities with their full involvement in political, social, economic and cultural development;

4. *Appeals* to all Governments to promote conditions that will enable women to participate as equal partners with men in public and political life, in the decision-making process at all levels and in the management of different spheres of life in society;

5. *Urges* all Governments to recognize the special status and social importance of childbearing and child rearing and to take all necessary measures to encourage the support of parenthood, including paid maternity, parental and child-care leave, and to provide women with security for their jobs as long as necessary with a view to allowing them, if they so wish, to fulfil their role as mothers without prejudice to their professional and public activities;

6. *Appeals* to Governments to promote the establishment of appropriate facilities for the care and education of children as a means of combining parenthood with economic, political, social, cultural and other activities, and thus to assist women towards full integration in society;

7. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt the necessary effective measures with a view to implementing the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies as a matter of priority, including the establishment or strengthening of appropriate mechanisms for the advancement of women, in order to ensure the full participation of women in all spheres of life in their countries;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when preparing surveys on the role of women in development as well as reports on the world social situation and other relevant surveys, to pay due attention to all the interrelated aspects of the role of women in society;

9. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women to pay due attention to the provisions of the present resolution during the consideration at its next sessions of the priority themes under the heading "Equality", with a view to formulating recommendations for appropriate action by concerned United Nations organs and bodies.

DOCUMENT A/42/788

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 97

[*Original: English*]
[*23 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 97, the item entitled "International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 97 jointly with items 95 and 96 at its 22nd, 24th to 30th, 39th and 42nd meetings, from 23 to 30 October and on 9 and 11 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/42/SR.22, 24-30, 39 and 42).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fasicle*.].

4. At the 22nd meeting, the Director of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women made an introductory statement.

5. At the 39th meeting, the representative of Argentina introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.31) entitled "International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women", sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, Spain, the Sudan, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire, as well as Guinea-Bissau, subsequently joined by the Bahamas, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Sri Lanka and Trinidad and Tobago.

6. At its 42nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

7. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/38 of 29 November 1985 as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/25 of 26 May 1987,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its activities (A/42/444, annex),

Recognizing that the Institute's mode of operation, through the use of networks, in carrying out its functions at the international, regional and national levels has enabled it to strengthen the scope and impact of its activities,

Convinced of the important role of research, training and information for the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[1] and for monitoring new trends and issues related to women and developmental policy design,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the significance and scope of the activities of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, particularly as they relate to statistics and indicators on women and training for the formulation of policy analysis, planning and programming relevant to an increased participation and the integration of women in development;

2. *Requests* the Institute to continue and strengthen its research, training, information and communication activities, particularly the developing of innovative training methodologies on women and socio-economic issues related to development, networking as far as possible with other relevant research and training activities;

3. *Also requests* the Institute to promote general awareness of and training in the pragmatic approach to the integration of women in policy designs, including the elaboration of special methodologies for monitoring and evaluation purposes, with particular reference to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and the feedback of results into the operational system;

4. *Calls upon* institutions and organizations within and outside the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations regional commissions, to continue their collaboration with the Institute, on the basis of equitable cost-sharing, by strengthening the network of co-operative arrangements related to research, training, information and communication programmes concerning women and development;

5. *Invites* States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women so as to ensure that the Institute has the necessary resources to implement its long-term policies and programmes;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the activities of the Institute;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 30 November 1987, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the Third Committee in its reports on agenda items 95 to 97.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 95 (A/42/786, para. 10) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 42/60.[9]

Draft resolutions I to IV submitted in the report on agenda item 96 (A/42/787, para. 18) were adopted. For the final texts, see resolutions 42/61 to 42/64.[9]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 97 (A/42/788, para. 7) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 42/65.[9]

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[9] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Item*	*Observations and references*
A/42/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1987 (chap. III, sects. C and E, chap. IV, sect. H, and chap. V, sect. C)	95-97	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/42/7/Add.4	Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions of 1987: fifth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989	95	*Ibid.*, Supplement No. 7 A
A/42/38	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	95	*Ibid., Supplement No. 38*

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Item*	*Observations and references*
A/42/383	Letter dated 1 July 1987 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General	95	
A/42/444	Note by the Secretary-General	97	
A/42/516	Report of the Secretary-General	96 (*b*)	
A/42/528	*Idem*	96 (*a*)	
A/42/597 and Rev.1	Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women: note by the Secretary-General	96 (*c*)	
A/42/627	Report of the Secretary-General	95 (*b*)	
A/42/677	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver, Canada, from 13 to 17 October 1987	95, 96	
A/C.3/42/L.28	Draft resolution	96	See A/42/787, paras. 6, 7 and 18, draft resolution I
A/C.3/42/L.28/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	96	*Ibid.*
A/C.3/42/L.29	Draft resolution	96	*Ibid.*, para. 14
A/C.3/42/L.29/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	96	*Ibid.*, paras. 14, 15 and 18, draft resolution IV
A/C.3/42/L.30	Draft resolution	96	*Ibid.*, paras. 9 and 18, draft resolution II
A/C.3/42/L.31	*Idem*	97	See A/42/788, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.3/42/L.32	*Idem*	96	See A/42/787, paras. 12 and 18, draft resolution III
A/C.3/42/L.39	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/42/L.30: note by the Secretary-General	96	
A/C.3/42/L.44	Draft resolution	95	See A/42/786, paras. 5, 7 and 10
A/C.5/42/16	Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions of 1987: report of the Secretary-General	95	
E/1987/15-E/CN.6/1987/6	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its 1987 session (12-16 January 1987)	96	*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 2*

United Nations

Agenda items 98 to 102, 106 and 107*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 98: Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

Agenda item 99: Human rights and scientific and technological developments: report of the Secretary-General

Agenda item 100: Question of a convention on the rights of the child

Agenda item 101: International Covenants on Human Rights:

- **(*a*) Report of the Human Rights Committee;**
- **(*b*) Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General;**
- **(*c*) Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty: report of the Secretary-General;**
- **(*d*) Efforts and measures for promoting the eradication of illiteracy: report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**

Agenda item 102: Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights

Agenda item 106: New international humanitarian order

Agenda item 107: Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: report of the Secretary-General

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DOCUMENT A/42/798

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 98

[*Original: English*]
[*25 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 98, the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 98 jointly with items 99 to 102, 106 and 107 at its 39th to 41st, 43rd, 46th, 51st and 53rd meetings, from 9 to 13 and on 18 and 20 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/42/SR.39-41, 43, 46, 51 and 53).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it chapter V, section A, of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1987 (A/42/3).

4. At the 39th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

5. At the 51st meeting, the representative of Ireland introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.52) entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance", sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Third Committee*, 39th to 41st, 43rd, 46th, 51st to 54th, 56th, 58th and 62nd meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 93rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the questions dealt with under items 98 to 102 and 107, see the annex fascicle for items 94 to 98 and 103 of the agenda of the forty-first session (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*), and for the question dealt with under item 106, see the annex fascicle for item 102 of the agenda of the forty-first session (*ibid.*).

Norway, the Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Sweden, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

6. At its 53rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

7. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the need to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming its resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Recalling its resolution 41/112 of 4 December 1986, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration,

Encouraged by the efforts being made by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to study relevant developments affecting the implementation of the Declaration,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/15 of 4 March 1987 (see E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. II, sect. A) and Economic and Social Council decision 1987/143 of 29 May 1987, whereby the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate, was extended for one year,

Noting with satisfaction that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities examined at its thirty-ninth session the study concluded by the Special Rapporteur (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/26), in accordance with Sub-Commission resolution 1983/31 of 6 September 1983,[1] on the current dimensions of the problems of intolerance and of discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief and laid the foundation in its resolution 1987/33 of 4 September 1987[2] for future in-depth study of aspects of the issues raised in the study,

Emphasizing that non-governmental organizations and religious bodies and groups at every level have an important role to play in the promotion of tolerance and the protection of freedom of religion or belief,

Seriously concerned that intolerance and discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief continue to exist in many parts of the world,

Believing that further efforts are therefore required to promote and protect the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief and to eliminate all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief,

1. *Reaffirms* that freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief is a right guaranteed to all without discrimination;

2. *Urges* States, therefore, in accordance with their respective constitutional systems and with such internationally accepted instruments as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[4] and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief to provide, where they have not already done so, adequate constitutional and legal guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, including the provision of effective remedies where there is intolerance or discrimination based on religion or belief;

3. *Stresses*, in this connection, the value of the work in progress in the Commission on Human Rights on the preparation of a compendium of national legislation and regulations on the question of freedom of religion or belief and invites States to provide the necessary information to the Secretary-General, with particular regard to the measures taken to combat intolerance or discrimination in this field;

4. *Urges* all States to take all appropriate measures to combat intolerance and to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and, in this context, to examine where necessary the supervision and training of their civil servants, educators and other public officials to ensure that, in the course of their official duties, they respect different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs;

5. *Invites* the United Nations University and other academic and research institutions to undertake programmes and studies on the encouragement of understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

6. *Considers* it desirable to enhance the promotional and public information activities of the United Nations in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to the dissemination of the text of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, in all the official languages of the United Nations, and to take all appropriate measures to make the text available for use by United Nations information centres, as well as by other interested bodies;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General in this context to invite interested non-governmental organizations to consider what further role they could envisage playing in the implementation of the Declaration and in its dissemination in national and local languages;

9. *Urges* all States to consider disseminating the text of the Declaration in their respective national languages and to facilitate its dissemination in national and local languages;

10. *Welcomes* the renewal of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate;

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[1] See E/CN.4/1984/3-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1983/43 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. XXI, sect. A.

[2] See E/CN.4/1988/37-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/42 and Corr.1, chap. I, sect. B.

[3] Resolution 217 A (III).

[4] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

11. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session to consider the study of the current dimensions of the problems of intolerance and discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief in the light of the observations transmitted to it by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

12. *Notes* that the Commission on Human Rights intends to consider also at its forty-fourth session the question of a binding international instrument in this field and emphasizes, in this connection, the relevance of General Assembly resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986 entitled "Setting international standards in the field of human rights";

13. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" and to consider the report of the Commission on Human Rights under that item.

DOCUMENT A/42/804

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 99

[*Original: English*]
[*27 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 99, the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments: report of the Secretary-General" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 99 jointly with items 98, 100 to 102, 106 and 107 at its 39th to 41st, 43rd, 46th and 51st to 54th meetings, from 9 to 13 and from 18 to 20 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/42/SR.39-41, 43, 46 and 51-54).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 39th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.53

5. At the 51st meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.53) entitled "Implications of scientific and technological developments for human rights", sponsored by Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Italy, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Samoa, Singapore, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

6. At its 53rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 13 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.58

7. At the 52nd meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.58) entitled "Human rights and use of scientific and technological developments", sponsored by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam, as well as Afghanistan, Angola, Democratic Yemen, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Romania and the Syrian Arab Republic.

8. At its 53rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 103 to 10, with 15 abstentions (see para. 13 below, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Sweden and Japan.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.59

10. At the 52nd meeting, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.59) entitled "Human rights and

scientific and technological developments", sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam and Zambia, as well as Costa Rica, Hungary, Nigeria and Peru.

11. At its 53rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 108 to none, with 25 abstentions (see para. 13 below, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

12. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Japan made a statement.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

13. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to III below:

Draft resolution I

IMPLICATIONS OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/53 of 14 December 1978, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to urge the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake, as a matter of priority, a study of the question of the protection of those detained on the grounds of mental ill-health, with a view to formulating guidelines,

Mindful of the Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in the protection of prisoners and detainees against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,[5]

Recalling also its resolution 41/114 of 4 December 1986, in which it again urged the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission to expedite their consideration of this question, so that the Commission could submit its views and recommendations, including a draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/12 of 10 March 1986,[6]

Taking note of resolution 1987/22 of 3 September 1987 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[7]

Expressing deep concern at the repeated evidence of the misuse of psychiatry to detain persons on non-medical grounds, as reflected in the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission,[8]

Reaffirming its conviction that detention of persons in mental institutions on account of their political views or on other non-medical grounds is a violation of their human rights,

Noting that, because the Working Group of the Sub-Commission has made only limited progress so far, the Sub-Commission is still far from concluding its consideration of the draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees,

1. *Again urges* the Commission on Human Rights and, through it, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to expedite their consideration of the draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees, so that the Commission can submit its views and recommendations, including a draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

2. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session to consider the question of the emphasis to be attached to the Working Group, in the light of the Sub-Commission's discussion at its thirty-ninth session.

Draft resolution II

HUMAN RIGHTS AND USE OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to reaffirm faith in the dignity and worth of the human person, to maintain international peace and security and to develop friendly relations among peoples and international co-operation in promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

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[5] Resolution 37/194, annex.

[6] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 2*, chap. II, sect. A.

[7] See E/CN.4/1988/37-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/42 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A.

[8] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1983/17.

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[4] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[4]

Recalling further the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,[9] the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind[10] and the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace,[11] as well as other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that, in its resolution 38/75 of 15 December 1983, the General Assembly resolutely, unconditionally and for all time condemned nuclear war as being contrary to human conscience and reason, as the most monstrous crime against peoples and as a violation of the foremost human right—the right to life,

Recalling its resolutions 37/189 A of 18 December 1982, 38/113 of 16 December 1983, 39/134 of 14 December 1984, 40/111 of 13 December 1985 and 41/113 of 4 December 1986,

Taking note with appreciation of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1982/7 of 19 February 1982,[12] 1983/43 of 9 March 1983,[13] 1984/28 of 12 March 1984,[14] 1986/10 of 10 March 1986[6] and 1986/29 of 11 March 1986,[6]

Conscious that the widening availability of technology and the achievement of scientific and technical advances bring new possibilities for peaceful and productive enterprise, open new perspectives for the progress of civilization and provide increasing opportunities to better the conditions of life of peoples and nations, but, at the same time, present new dangers, if used for the creation of new types of weapons deadlier than those which already are capable of transforming an armed conflict from human tragedy to human annihilation

Conscious that, while it is only the creative genius of man that makes progress and the development of civilization possible in a peaceful environment, human life must be recognized as supreme,

Convinced that all rights and freedoms, as well as all material goods and spiritual wealth that both men and nations possess, have a common foundation—the right to life, freedom, peace and aspiration for happiness,

1. *Reaffirms* that all peoples and all individuals have an inherent right to life and that the safeguarding of this cardinal right is an essential condition for the enjoyment of the entire range of economic, social and cultural, as well as civil and political, rights;

2. *Stresses once again* the urgent need for the international community to make every effort to strengthen peace, remove the growing threat of war, particularly nuclear war, halt the arms race and achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control and prevent violations of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the self-determination of peoples, thus contributing to ensuring the right to life;

3. *Stresses further* the foremost importance of the implementation of practical measures of disarmament to bring an end to the waste of valuable resources and to streamline them to fight economic backwardness and poverty and to accelerate social and economic progress, particularly for the benefit of developing countries;

4. *Calls upon* all States, appropriate United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to take the necessary measures to ensure that the results of scientific and technological progress, the material and intellectual potential of mankind, are used to solve global problems exclusively in the interests of international peace, for the benefit of mankind and for promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. *Stresses* that a world without nuclear weapons and violence would open vast opportunities for the joint efforts of all nations aimed at solving urgent humanitarian problems and at co-operating in the areas of science, education, medicine, arts and others, thus guaranteeing the necessary conditions for the harmonious development of the individual;

6. *Again calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to take effective measures with a view to prohibiting, in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, any propaganda for war, in particular the formulation, propounding and dissemination of and propaganda for doctrines and concepts aimed at unleashing nuclear war;

7. *Looks forward* to further efforts by the Commission on Human Rights to ensure the inherent right of all peoples and all individuals to life;

8. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments".

Draft resolution III

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

The General Assembly,

Noting that scientific and technological progress is one of the decisive factors in the development of human society,

Recalling once again the great importance of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3384 (XXX) of 10 November 1975,

Considering that implementation of the Declaration will contribute to the strengthening of international peace and the security of peoples and to their economic and social development, as well as to international co-operation in the field of human rights,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[15]

Realizing that the science and technology of our times create possibilities for providing an abundance of wealth on Earth and establishing material conditions for the prosperity of society as well as the all-round development of every person,

Seriously concerned that the results of scientific and technological progress could be used for the arms race and development of new types of weapons to the detriment of international peace and security and social progress, human rights and fundamental freedoms and the dignity of the human person,

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[9] Resolution 2734 (XXV).

[10] Resolution 3384 (XXX).

[11] Resolution 39/11, annex.

[12] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[13] *Ibid., 1983, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum, chap. XXVII, sect. A.

[14] *Ibid., 1984, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum, chap. II, sect. A.

[15] Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

Emphasizing the growing importance of intellectual work, of interaction between science, technology and society and the humanistic, moral and ethical orientation of science and of scientific and technological progress,

Convinced that in the era of modern scientific and technological progress the resources of mankind and the activities of scientists should be used for the peaceful economic, social and cultural development of countries and for the improvement of the living standards of all people,

Recognizing that the establishment of the new international economic order calls in particular for an important contribution to be made by science and technology to economic and social progress,

Bearing in mind that the exchange and transfer of scientific and technological knowledge is one of the important ways to accelerate the social and economic development of the developing countries,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and scientific and technological developments (A/42/392 and Add.1 and 2),

1. *Stresses* the importance of the implementation by all States of the provisions and principles contained in the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind in order to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Calls upon* all States to make every effort to use the achievements of science and technology in order to promote peaceful social, economic and cultural development and progress and to put an end to the use of these achievements for military purposes;

3. *Also calls upon* States to take all necessary measures to place all the achievements of science and technology at the service of mankind and to ensure that they do not lead to the degradation of the natural environment;

4. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take into account in their programmes and activities the provisions of the Declaration;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention, in its consideration of the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments", to the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration;

6. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to take appropriate measures and to assist the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in preparing the study requested by the Commission in its resolutions 1982/4 of 19 February 1982,[13] 1984/29 of 12 March 1984[14] and 1986/11 of 10 March 1986;[6]

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments".

DOCUMENT A/42/805

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 100

[Original: English]
[27 November 1987]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 100, the item entitled "Question of a convention on the rights of the child" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 100 jointly with items 98, 99, 101, 102, 106 and 107 at its 39th to 41st, 43rd, 46th, 52nd and 53rd meetings, from 9 to 13 and on 19 and 20 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/42/SR.39-41, 43, 46, 52 and 53).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it chapter V, section A, of the report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1987 (A/42/3).

4. At the 39th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

5. At the 52nd meeting, the representative of Poland introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.45) entitled "Question of a convention on the rights of the child", sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Iceland, India, Jordan, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire, as well as Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, the Congo, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Mongolia, Senegal, Spain, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam, subsequently joined by Ecuador, Guatemala and Yemen.

6. At the 53rd meeting, following statements by the representatives of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Egypt, Australia, Poland, the Bahamas and Barbados, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights replied to a question raised by the representative of Poland regarding the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

7. At the same meeting, following a statement in explanation of position by the representative of the United States of America, the Committee took action on the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 2 of the draft resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 126 to 1, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[16]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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[16] The representative of Ireland subsequently indicated to the Committee that her delegation's vote in favour of the adoption of paragraph 2 of the draft resolution had not registered.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Luxembourg, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(*b*) The draft resolution, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 134 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 8 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States of America.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

8. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

QUESTION OF A CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/166 of 20 December 1978, 34/4 of 18 October 1979, 35/131 of 11 December 1980, 36/57 of 25 November 1981, 37/190 of 18 December 1982, 38/114 of 16 December 1983, 39/135 of 14 December 1984, 40/113 of 13 December 1985 and 41/116 of 4 December 1986,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 20 (XXXIV) of 8 March 1978,[17] 19 (XXXV) of 14 March 1979,[18] 36 (XXXVI) of 12 March 1980,[19] 26 (XXXVII) of 10 March 1981,[20] 1982/39 of 11 March 1982,[12] 1983/52 of 10 March 1983,[13] 1984/24 of 8 March 1984,[14] 1985/50 of 14 March 1985,[21] 1986/59 of 13 March 1986[6] and 1987/48 of 11 March 1987 (see E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. II, sect. A), as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1978/18 of 5 May 1978, 1978/40 of 1 August 1978, 1982/37 of 7 May 1982, 1983/39 of 27 May 1983, 1984/25 of 24 May 1984, 1985/42 of 30 May 1985, 1986/40 of 23 May 1986 and 1987/58 of 29 May 1987 and Council decisions 1980/138 of 2 May 1980 and 1981/144 of 8 May 1981,

Reaffirming that children's rights require special protection and call for continuous improvement of the situation of children all over the world, as well as their development and education in conditions of peace and security,

Profoundly concerned that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical as a result of unsatisfactory social conditions, natural disasters, armed conflicts, exploitation, hunger and disability and convinced that urgent and effective national and international action is called for,

Mindful of the important role of the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations in promoting the well-being of children and their development,

Convinced of the positive contribution which an international convention on the rights of the child, as a standard-setting accomplishment of the United Nations in the field of human rights, would make to protecting children's rights and ensuring their well-being,

Noting with appreciation that further progress was made during the forty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights in the elaboration of a draft convention on the rights of the child (*ibid.*, chap. XIII),

Bearing in mind that 1989 marks the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Rights of the Child[22] and the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Child,

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[17] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 4*, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[18] *Ibid., 1979, Supplement No. 6*, chap. XXIV, sect. A.

[19] *Ibid., 1980, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[20] *Ibid., 1981, Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum, chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

[22] Resolution 1386 (XIV).

Considering that these anniversaries could constitute an appropriate target date for completion of the work on a draft convention on the rights of the child and for its adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session in 1989,

1. *Welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/58, in which the Council authorized a meeting of an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights for a period of one week prior to the forty-fourth session of the Commission in order to facilitate completion of the work on a draft convention on the rights of the child;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to authorize convening, if necessary and within existing resources, the open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights for an additional week at its January 1988 session in order to complete a draft convention so as to facilitate its conclusion in 1989, the year of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Rights of the Child and of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Child;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to give the highest priority to, and to make every effort at its sessions in 1988 and in 1989 to complete, a draft convention on the rights of the child and to submit it, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

4. *Invites* all Member States to offer their active support to the completion of a draft convention on the rights of the child in 1989;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the working group in order to ensure its smooth and efficient work in the fulfilment of its important task;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Question of a convention on the rights of the child".

DOCUMENT A/42/806

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 101

[*Original: English*]
[*27 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 101, the item entitled:

"International Covenants on Human Rights:

"(*a*) Report of the Human Rights Committee;

"(*b*) Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*c*) Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty: report of the Secretary-General;

"(*d*) Efforts and measures for promoting the eradication of illiteracy: report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization"

and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 101 jointly with items 98 to 100, 102, 106 and 107 at its 39th to 41st, 43rd, 46th and 52nd to 54th meetings, from 9 to 13 and on 19 and 20 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/42/SR.39-41, 43, 46 and 52-54).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 39th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights and the Deputy Assistant Director-General for Education of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization made introductory statements.

Consideration of proposals

Draft decision A/C.3/42/L.47

5. At the 52nd meeting, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany introduced a draft decision (A/C.3/42/L.47) entitled "Elaboration of a second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty", sponsored by his country.

6. At the 53rd meeting, the representatives of Kuwait, Yemen and Egypt made statements in explanation of position before the Committee took action on the draft decision.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision by a recorded vote of 62 to 17, with 35 abstentions (see para. 27 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Bahrain, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahamas, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Grenada, India, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

8. At the 54th meeting, the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and China made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

9. At the same meeting, the representative of Australia, on behalf also of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.49/Rev.1

10. At the 52nd meeting, the representative of the German Democratic Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.49/Rev.1) entitled "Indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights", sponsored by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Nicaragua and the Syrian Arab Republic, which read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> [*Text of the preamble and paragraphs 1, 2 and 5 to 7 the same as the preamble and paragraphs 1, 2 and 7 to 9 in draft resolution I in paragraph 26 below.*]
>
> "3. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of the realization of economic, social and cultural rights;
>
> "4. *Requests* the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to consider ways and means of furthering co-operation with the Human Rights Committee and other committees set up under conventions with a view to utilizing, where appropriate, their practices, standards and experience in implementing the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;"

In introducing draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.49/Rev.1, the representative of the German Democratic Republic revised it by inserting, after paragraph 4, a new paragraph as paragraph 5, which read:

> "5. *Requests* the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to take due account of the experience gained in the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and in particular of the suggestions and recommendations of the Sessional Working Group;",

and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

11. At the 54th meeting, following consultations held on draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.49/Rev.1, as revised, the representative of the German Democratic Republic, on behalf of the sponsors, made further revisions as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 4 was replaced by the following:

> "4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its first session, including the suggestions and recommendations of a general nature approved by the Committee;"

(*b*) After paragraph 4, a new paragraph was added as paragraph 5, which read:

> "5. *Endorses* the invitation to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1987/5 of 26 May 1987, to consider again at its next session the compilation of recommendations in the summary records of that Committee relating to its future work, paying particular attention to practices followed by other treaty bodies, including the preparation of general comments by the Human Rights Committee;",

and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

12. At the same meeting, following proposals by the representatives of the Netherlands and Australia, the representative of the German Democratic Republic, on behalf of the sponsors, accepted the amendment to the draft resolution proposed by the representative of Australia and revised the draft resolution by replacing paragraph 3 by the following:

> "3. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to give more attention to the realization of economic, social and cultural rights under the relevant agenda items;".

13. A statement was made by the representative of Djibouti. The representative of Denmark, on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community, made a statement in explanation of position before the Committee took action on the draft resolution.

14. Also at the same meeting, the Committee took action on draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.49/Rev.1, as orally revised, as follows:

(*a*) The eighth preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 117 to 9, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

(*b*) Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.49/Rev.1, as a whole, as orally revised, was adopted by a recorded vote of 118 to 1, with 22 abstentions (see para. 26 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania,[23] Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

15. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Japan made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.51

16. At the 52nd meeting, the representative of Denmark introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.51) entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights", sponsored by Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

17. At the 53rd meeting, the representative of Bulgaria proposed an amendment to the draft resolution, by which, in paragraph 14, the words "the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission for Social Development," would be inserted after the words "the Commission on Human Rights,".

18. At the same meeting, the representative of Denmark, on behalf of the sponsors, revised the draft resolution by replacing, in paragraph 11, the phrase "*Recommends* to States parties that they continually review" by the phrase "*Appeals* to States parties to review".

19. The representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements.

20. At the 54th meeting, following informal consultations held on the draft resolution, the representative of Denmark, on behalf of the sponsors, further revised the draft resolution by inserting, in paragraph 14, the words "the Commission on the Status of Women," after the words "the Commission on Human Rights," and adding the words "other functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and" after the words "where appropriate,".

21. Bulgaria subsequently joined the sponsors of the draft resolution.

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 26 below, draft resolution II).

23. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the Sudan made a statement in explanation of position.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.55

24. At the 52nd meeting, the representative of Mongolia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.55) entitled "International Literacy Year", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cuba, France, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, India, Indonesia, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam, as well as Madagascar, subsequently joined by Germany, Federal Republic of, and Samoa.

25. At the 54th meeting, following a statement in explanation of position by the representative of the United States of America, the Committee took action on the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 5 was adopted by a recorded vote of 136 to none, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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[23] The delegation of Albania subsequently informed the Committee that it had not participated in the vote on the draft resolution as a whole.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States of America.

(*b*) The draft resolution, as a whole, was adopted without a vote (see para. 26 below, draft resolution III).

Recommendations of the Third Committee

26. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to III below:

Draft resolution I

INDIVISIBILITY AND INTERDEPENDENCE OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, CULTURAL, CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the obligations of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[4] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[4] and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[15]

Recalling that in the preambles to the International Covenants on Human Rights[4] it is recognized that the ideal of free human beings enjoying freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby persons may enjoy their economic, social and cultural rights as well as their civil and political rights,

Recalling its resolutions 40/114 of 13 December 1985 and 41/117 of 4 December 1986,

Reaffirming the provisions of its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977 that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights can never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other rights,

Convinced that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights,

Desirous of removing all obstacles to the full realization of human rights, in particular colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, racial discrimination in all its forms, *apartheid*, foreign intervention, occupation, aggression and domination,

Recognizing the fundamental rights of every people to exercise full sovereignty over its natural wealth and resources,

Reaffirming that there is a close and multidimensional relationship between disarmament and development, that progress in the field of disarmament would considerably promote progress in the field of development and that resources released through disarmament measures could contribute to the economic and social development and well-being of all peoples, in particular those of the developing countries,

Recognizing that the realization of the right to development may help to promote the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1985/42 of 14 March 1985,[21] 1986/15 of 10 March 1986[6] and 1987/19 and 1987/20 of 10 March 1987 (see E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. II, sect. A), in which the Commission stated that the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights have not received sufficient attention within the framework of the United Nations system,

Requesting the Secretary-General to enhance his efforts under the programme of advisory services to States in the implementation, promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the International Covenants on Human Rights and other United Nations instruments in the field of human rights,

1. *Notes* the essential importance of national efforts and international co-operation to achieve the full and effective realization of all human rights recognized in the International Covenants on Human Rights;

2. *Appeals* to all States to pursue policies directed towards the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights recognized in the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international instruments;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to give more attention to the realization of economic, social and cultural rights under the relevant agenda items;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its first session (E/1987/28), including the suggestions and recommendations of a general nature approved by the Committee;

5. *Endorses* the invitation to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1987/5 of 26 May 1987, to consider again at its next session the compilation of recommendations in the summary records of that Committee relating to its future work, paying particular attention to practices followed by other treaty bodies, including the preparation of general comments by the Human Rights Committee;

6. *Requests* the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to take due account of the experience gained in the Sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and in particular of the suggestions and recommendations of the Sessional Working Group;

7. *Urges* the Secretary-General to take determined steps, within existing resources, to give publicity to the Human Rights Committee and to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to ensure that they receive full administrative support in order to enable them to discharge their functions effectively;

8. *Affirms* the importance and relevance, to programmes and activities being undertaken throughout the United Na-

tions system in the field of human rights, of reports submitted by States parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights to the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

9. *Decides* to discuss at its forty-third session, under the item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights", the question of the indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights.

Draft resolution II

INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/51 of 14 December 1978, 34/45 of 23 November 1979, 35/132 of 11 December 1980, 36/58 of 25 November 1981, 37/191 of 18 December 1982, 38/116 and 38/117 of 16 December 1983, 39/136 and 39/138 of 14 December 1984, 40/115 and 40/116 of 13 December 1985, 41/32 of 3 November 1986 and 41/119 and 41/121 of 4 December 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/450) on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[4] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[4] and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[4]

Recognizing the important role of the Human Rights Committee in the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto,

Bearing in mind the important responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council in relation to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Welcoming the establishment, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17 of 28 May 1985, of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to oversee the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Welcoming the submission to the General Assembly of the annual report of the Human Rights Committee (A/42/40) and the first report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/1987/28),

Noting with concern the critical situation with regard to overdue reports from States parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

1. *Take note with appreciation* of the report of the Human Rights Committee on its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions (A/42/40), and expresses its satisfaction with the serious and constructive manner in which the Committee is continuing to carry out its functions;

2. *Further takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, including the suggestions and recommendations of a general nature approved by the Committee;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that have submitted their reports to the Human Rights Committee under article 40 of the Covenant and urges States parties that have not yet done so to submit their reports as speedily as possible;

4. *Urges* those States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that have been requested by the Human Rights Committee to provide additional information to comply with the request;

5. *Commends* the States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that have submitted their reports under article 16 of the Covenant and urges States parties that have not yet done so to submit their reports as soon as possible;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* that the majority of States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and an increasing number of States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, have been represented by experts in the presentation of their reports, thereby assisting the respective monitoring bodies in their work, and hopes that all States parties to both Covenants will arrange such representation in the future;

7. *Again urges* all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

8. *Invites* the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant;

9. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, where applicable, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

10. *Stresses* the importance of avoiding the erosion of human rights by derogation, and underlines the necessity of strict observance of the agreed conditions and procedures for derogation under article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, bearing in mind the need for States parties to provide the fullest possible information during states of emergency, so that the justification for and appropriateness of measures taken in these circumstances can be assessed;

11. *Appeals* to States parties to review whether any reservation made in respect of the provisions of the International Covenants on Human Rights should be upheld;

12. *Urges* all States parties to pay active attention to the protection and promotion of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights;

13. *Urges* States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations bodies to extend their full support and co-operation to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights informed of the relevant activities of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the newly established Committee against Torture and, where appropriate, other functional commissions of the Economic

and Social Council and the specialized agencies, and also to transmit the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to those bodies;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to ensure that the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are able to hold the necessary sessions and are provided with administrative support and summary records;

17. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat effectively assists the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the implementation of their respective mandates;

18. *Again urges* the Secretary-General, taking into account the suggestions of the Human Rights Committee, to take determined steps, within existing resources, to give more publicity to the work of that Committee and, similarly, to the work of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

19. *Invites* the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to explore further ways of expediting consideration of periodic reports;

20. *Welcomes* the publication of the first volumes of the official public records of the Human Rights Committee and looks forward to the early publication of further volumes;

21. *Encourages* all Governments to publish the texts of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in as many languages as possible and to distribute them and make them known as widely as possible in their territories.

Draft resolution III

INTERNATIONAL LITERACY YEAR

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/118 of 4 December 1986,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/80 of 8 July 1987, in which the Council recommended that the General Assembly proclaim 1990 as International Literacy Year,

Recalling that in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[3] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[4] the inalienable right of everyone to education is recognized,

Mindful of the fact that the eradication of illiteracy is one of the paramount objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,[24]

Recognizing that the elimination of illiteracy constitutes a prerequisite for ensuring the right to education,

Emphasizing that widespread illiteracy, especially in many developing countries, seriously hinders the process of economic and social development and cultural and spiritual advancement,

Emphasizing further that this situation is utterly incompatible with what is required by the great advances in the scientific and technical revolution that mankind is witnessing,

Convinced that the process of education can make an indispensable contribution to the achievement of social progress, mutual understanding and co-operation among nations,

Mindful of the fact that the eradication of illiteracy calls for world-wide co-operation and joint efforts,

Considering that the complete elimination of illiteracy in all regions of the world should be recognized as a priority objective of the international community,

Convinced that the elaboration of a global strategy for the eradication of illiteracy and the organization of a world-wide literacy campaign will promote deeper understanding by people throughout the world of the various aspects of the problem of illiteracy and help to intensify efforts to spread literacy and education,

Taking note with appreciation of the programme for International Literacy Year submitted by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[25]

Taking into account the guidelines for international years and anniversaries adopted by the General Assembly in its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980,

1. *Proclaims* 1990 as International Literacy Year;

2. *Invites* all States to ensure adequate nation-wide preparation for International Literacy Year;

3. *Recommends* that the specialized agencies, regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system consider in their respective forums the contributions that they could make to the success of International Literacy Year;

4. *Invites* interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to exert efforts in their respective fields to contribute adequately to the preparation and implementation of national and international programmes for International Literacy Year;

5. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to assume the role of lead organization for International Literacy Year;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Preparation and organization of International Literacy Year".

* * *

27. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

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[24] See resolution 35/56, annex.

[25] See E/1987/113.

ELABORATION OF A SECOND OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS AIMING AT THE ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY

The General Assembly, pursuant to its resolution 39/137 of 14 December 1984, decides to continue its consideration of the question of elaborating a second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[4] aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled ``International Covenants on Human Rights'', in the light of action taken by the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

DOCUMENT A/42/807

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 102

[*Original: English*]
[*27 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 102, the item entitled ``Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights'' and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 102 jointly with items 98 to 101, 106 and 107 at its 39th to 41st, 43rd, 46th, 52nd and 54th meetings, from 9 to 13 and on 19 and 20 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/42/SR.39-41, 43, 46, 52 and 54).

3. At the 39th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

4. At the 52nd meeting, the representative of Australia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.54) entitled ``Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights'', sponsored by Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Jamaica, Morocco, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela, subsequently joined by the Bahamas and Norway. The draft resolution read as follows:

> ``*The General Assembly*,
>
> [*Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 9 below, with the exception of the third preambular paragraph and paragraphs 2, 4(a), 4(a)(iii), 4(a)(iv) and 12.*]
>
> ``*Recognizing* that effective periodic reporting by States parties to relevant treaty bodies pursuant to such instruments not only ensures international accountability for the protection and promotion of human rights, but also provides States parties with a valuable mechanism by which to take stock of policies and programmes affecting the protection and promotion of human rights and to make any necessary adjustments,
>
> ``2. *Invites* States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights to review the processes followed in the preparation of their periodic reports with a view to ensuring full compliance with relevant guidelines, improving the quality of description and analysis and limiting reports to a reasonable length;
>
> ``4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General:
>
> ``(*a*) To propose a draft agenda for the meeting of the persons chairing the treaty bodies to be held in New York in October 1988, which reflects the following objectives:
>
> ``(iii) To identify and develop possible projects for technical advisory services with a view to assisting States parties in fulfilling their reporting obligations;
>
> ``(iv) To explore ways of expediting consideration of periodic reports, such as by imposing time-limits on oral interventions, avoiding duplication in questioning, requesting supplementary written material, and encouraging States parties to submit reports that are as succinct as possible;
>
> ``12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange, within existing resources and taking into account the priorities of the programme of advisory services, further training courses for those regions experiencing the most serious difficulties in meeting reporting obligations under United Nations instruments on human rights;''.

In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Australia revised it as follows:

(*a*) The third preambular paragraph was replaced by the following:

> ``*Recognizing* that effective periodic reporting by States parties to relevant treaty bodies not only enhances international accountability in relation to the protection and promotion of human rights, but also provides States parties with a valuable opportunity to review policies and programmes affecting the protection and promotion of human rights and to make any appropriate adjustments,'';

(*b*) In paragraph 2, the word ``full'' was deleted before the word ``compliance'';

(*c*) In paragraph 4 (*a*) (iii), the words ``upon their request'' were inserted after the words ``assisting States parties'';

(*d*) In paragraph 4 (*a*) (iv), the word ``imposing'' was replaced by the word ``envisaging'';

(*e*) In paragraph 12, the word ``regions'' was replaced by the word ``countries''.

5. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Australia, on behalf of the sponsors, further revised the draft resolution by replacing, in paragraph 4 (*a*), the words ``in New York'' by the words ``at Geneva'' and inserting the phrase ``, *inter alia*,'' after the words ``which reflects''.

6. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement regarding the programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

7. A statement was made by the representative of Bulgaria before the Committee took action on the draft resolution.

8. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 9 below).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

9. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

REPORTING OBLIGATIONS OF STATES PARTIES TO UNITED NATIONS INSTRUMENTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/121 of 4 December 1986 and other relevant resolutions,

Reiterating the fundamental importance it attaches to the fulfilment of reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights,

Recognizing that effective periodic reporting by States parties to relevant treaty bodies not only enhances international accountability in relation to the protection and promotion of human rights, but also provides States parties with a valuable opportunity to review policies and programmes affecting the protection and promotion of human rights and to make any appropriate adjustments,

Expressing concern about the increasing backlog of reports on implementation by States parties of United Nations instruments on human rights and about delays in consideration of reports by the treaty bodies,

Recognizing the burden that coexisting reporting systems place upon Member States that are parties to various instruments and noting that this burden will become more onerous as additional instruments come into force,

Welcoming the decision taken by the States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[26] at their tenth meeting, to approve the practice of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination of considering multiple overdue reports in consolidated form,[27] and the decision taken by the States parties, at their eleventh meeting, to recommend that in order to facilitate the current work of the Committee, States parties, as a general practice, after submitting initial reports to the Committee, should submit further comprehensive reports on every second occasion thereafter when reports are due, that is, every four years, with a brief updating report at each intervening occasion when reports are due,[28]

Reaffirming the importance of providing adequate resources for all bodies supervising implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights, including maintaining summary records for their proceedings, in particular for the presentation and consideration of periodic reports by States parties,

Reaffirming also the independent, expert character of the treaty bodies,

1. *Urges* States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights with reports overdue to make every effort to present their reports as soon as possible and to take advantage of opportunities whereby such reports can be consolidated;

2. *Invites* States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights to review the processes followed in the preparation of their periodic reports with a view to ensuring compliance with relevant guidelines, improving the quality of description and analysis and limiting reports to a reasonable length;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to revise, as a matter of priority and in consultation with the treaty bodies, the draft compilation of general guidelines elaborated by the various supervisory bodies and the list of articles dealing with related rights under the United Nations instruments on human rights, and to include in the guidelines, where appropriate, the general comments of the supervisory bodies in order to assist States parties in compiling reports;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To propose a draft agenda for the meeting of the persons chairing the treaty bodies to be held at Geneva in October 1988, which reflects, *inter alia*, the following objectives:

- (i) To give priority attention to consideration of remedial measures, including co-ordinated action when appropriate, to deal with the problems highlighted in the reports of the Secretary-General;[29]
- (ii) To give further consideration to harmonizing and consolidating reporting guidelines on the basis of the suggestions in the above-mentioned reports, with a view to providing clearer and more comprehensive guidelines for more concise reporting by States parties;
- (iii) To identify and develop possible projects for technical advisory services with a view to assisting States parties upon their request in fulfilling their reporting obligations;
- (iv) To explore ways of expediting consideration of periodic reports, such as by envisaging time-limits on oral interventions, avoiding duplication in questioning, requesting supplementary written material, and encouraging States parties to submit reports that are as succinct as possible;

(*b*) To circulate a draft agenda for the meeting to the treaty bodies to enable comment and to facilitate preparations;

(*c*) To submit a report on the meeting to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

5. *Invites* the persons chairing the treaty bodies to maintain communication and dialogue with each other on common issues and problems;

6. *Invites* States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights to consider at their meetings further ways of streamlining and otherwise improving reporting procedures, as well as enhancing co-ordination and information flow between the treaty bodies and with relevant United Nations bodies, including the specialized agencies, and requests the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly of any decisions of the States parties on these issues;

7. *Welcomes* the efforts of the treaty bodies to rationalize reporting procedures and to scrutinize periodic reports more intensively and expeditiously,

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[26] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[27] See CERD/SP/26.

[28] See CERD/SP/31.

[29] A/40/600 and Add.1 and A/41/510.

8. *Invites* the newly established Committee against Torture to give due attention to the issues raised in the present resolution when developing arrangements for periodic reporting by States parties;

9. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to consider rearranging the periodicity of reporting under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;[4]

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide from official United Nations sources a compilation of statistics relevant to the consideration by the treaty bodies of the reports of States parties;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen co-ordination between the Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat with reference to the implementation of human rights instruments and the servicing of treaty bodies;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange, within existing resources and taking into account the priorities of the programme of advisory services, further training courses for those countries experiencing the most serious difficulties in meeting reporting obligations under United Nations instruments on human rights;

13. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to assist the Secretary-General in the abovementioned endeavours and to develop complementary training activities in this field;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the annual reports of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee against Torture are made available to all the members of these bodies;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit, as expeditiously as possible, the text of the present resolution to all members of the treaty bodies;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session, as a separate item, the item entitled "Reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights".

DOCUMENT A/42/809

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 106

[*Original: English*]
[*1 December 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 106, the item entitled "New international humanitarian order" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Committee considered item 106 jointly with items 98 to 102 and 107 at its 39th to 41st, 43rd, 46th, 52nd, 54th, 56th, 58th and 62nd meetings, from 9 to 13, from 19 to 24 and on 27 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/42/SR.39-41, 43, 46, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 62).

3. At the 39th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.57

4. At the 52nd meeting, the representative of Jordan introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.57) entitled "New international humanitarian order", sponsored by Algeria, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Yugoslavia, as well as Australia, Iraq, Lesotho and Mauritania, subsequently joined by Samoa.

5. At its 54th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 21 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.63 and Rev.1 and 2

6. At the 52nd meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.63) entitled "International humanitarian co-operation", sponsored by his country, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Noting* that one of the purposes of the United Nations, set forth in its Charter, is to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of a humanitarian character,

"*Mindful* of the importance of promoting international humanitarian co-operation for improving relations among nations and peoples and promoting universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"*Conscious* that people want to live in a better, safer and more just world,

"*Welcoming* the conclusion of the Secretary-General, contained in the enclosure, entitled 'Some perspectives on the work of the United Nations in the 1990s', to his note (A/42/512), that respect for basic human rights and for the dignity and worth of the human person as called for in the Charter is a fundamental element in the vibrant and productive global society towards which United Nations efforts must continue to be directed in the next decade,

"1. *Calls upon* all nations to work together to promote international co-operation in order to solve global humanitarian problems and to co-operate in the areas of culture, the arts, science, education and medicine for the all-round development of the individual and universal protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"2. *Invites* all international organizations, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to contribute to international humanitarian co-operation;

"3. *Considers* that international humanitarian co-operation will facilitate better understanding, mutual respect, confidence and tolerance among nations and peoples, thus contributing to a more just and non-violent world;

"4. *Believes* that universally accepted values of morality and humanism should prevail and guide mankind in its efforts to ensure the survival of human civilization and progress;

"5. *Invites* Governments to develop international co-operation in the humanitarian field on the basis of existing international instruments, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[4] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[4] as well as the 1951 Convention[30] and the 1967 Protocol[31] relating to the Status of Refugees and other relevant documents;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of views expressed by Governments, a report for consideration at its forty-third session;

"7. *Decides* to consider the question of international humanitarian co-operation at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled 'New international humanitarian order'."

7. At its 54th meeting, the Committee had before it a revised version (A/C.3/42/L.63/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, entitled "International co-operation in the humanitarian field" and sponsored by the same State, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Noting* that one of the purposes of the United Nations, set forth in its Charter, is to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of a humanitarian character,

"*Guided,* in particular, by the determination expressed in the Charter to reaffirm faith in the dignity and worth of the human person,

"*Mindful* of the significant contribution to international humanitarian co-operation made by organizations and agencies of the United Nations system,

"*Recognizing,* in this connection, the importance of the contribution of governmental and non-governmental organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies,

"*Recognizing* the significance of a workable worldwide system to promote, facilitate and co-ordinate humanitarian activities carried out by Governments, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

"*Mindful* of the importance of international co-operation in the humanitarian field for improving relations among States and peoples and promoting universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"*Stressing* the need for the international community to continue its efforts and to develop further activities in the humanitarian field,

"*Conscious* that people want to live in a better, safer and more just world,

"*Welcoming* the conclusion of the Secretary-General, contained in the enclosure, entitled 'Some perspectives on the work of the United Nations in the 1990s', to his note (A/42/512), that respect for basic human rights and for the dignity and worth of the human person as called for in the Charter is a fundamental element in the vibrant and productive global society towards which United Nations efforts must continue to be directed in the next decade,

"*Noting with satisfaction* the achievements of the international community in the field of international humanitarian co-operation, in particular by the creation of a workable system to promote, facilitate and co-ordinate humanitarian activities on a world-wide basis,

"1. *Calls upon* all States to work together to promote international co-operation in order to solve existing humanitarian problems of international concern and to co-operate for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"2. *Encourages* the international community to contribute to international humanitarian activities;

"3. *Considers* that international humanitarian co-operation will facilitate better understanding, mutual respect, confidence and tolerance among States and peoples, thus contributing to a more just and non-violent world;

"4. *Invites* Governments, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to develop international co-operation in the humanitarian field on the basis of relevant international instruments;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the basis of views expressed by Governments for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

"6. *Decides* to consider the question of international humanitarian co-operation under the item entitled 'New international humanitarian order'."

8. The representatives of Colombia, Congo and Djibouti made statements.

9. At its 56th meeting, the Committee had before it a further revised version (A/C.3/42/L.63/Rev.2) of the draft resolution, sponsored by the same State, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Text of the first, second and fourth to eighth preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1, 2 and 5 the same as the first, second and fifth to ninth preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1, 2 and 5 in draft resolution II in paragraph 21 below.*]

"*Mindful* of the significant contribution to the international humanitarian co-operation made by organizations and agencies of the United Nations system,

"3. *Encourages* the international community to contribute substantially to international humanitarian activities;

"4. *Considers* that international humanitarian co-operation will facilitate better understanding, mutual respect, confidence and tolerance among States and peoples, thus contributing to a more just and non-violent world;

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[30] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

[31] *Ibid.*, vol. 606, No. 8791.

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the basis of views expressed by Governments for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

"7. *Decides* to consider the question of international humanitarian co-operation under the item entitled 'New international humanitarian order'."

10. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee, on behalf of the sponsor of draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.63/Rev.2, announced further revisions by which, in paragraphs 4 and 7, the words "international humanitarian co-operation" were replaced by the words "international co-operation in the humanitarian field".

11. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Sweden proposed an amendment to the revised draft resolution by which, in paragraph 3, the phrase ", if possible, on a regular basis," would be inserted after the words "to contribute substantially".

12. The representative of Colombia made a statement.

13. At the 58th meeting, after consultations held on draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.63/Rev.2, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made the following revisions:

(*a*) In paragraph 3, taking into account the amendment proposed by the representative of Sweden at the 56th meeting, the words "and regularly" were inserted after the words "to contribute substantially";

(*b*) Paragraph 6 was deleted and the remaining paragraph was renumbered accordingly.

14. The representatives of Colombia, Sweden, the Netherlands, Zimbabwe, Cameroon, India, France, Ethiopia, Algeria, Egypt and Belgium made statements.

15. At the 62nd meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics once again revised draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.63/Rev.2 by inserting, after the third preambular paragraph, a new paragraph, reading as follows:

> "*Recognizing* the positive role played by the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues,".

16. Statements were made by the representatives of Colombia, Costa Rica and Sweden.

17. At the same meeting, the representative of Egypt orally proposed an amendment to the revised draft resolution by which a new operative paragraph would be added, reading as follows:

> "*Invites* the concerned countries to co-operate together and introduce at the next session of the General Assembly one comprehensive resolution for the sake of effectiveness, brevity and rationalization;".

The proposed amendment was not accepted by the sponsor.

18. The representatives of Morocco, India, Algeria, Jordan, Egypt, Cameroon and Cuba made statements.

19. At the same meeting, the representative of Austria proposed an amendment to the revised draft resolution by which, in the third preambular paragraph, the words "international humanitarian co-operation" were replaced by the words "international co-operation in the humanitarian field". The proposed amendment was accepted by the sponsor.

20. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.63/Rev.2, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 21 below, draft resolution II).

Recommendations of the Third Committee

21. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

NEW INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORDER

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/136 of 14 December 1981, 37/201 of 18 December 1982, 38/125 of 16 December 1983 and 40/126 of 13 December 1985,

Recalling further the reports of the Secretary-General,[32]

Bearing in mind the comments communicated by Governments to the Secretary-General regarding a new international humanitarian order,

Recognizing the urgent need further to improve and strengthen the international framework relating to humanitarian issues while taking fully into account existing instruments and mechanisms,

Noting with concern that emergencies and disasters, mostly man-made, have increased in frequency in recent years, posing a growing challenge to mechanisms of international responses to them,

Aware that institutional arrangements and actions by governmental and non-governmental bodies require further strengthening, as well as adjustment to new realities, in order to respond more effectively and speedily to contemporary humanitarian problems,

Noting the efforts of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues to promote public awareness of humanitarian issues, analyse relatively neglected aspects and identify alternative approaches for resolving humanitarian problems,

Noting further the establishment, outside the United Nations, of an Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues to disseminate and follow up the work of the Independent Commission,

Taking note of the report of the Independent Commission, as well as the sectoral reports on specific humanitarian issues,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the co-chairmen and members of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues for their humanitarian endeavours;

2. *Draws the attention* of Governments and intergovernmental organizations, including those functioning at the regional level, to the report of the Independent Commission;

3. *Requests* the Independent Commission to transmit its report to Member States and to the executive heads of specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system in order to enable them to consider its analyses and conclusions;

4. *Invites* all non-governmental organizations concerned with the humanitarian issues examined by the Independent Commission to bear in mind the recommendations and suggestions made in its report in the context of their policies and actions in the field;

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[32] A/37/145, A/38/450, A/40/348 and Add.1 and 2 and A/41/472.

5. *Invites* Governments to make available to the Secretary-General, on a voluntary basis, information and expertise on humanitarian issues of concern to them, in order to identify opportunities for future action and to strengthen international co-operation in the humanitarian field;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to remain in contact with Governments, relevant specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations concerned and the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, on the basis of information made available to him, on the progress made in the humanitarian field;

7. *Decides* to review at its forty-third session the question of a new international humanitarian order.

Draft resolution II

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE HUMANITARIAN FIELD

The General Assembly,

Noting that one of the purposes of the United Nations, set forth in its Charter, is to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of a humanitarian character,

Guided, in particular, by the determination expressed in the Charter to reaffirm faith in the dignity and worth of the human person,

Mindful of the significant contribution to international co-operation in the humanitarian field made by organizations and agencies of the United Nations system,

Recognizing the positive role played by the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues,

Recognizing, in this connection, the importance of the contribution of governmental and non-governmental organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies,

Recognizing the significance of the existing workable system to promote, facilitate and co-ordinate humanitarian activities carried out by Governments, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Mindful of the importance of promoting universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and of international co-operation in the humanitarian field for improving relations among States and peoples,

Stressing the need for the international community to continue its efforts in the field of humanitarian activities and to provide the resources to develop further activities in the humanitarian field,

Conscious that people want to live in a better, safer and more just world,

1. *Encourages* the international community to develop further its co-operation in the field of international humanitarian activities;

2. *Calls upon* all States to co-operate for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to work together to promote international co-operation in order to solve existing humanitarian problems of international concern;

3. *Encourages* the international community to contribute substantially and regularly to international humanitarian activities;

4. *Considers* that international co-operation in the humanitarian field will facilitate better understanding, mutual respect, confidence and tolerance among States and peoples, thus contributing to a more just and non-violent world;

5. *Invites* Governments, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to develop international co-operation in the humanitarian field on the basis of relevant international instruments;

6. *Decides* to consider the question of international co-operation in the humanitarian field under the item entitled "New international humanitarian order".

DOCUMENT A/42/810

Report of the Third Committee on agenda item 107

[*Original: English*]
[*27 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 107, the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: report of the Secretary-General" and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered item 107 jointly with items 98 to 102 and 106 at its 39th to 41st, 43rd, 46th, 52nd and 54th meetings, from 9 to 13 and on 19 and 20 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/42/SR.39-41, 43, 46, 52 and 54).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 39th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.56

5. At the 52nd meeting, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.56) entitled "United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture", sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great

Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

6. At its 54th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 14 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.60

7. At the 52nd meeting, the representative of the Netherlands introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.60) entitled "Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment", sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Senegal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as Ecuador, Guinea, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, subsequently joined by Finland, Portugal and Samoa.

8. At its 54th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 14 below, draft resolution II).

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Japan made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.66

10. At the 52nd meeting, the representative of Zambia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.66) entitled "Torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa", sponsored by Angola, Botswana, Guinea, the Netherlands, Senegal, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, as well as Denmark, Greece, Morocco and the Sudan, subsequently joined by Australia, Austria, Costa Rica, New Zealand, Norway and Samoa.

11. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Morocco made a statement.

12. At the same meeting, the representative of Zambia, on behalf of the sponsors, corrected paragraph 2 of the draft resolution by replacing the words "all child detainees" with the words "children held in detention".

13. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally corrected, by acclamation (see para. 14 below, draft resolution III).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

14. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to III below:

Draft resolution I

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] which states that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[33]

Noting with satisfaction the entry into force on 26 June 1987 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,

Recalling its resolution 36/151 of 16 December 1981, in which it noted with deep concern that acts of torture took place in various countries, recognized the need to provide assistance to the victims of torture in a purely humanitarian spirit and established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture,

Convinced that the struggle to eliminate torture includes the provision of assistance in a humanitarian spirit to the victims and members of their families,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/701),

1. *Expresses its gratitude and appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have already contributed to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture;

2. *Calls upon* all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to respond favourably to requests for initial as well as further contributions to the Fund;

3. *Invites* Governments to make contributions to the Fund, if possible on a regular basis, in order to enable the Fund to provide continuous support to projects that depend on recurrent grants;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Board of Trustees of the Fund for the work it has carried out;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the support given to the Board of Trustees of the Fund;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make use of all existing possibilities, including the preparation, production and dissemination of information materials, to assist the Board of Trustees of the Fund in its efforts to make the Fund and its humanitarian work better known and in its appeal for contributions.

Draft resolution II

STATUS OF THE CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[4] both of which provide that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452 (XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Recalling further its resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority, as well as its resolutions 40/128 of 13 December 1985 and 41/134 of 4 December 1986,

Mindful of the relevance, for the eradication of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials[34] and of the Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in the protection of prisoners and detainees against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,[5]

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[33] Resolution 3452 (XXX), annex.

Convinced of the desirability of early finalization and subsequent adoption of the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,[35]

Seriously concerned about the alarming number of reported cases of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment taking place in various parts of the world,

Determined to promote the full implementation of the prohibition, under international and national law, of the practice of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Welcoming the decision of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1987/29 of 10 March 1987 (see E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. II, sect. A), to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur to examine questions relevant to torture and taking note of other important provisions of the Commission in the same resolution, including those relating to practical measures recommended by the Special Rapporteur to deal with this abhorrent phenomenon,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (A/42/451);

2. *Welcomes with deep satisfaction* the entry into force on 26 June 1987 of the Convention as a major step in international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. *Recognizes* the importance of the establishment by States parties to the Convention of appropriate administrative and financial arrangements to enable the Committee against Torture to carry out in an effective and efficient manner the functions entrusted to it under the Convention, and to ensure the long-term viability of the Committee as an essential mechanism for overseeing the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention;

4. *Also recognizes* the need for the Committee against Torture to give early attention to the development of an effective reporting system on implementation by States parties to the Convention, taking due account of the draft guidelines of the Secretary-General on reporting and the activities of the Human Rights Committee, as well as of the other human rights treaty bodies, established under the relevant international instruments in the field of human rights;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee against Torture;

6. *Again requests* all States to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority;

7. *Once again invites* all States, upon ratification of or accession to the Convention, or subsequently, to consider the possibility of making the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 thereof;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

9. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".

Draft resolution II

TORTURE AND INHUMAN TREATMENT OF CHILDREN IN DETENTION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[33] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[36] and the Declaration on the Rights of the Child,[22]

Welcoming the holding of the International Conference on Children, Repression and the Law in *Apartheid* South Africa at Harare, from 24 to 27 September 1987,

Appalled at evidence that children in South Africa are subjected to detention, torture and inhuman treatment,

1. *Expresses its profound outrage* at reports of detention, torture and inhuman treatment of children in South Africa;

2. *Calls upon* the South African authorities urgently to release children held in detention in that country;

3. *Calls* for the immediate dismantlement of the so-called "rehabilitation camps" or "re-education centres";

4. *Requests* all relevant United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to draw attention to, monitor and expose these inhuman practices;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available to the Commission on Human Rights the final documents of the International Conference on Children, Repression and the Law in *Apartheid* South Africa, for action by the Special Rapporteur on Torture.

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[34] Resolution 34/169, annex.

[35] A/34/146, annex.

[36] Resolution 39/46, annex.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions and draft decision submitted by the Third Committee in its reports on agenda items 98 to 102, 106 and 107.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 98 (A/42/798, para. 7) was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 42/97.[37]

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[37] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

Draft resolutions I to III submitted in the report on agenda item 99 (A/42/804, para. 13) were adopted as follows: draft resolution I was adopted without a vote; draft resolution II was adopted by 129 votes to 9, with 15 abstentions;* draft resolution III was adopted by 131 votes to none, with 24 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 42/98 to 42/100.[37]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 100 (A/42/805, para. 8) was adopted as follows: paragraph 2 was adopted by 148 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions,* and the draft resolution, as a whole, was adopted by 154 votes to none, with 1 abstention.* For the final text, see resolution 42/101.[37]

Draft resolutions I to III and the draft decision submitted in the report on agenda item 101 (A/42/806, paras. 26 and 27) were adopted as follows: the eighth preambular paragraph of draft resolution I was adopted by 128 votes to 9, with 13 abstentions,* and draft resolution I, as a whole, was adopted by 129 votes to 1, with 22 abstentions;* draft resolution II was adopted without a vote; paragraph 5 of draft resolution III was adopted by 155 votes to none, with 1 abstention,* and draft resolution III, as a whole, was adopted without a vote; the draft decision was adopted by 64 votes to 15, with 57 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 42/102 to 42/104 and decision 42/421.[37]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 102 (A/42/807, para. 9) was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 42/105.[37]

Draft resolutions I and II submitted in the report on agenda item 106 (A/42/809, para. 21) were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 42/120 and 42/121.[37]

Draft resolutions I to III submitted in the report on agenda item 107 (A/42/810, para. 14) were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 42/122 to 42/124.[37]

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* Recorded vote.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Item*	*Observations and references*
A/42/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1987 (chap. III, sect. D, and chap. V, sect. A)	98 to 101, 107	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/42/40	Report of the Human Rights Committee	101	*Ibid., Supplement No. 40*
A/42/56-E/1987/7	National experience in promoting the co-operative movement: report of the Secretary-General	101	
A/42/357-S/18935	Letter dated 18 June 1987 from the representative of Guyana to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents issued at the conclusion of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean held at Georgetown from 9 to 12 March 1987	101	
A/42/392 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Secretary-General	99	
A/42/450	*Idem*	101 *(b)*	
A/42/451	Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment: report of the Secretary-General	107	
A/42/512	Preparation of the next medium-term plan: note by the Secretary-General	106	
A/42/613	Report of the Secretary-General	101 *(c)*	
A/42/677	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver, Canada, from 13 to 17 October 1987	100, 101	
A/42/701	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture: report of the Secretary-General	107	
A/C.3/42/4	Proclamation of the International Literacy Year: note by the Secretary-General	101	
A/C.3/42/L.45	Draft resolution	100	See A/42/805, paras. 5 and 8
A/C.3/42/L.47	Draft decision	101	See A/42/806, paras. 5 and 27
A/C.3/42/L.49	Draft resolution	101	Replaced by A/C.3/42/L.49/Rev.1
A/C.3/42/L.49/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	101	See A/42/806, paras. 10 and 26, draft resolution I
A/C.3/42/L.51	Draft resolution	101	*Ibid.*, paras. 16, 18, 20 and 26, draft resolution II

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Item*	*Observations and references*
A/C.3/42/L.52	*Idem*	98	See A/42/798, paras. 5 and 7
A/C.3/42/L.53	*Idem*	99	See A/42/804, paras. 3 and 13, draft resolution I
A/C.3/42/L.54	*Idem*	102	See A/42/807, paras. 4 and 9
A/C.3/42/L.55	*Idem*	101	See A/42/806, paras. 24 and 26, draft resolution III
A/C.3/42/L.56	*Idem*	107	See A/42/810, paras. 5 and 14, draft resolution I
A/C.3/42/L.57	*Idem*	106	See A/42/809, paras. 4 and 21, draft resolution I
A/C.3/42/L.58	*Idem*	99	See A/42/804, paras. 7 and 13, draft resolution II
A/C.3/42/L.59	*Idem*	99	*Ibid.*, paras. 10 and 13, draft resolution III
A/C.3/42/L.60	*Idem*	107	See A/42/810, paras. 7 and 14, draft resolution II
A/C.3/42/L.63	*Idem*	106	See A/42/809, para. 6
A/C.3/42/L.63/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	106	*Ibid.*, paras. 6 and 7
A/C.3/42/L.63/Rev.2	*Idem*	106	*Ibid.*, paras. 6, 9 and 21, draft resolution II
A/C.3/42/L.66	Draft resolution	107	See A/42/810, paras. 10 and 14, draft resolution III
E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-third session (2 February-13 March 1987)	98, 100, 101, 107	*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 5*
E/1987/28	Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its first session (9-27 March 1987)	101	*Ibid., Supplement No. 17*
E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/26	Study of the current dimensions of the problems of intolerance and of discrimination on grounds of religion or belief: report by the Special Rapporteur	98	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 103

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 103: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:*
(*a*) Report of the High Commissioner;
(*b*) Question of the continuation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
(*c*) Assistance to refugees in Africa: report of the Secretary-General

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DOCUMENT A/42/808

Report of the Third Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*1 December 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 103, the item entitled:

> "Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:
>
> "(*a*) Report of the High Commissioner;
>
> "(*b*) Question of the continuation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
>
> "(*c*) Assistance to refugees in Africa: report of the Secretary-General"

and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 45th, 47th to 50th, 52nd, 54th, 56th and 58th meetings, from 13 to 17 and 19 to 24 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/42/SR.45, 47-50, 52, 54, 56 and 58).

3. The Committee decided to consider item 103 together with the relevant reports of the Secretary-General and of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council, submitted under item 12.[1]

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. At the 45th meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship made introductory statements.

6. At the 50th meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees made a concluding statement.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/42/L.6

7. At its forty-first session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, decided to defer until its forty-second session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International procedures for the protection of refugees",[2] that was sponsored by Denmark. The text of the draft resolution which was before the Committee had been distributed by a note by the Secretariat (A/C.3/42/L.6) and read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Deeply concerned* by the plight of refugees in all parts of the world and in particular by the fact that traditional solutions to refugee problems, namely, voluntary repatriation, regional integration or resettlement in third countries, are still out of reach for a great number of refugees,
>
> "*Wishing* to establish a set of procedures providing for an orderly management of the flows of refugees,
>
> "*Recognizing* that the care for and the interest of the individual refugee must at all times be the primary concern,
>
> "*Believing* that the achievement of durable solutions to the problems facing refugees should be based on the following guiding principles in that order of priority:

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[*] For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Third Committee*, 45th, 47th to 50th, 52nd, 54th, 56th and 58th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 93rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 99.

[1] For the report of the Committee on item 12, see annex fascicle, agenda item 12, documents A/42/803 and Add.1

[2] See decision 41/428.

"(*a*) Voluntary repatriation,

"(*b*) Regional integration,

"(*c*) Resettlement outside the region,

it being understood that the order of priority may vary according to the concrete circumstances,

"*Appreciating* the burden that, according to these principles, falls upon the countries of a region that may be exposed to heavy flows of refugees,

"*Emphasizing*, therefore, the need to compensate those countries to the maximum extent possible through international assistance programmes, including the financing of the establishment and administration of regional United Nations processing centres,

"*Realizing* the need to establish a global United Nations scheme for receiving those refugees who cannot be repatriated or integrated on a regional basis,

"*Taking into account* the views expressed during the debate on the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

"1. *Urges* all States to contribute to international assistance programmes, particularly in those countries most affected by heavy flows of refugees;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to draw up a report evaluating the costs involved in setting up a sufficient number of United Nations refugee-processing centres to deal with the existing flows of refugees and indicating the number of refugees that each State Member, according to its population, population density and gross national product, might be able to receive;

"3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit that report to Member States inviting their comments, including comments as to how many refugees registered by the Office of the High Commissioner each Member State is willing to receive on an annual basis;

"4. *Decides* to take up this matter on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General during the forty-second session of the General Assembly in connection with the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees."

8. At the 47th meeting, the representative of Denmark made a statement.

9. At its 54th meeting, following a statement by the Chairman, the Committee decided not to take action on the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.67

10. At the 52nd meeting, the representative of Senegal, on behalf of the Chairman of the Group of African States and of the States Members which are members of that Group, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.67) entitled "International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa".

11. At the 54th meeting, the representative of Malawi, on behalf of the States Members which are members of the Group of African States, revised the second preambular paragraph by replacing the words "their liberation movements" with the words "the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia".

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 26 below, draft resolution I).

13. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements in explanation of position were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.68

14. At the 52nd meeting, the representative of Senegal, on behalf of the Chairman of the Group of African States and of the States Members which are members of that Group, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.68) entitled "Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa".

15. At its 54th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 26 below, draft resolution II).

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.77

16. At the 56th meeting, the representative of Denmark introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.77) entitled "Continuation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees", sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Malaysia, Norway, Rwanda, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, as well as Bangladesh, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Iceland, the Netherlands and the Sudan.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 26 below, draft resolution III).

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.78

18. At the 56th meeting, the representative of Denmark introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.78) entitled "Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees", sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Rwanda, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as Bangladesh, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Iceland, the Netherlands, Portugal, Senegal and the Sudan.

19. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of position before the Committee took action on the draft resolution.

20. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Pakistan orally proposed an amendment to paragraph 14 by which the words "together with the competent forums of the United Nations" would be inserted after the words "to strengthen their mutual co-operation.".

21. At the same meeting, following an oral proposal by the representative of Australia, the representative of Denmark, on behalf of the sponsors, revised paragraph 14 by inserting the words ", in accordance with their respective mandates," after the words "urges the High Commissioner and those organizations and agencies".

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 26 below, draft resolution IV).

23. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Malaysia made a statement in explanation of position after the adoption of the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.80

24. At the 56th meeting, the representative of Honduras introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.80) entitled "Assistance to returnees, refugees and displaced persons in Central America", sponsored by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela, as well as Belize, the Dominican Republic, Italy, Pakistan and Panama, and revised the title of the draft resolution to read "Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons of Central America".

25. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 26 below, draft resolution V).

Recommendation of the Third Committee

26. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to V below:

Draft resolution I

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PLIGHT OF REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned at the deteriorating situation in southern Africa arising from the continued domination and oppression of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia by the minority racist régime of South Africa,

Conscious of the need to provide increased assistance to the peoples of the region and the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia in their struggle against colonialism, racial discrimination and the policies of *apartheid*,

Conscious also of its responsibility to provide economic, material and humanitarian assistance to independent States in southern Africa in order to assist them in coping with the situation resulting from the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa,

Aware that *apartheid* in South Africa, the illegal occupation of Namibia and acts of destabilization carried out by South Africa and its surrogate elements continue to be the main causes of refugee flows and the displacement of persons in the southern region of Africa,

Taking note of the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987, to convene an International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa and to enlist the active support of the international community, in particular the United Nations, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, to that end,[3]

Taking note also of the decision by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to endorse the proposal for the convening of an international conference to address the specific situation of refugees and displaced persons in southern Africa (A/42/12/Add.1, para. 209),

Appreciating the current efforts of the international community to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees and other persons displaced by armed conflict in the countries of southern Africa,

Recognizing that the task of caring for refugees is a matter of international concern and solidarity in keeping with the Charter of the United Nations, international and regional instruments, in particular the 1951 Convention[4] and the 1967 Protocol[5] relating to the Status of Refugees, as well as the Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa,[6] of 1969,

Convinced that there is an urgent need for the international community to extend maximum and concerted assistance to southern African countries sheltering refugees, returnees and displaced persons and also to highlight the plight of the refugees, returnees and displaced persons in southern Africa,

1. *Welcomes* the decision of the Organization of African Unity to convene in September 1988 an International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa;

2. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts, on behalf of the international community, to organize and mobilize special programmes of economic assistance for those African States facing grave economic difficulties, the front-line States and other independent States of southern Africa to help them to withstand the effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa;

3. *Welcomes* the decision by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the convening of the Conference;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to give all possible assistance to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in the preparation and organization of the Conference;

5. *Appeals* to all Member States, the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide all the necessary support and resources needed for the convening and success of the Conference;

6. *Calls upon* the international community to provide increased assistance to the countries of southern Africa to enable them to strengthen their capacity to provide the necessary facilities and services for the care and well-being of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in their countries;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988 and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[3] See A/42/699, annex I, resolution CM/Res. 1117 (XLVII).

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

[5] *Ibid.*, vol. 606, No. 8791.

[6] *Ibid.*, vol. 1001, No. 14691.

Draft resolution II

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its resolutions, particularly resolution 41/122 of 4 December 1986, relating to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees in Africa (A/42/491),

Mindful that the fundamental purpose of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984,[7] was to launch collective action by the international community aimed at achieving lasting solutions,

Gravely concerned at the persistent and serious problem of large numbers of refugees on the African continent,

Aware of the heavy burden borne by African countries of asylum on account of the presence of these refugees and its consequences for their economic and social development, and of the great sacrifices made by them, despite their limited resources,

Deeply concerned that the refugee situation has been severely affected by the critical economic situation in Africa, as well as by drought and other natural disasters,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,[8] adopted by the General Assembly at its thirteenth special session, devoted to the critical economic situation in Africa, which refers in particular to the need for the speedy implementation of the recommendations of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,

Recognizing that the efforts of the countries of asylum require the concerted support of the international community to meet the needs for emergency relief, and for medium-term and long-term development aid,

Taking note of the declarations, decisions and resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987,[9] and of the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of that organization at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,[10] on the situation of refugees in Africa,

Emphasizing the collective responsibility of sharing the urgent and overwhelming burden of the problem of African refugees through effective mobilization of additional resources to meet the urgent and long-term needs of the refugees and to strengthen the capacity of countries of asylum to provide adequately for the refugees while they remain in those countries, as well as to assist the countries of origin in rehabilitating voluntary returnees,

Reiterating once again the vital importance of the complementarity between refugee aid and development assistance,

Noting once again with deep concern that many of the projects submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa have yet to be funded and implemented,

Desirous of ensuring the speedy implementation of the recommendations and pledges made at the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,

Noting the initiative taken by the Secretary-General to promote increased and effective co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees through the signing of an agreement on co-operation, as well as the measures he has taken to revitalize the Trust Fund of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,

1. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to African host countries, which are the biggest donors, for their generous contribution and continuous efforts to alleviate the plight of refugees in spite of their critical economic situation;

2. *Reiterates its appreciation* to all donor countries, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, regional organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their initial support and response to the projects submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,[11]

3. *Urges* the international community to maintain the momentum created by the Conference and to translate into reality the projects submitted as well as the principles of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Conference;

4. *Emphasizes* the vital importance of the complementarity of refugee aid and development assistance and of achieving durable solutions to the problem of refugees in Africa and the necessity of providing assistance for the strengthening of the social and economic infrastructures of African countries receiving refugees and returnees;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for their concerted action aimed at revitalizing and further strengthening the mechanisms of implementation of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa;

6. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue to keep the situation of refugees in Africa under constant review so as to ensure that adequate assistance is available for care and maintenance and for bringing about durable solutions;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme to increase its efforts to mobilize additional resources for refugee-related development projects and, in general, to promote and co-ordinate with the host countries and the donor community the integration of refugee-related activities into national development planning;

8. *Calls upon* all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system concerned, as well as relevant regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their support for the speedy implementation of the recommendations and pledges made at the Conference;

9. *Again requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Conference, to monitor, in consultation and close co-

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[7] A/39/402, annex.

[8] Resolution S-13/2, annex.

[9] See A/42/699, annex II.

[10] *Ibid.*, annex I.

[11] See A/41/572, annex.

operation with the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme, the effective follow-up to the Conference;

10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution III

CONTINUATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/196 of 18 December 1982, in which it decided to review, not later than at its forty-second session, the arrangements for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1988,

Recognizing the need for concerted international action on behalf of the increasing numbers of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner,

Considering the outstanding work that has been performed by the Office of the High Commissioner in providing international protection and material assistance to refugees and displaced persons as well as in promoting permanent solutions to their problems,

Noting with deep appreciation the effective manner in which the Office of the High Commissioner has been dealing with various essential humanitarian tasks entrusted to it,

1. *Decides* to continue the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a further period of five years from 1 January 1989;

2. *Decides* to review, not later than at its forty-seventh session, the arrangements for the Office of the High Commissioner with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1993.

Draft resolution IV

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of his Office (A/42/12), as well as the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner on the work of its thirty-eighth session (A/42/12/Add.1), and having heard the statements made by the High Commissioner on 13 and 17 November 1987 (see A/C.3/42/SR.45 and 50),

Recalling its resolution 41/124 of 4 December 1986,

Reaffirming the purely humanitarian and non-political character of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner, which are undertaken in the common interest of humanity,

Noting with satisfaction that, following recent accessions, at least one hundred States are now parties to the 1951 Convention[4] and the 1967 Protocol[5] relating to the Status of Refugees,

Deeply concerned that refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner continue to face, in certain situations, distressingly serious problems in various parts of the world,

Particularly concerned that in various regions the safety and welfare of refugees and asylum-seekers continue to be seriously jeopardized on account of military or armed attacks and other forms of violence, and noting that further efforts should be made in dealing with the problem of rescuing asylum-seekers in distress at sea,

Stressing the fundamental importance of the High Commissioner's function to provide international protection, particularly in the context of the increasing complexity of the contemporary refugee problem, and the need for States to co-operate with the High Commissioner in the exercise of this essential function,

Noting the efforts of the High Commissioner to continue to address the special problems and needs of refugee and displaced women and children, who in many cases are exposed to a variety of difficult situations affecting their physical and legal protection as well as their psychological and material well-being,

Emphasizing the need for States to assist, on as wide a basis as possible, the efforts of the High Commissioner to promote speedy and durable solutions to the problems of refugees,

Realizing in this context that voluntary repatriation or return remains the most desirable solution to the problems facing refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner, and welcoming the fact that in various parts of the world it has been possible for significant numbers of them to return voluntarily to their countries of origin,

Commending States that, despite severe economic and development problems of their own, continue to admit large numbers of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner into their territories, and emphasizing the need to share the burden of these States to the maximum extent possible through international assistance in accordance with the conclusions on refugee aid and development adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-eighth session (A/42/12/Add.1, para. 210, sect. C),

Stressing the need for the international community to continue to provide adequate resettlement opportunities for those refugees for whom no other durable solution may be in sight, with particular attention given to refugees who have already spent an inordinately long time in camps,

Welcoming the valuable support extended by Governments to the High Commissioner in carrying out his humanitarian tasks, as well as the continuing and increasing co-operation between the Office of the High Commissioner and other bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Noting the High Commissioner's continuing efforts to reorganize and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Office, particularly with respect to activities in the field,

Commending the High Commissioner and his staff for the dedicated manner in which they discharge their responsibilities, and paying tribute to those staff members who lost their lives in the course of their duties,

1. *Strongly reaffirms* the fundamental nature of the function of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to provide international protection and the need for Governments to co-operate fully with his Office in order to facilitate the effective exercise of this function, in particular by acceding to and implementing the relevant international

and regional refugee instruments and by scrupulously observing the principles of asylum and *non-refoulement;*

2. *Notes with particular concern* the continued violation of the principle of *non-refoulement* in certain situations, and stresses the need to strengthen measures to protect refugees against such action;

3. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet become parties to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees to consider acceding to these instruments in order to enhance their universal character;

4. *Condemns* all violations of the rights and safety of refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular those perpetrated by military or armed attacks against refugee camps and settlements and other forms of violence;

5. *Endorses* the conclusions on military and armed attacks on refugee camps and settlements adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-eighth session (*ibid.*, para. 206), and calls upon all States to observe these principles;

6. *Endorses* the conclusions on refugee children adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-eighth session (*ibid.*, para. 205), and urges States to extend their full co-operation to the High Commissioner so as to ensure that the special needs of refugee children are met;

7. *Urges* the High Commissioner to continue his efforts to identify and meet the special needs of refugee women;

8. *Recognizes* the importance of fair and expeditious procedures for determining refugee status and/or granting asylum in order, *inter alia*, to protect refugees and asylum-seekers from unjustified or unduly prolonged detention or stay in camps, and urges States to establish such procedures;

9. *Recognizes* the importance of achieving durable solutions to refugee problems and in particular the need to address in this process the causes that force refugees and asylum-seekers to flee their countries of origin, in the light of the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees;[12]

10. *Urges* all States to support the High Commissioner in his efforts to achieve durable solutions to the problem of refugees and displaced persons of concern to his Office, primarily through voluntary repatriation or return, including assistance to returnees as appropriate or, wherever appropriate, through integration into countries of asylum or through resettlement in third countries;

11. *Expresses deep appreciation* for the valuable material and humanitarian response of receiving countries, in particular those developing countries which, despite limited resources, continue to admit, on a permanent or temporary basis, large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers;

12. *Urges* the international community, in accordance with the principle of international solidarity and burden-sharing, to assist the above-mentioned countries in order to enable them to cope with the additional burden that care for refugees and asylum-seekers represents;

13. *Recognizes with appreciation* the work done by the High Commissioner to put into practice the concept of development-oriented assistance to refugees and returnees, as initiated at the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,[11] and urges him to continue that process, wherever appropriate, in full co-operation with appropriate international agencies, and further urges Governments to support these efforts;

14. *Emphasizes* the essential role of development-oriented organizations and agencies in the implementation of programmes that benefit refugees and returnees and urges the High Commissioner and those organizations and agencies, in accordance with their respective mandates, to strengthen their mutual co-operation towards the attainment of durable solutions, and calls upon the High Commissioner to continue to promote such co-operation;

15. *Calls upon* all Governments to contribute, in a spirit of international solidarity and burden-sharing and in every way feasible, to the High Commissioner's programmes with the aim of ensuring that the needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner are met.

Draft resolution V

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS OF CENTRAL AMERICA

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its resolution 42/1 of 7 October 1987 on the current peace initiatives undertaken in connection with the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America",[13] signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 by the Central American Presidents, at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, and in particular point 8 thereof concerning refugees and displaced persons in the region,

Taking note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/42/12) and the decision taken by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-eighth session concerning refugees in Central America (A/42/12/Add.1, para. 208), in which the Executive Committee, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance of continuing to apply regional approaches for the consideration of this problem and the initiative to organize a conference on this question in 1988,

Bearing in mind further the principles contained in the 1984 Catagena Declaration on refugees and the conclusions and recommendations of the Colloquim held in Mexico in 1981 on asylum and international protection of refugees in Latin America,

Recognizing the generous efforts made by the countries receiving Central American refugees despite the enormous difficulties facing them, especially the present economic crisis,

Aware of the complexity and seriousness of the situation of the refugees and displaced persons in the Central American region and its effects on the social and economic development of the area,

Considering that voluntary repatriation is the most appropriate solution to the problem of refugees, provided that it is on the basis of individual volition and with the collaboration of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and that it is carried out under conditions of complete safety, preferably to the country of origin,

Bearing in mind the means of co-operation established in the region through the setting up of tripartite commissions, composed of representatives of the country of origin, the country of asylum and the Office of the High Commissioner, to facilitate and co-ordinate activities relating to the repatriation of refugees,

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[12] A/41/324, annex.

[13] A/42/521-S/19085, annex.

Recognizing the urgent need for co-operation with the countries of Central America and Mexico in the various phases involved in the repatriation, relocation, local integration and resettlement of refugees within the framework of lasting solutions,

Aware of the adverse situation of persons displaced within their own country and of the need for assistance in order to reintegrate them in their places of origin,

Underlining the paramount importance of humanitarian and apolitical considerations in dealing with the problem of refugees and displaced persons, and the need to ensure that this approach is strictly observed by the authorities of the countries of origin and of asylum, and of all participating agencies,

Noting that the Executive Commission established pursuant to the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting decided to establish a sub-commission on refugees and displaced persons, composed of representatives of the Central American countries, in order to study and propose formulas for promoting and facilitating voluntary repatriation and to propose machinery for regional co-operation as well as joint activities with the international community,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the commitments made by the Presidents of the Central American countries to protect and aid refugees and displaced persons, as stated in point 8 of the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting;[13]

2. *Commends* the valuable humanitarian work carried out by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, governmental and non-governmental organizations and countries of asylum as well as the important contribution of the donor countries in solving the most critical problems involved in rendering assistance to Central American refugees and displaced persons;

3. *Also commends* the important initiative taken by the Central American countries, the Contadora Group and the Support Group on the refugee question as part of the efforts made to restore peace in the region;

4. *Appeals* to the international community and governmental and non-governmental organizations, drawing upon their humanitarian and apolitical character, to provide and increase co-operation and assistance to Central American refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

5. *Invites* Member States to co-operate with the countries of the region in solving the social and economic problems arising from the flows of refugees and displaced persons;

6. *Appeals* to the international community to intensify its co-operation in the process of voluntary repatriation and rehabilitation of returnees in their country of origin, and urges it to facilitate the resettlement or transfer of refugees within the framework of lasting solutions and, while that process is taking place, to continue international humanitarian assistance for the benefit of the refugees;

7. *Stresses* the need to co-ordinate humanitarian assistance projects with the national development plans of the countries of the region and emphasizes that the assistance provided for refugee-related projects must be considered special and independent of co-operation for the development of the countries of the region;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system, to take the necessary measures to prepare programmes of assistance to persons displaced in their own country and facilitate the reintegration and rehabilitation of returnees;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner and competent bodies, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to V submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/42/808, para. 26). For the final texts, see resolutions 42/106 to 42/110.[14]

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[14] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1987 (chap. III, sect. I)	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/42/12	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	*Ibid., Supplement No. 12*
A/42/12/Add.1	Addendum to the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	*Ibid., Supplement No. 12A*
A/42/112	Letter dated 29 January 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	
A/42/114-S/18647	Letter dated 2 February 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987*, document S/18647

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/270	Letter dated 4 May 1987 from the representative of Suriname to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a press communication issued by the delegation of the Joint Assembly of African, Caribbean and Pacific States and the European Community held at Paramaribo on 27 April 1987	
A/42/323-S/18899	Letter dated 5 June 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18899
A/42/376-S/18959	Letter dated 29 June 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18959
A/42/381-E/1987/117	Letter dated 3 July 1987 from the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of an annex entitled "Contributions to the development activities of the United Nations system"	
A/42/390	Note verbale dated 6 July 1987 from the Mission of Burundi to the Secretary-General	
A/42/393	Letter dated 9 July 1987 from the representative of Suriname to the Secretary-General	
A/42/398	Letter dated 13 July 1987 from the representative of Suriname to the Secretary-General	
A/42/477-S/19048	Letter dated 13 August 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the documents issued at the Twentieth Ministerial Meeting of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Singapore on 15 and 16 June 1987	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19048
A/42/491	Assistance to refugees in Africa: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/525-S/19092	Letter dated 1 September 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19092
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
A/C.3/42/L.6	Note by the Secretariat transmitting a draft resolution	See A/42/808, para. 7
A/C.3/42/L.27	Letter dated 27 October 1987 from the representative of Honduras to the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/42/L.67	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 10, 11 and 26, draft resolution I
A/C.3/42/L.68	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 14 and 26, draft resolution II
A/C.3/42/L.77	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 16 and 26, draft resolution III
A/C.3/42/L.78	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 18, 21 and 26, draft resolution IV
A/C.3/42/L.80	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 24 and 26, draft resolution V

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 104

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 104: International campaign against traffic in drugs:*

(*a*) International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking: report of the Secretary-General;

(*b*) Draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: report of the Secretary-General;

(*c*) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/127: report of the Secretary-General

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Third Committee*, 31st to 35th, 42nd, 44th and 46th meetings and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 54th meeting and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 93rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 100.

DOCUMENT A/42/781

Report of the Third Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*18 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 104, the item entitled:

> "International campaign against traffic in drugs:
>
> "(*a*) International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking: report of the Secretary-General;
>
> "(*b*) Draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: report of the Secretary-General;
>
> "(*c*) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/127: report of the Secretary-General"

and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 31st to 35th, 42nd, 44th and 46th meetings, from 2 to 4 and 11 to 13 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/42/SR.31-35, 42, 44 and 46).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 31st meeting, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna made an introductory statement.

5. At the same meeting, statements were made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and by the President of the International Narcotics Control Board.

6. At the 35th meeting, the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking made a statement.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.41

7. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Venezuela introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.41) entitled "Preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances", sponsored by Angola, Argentina, Australia, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, as well as Trinidad and Tobago, subsequently joined by Rwanda.

8. On 12 November 1987, a statement by the Secretary-General of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution was circulated in document A/C.3/42/L.46.

9. At the 44th meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement.

10. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of Venezuela, the Committee adopted draft

resolution A/C.3/42/L.41 without a vote (see para. 22 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.42

11. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Malaysia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.42) entitled "International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking", sponsored by Australia, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic Kampuchea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zambia, subsequently joined by Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Samoa and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

12. At the 44th meeting, it was announced that Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had withdrawn as sponsors of the draft resolution. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement.

13. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 22 below, draft resolution II). After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Democratic Kampuchea made a statement.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.43

14. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Bolivia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.43) entitled "International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking", sponsored by Argentina, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Equador, Italy, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela as well as Angola, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Fiji, Guatemala, Morocco, Turkey and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by El Salvador, France, Indonesia, the Philippines and Senegal. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Same text as draft resolution III in paragraph 22 below, with the exception of the first, fourth, eighth and tenth preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 12.*]

"*Conscious* of the adverse effects of the global problem of drug abuse, illicit production of and trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances on individuals, in that it limits their creativity and the full development of their potential, and on States, in that it is a threat to their security and is prejudicial to their democratic institutions and their economic, social, legal and cultural structures,

"*Recognizing also* that measures to prevent and control supply and to combat illicit trafficking can be effective only if they take into consideration the close link between illicit production, transit and the abuse of drugs and the social, economic and cultural conditions in the States affected, and that they must be formulated and implemented in the context of the social and economic policies of States, taking account of community traditions, harmonious development and conservation of the environment,

"*Considering* the professionalism of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the importance of its role as a catalyst in the United Nations system, and that it has become the major source of multilateral financing for technical co-operation programmes in the context of the international campaign against abuse of and illicit trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances,

"*Taking note* of the close link existing between Governments, public institutions and the Fund and the United Nations Development Programme, and other organizations of the United Nations system concerned with controlling abuse of drugs and psychotropic substances,

"3. *Acknowledges* the constant and determined efforts of Governments at the national, regional and international levels to cope with the increase in drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking and the increasingly closer link between drug trafficking and other forms of organized international criminal activities;

"4. *Notes with appreciation* the unanimous adoption by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of the Declaration and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, and urges States to carry out the recommendations contained in those documents in a determined and sustained manner;

"5. *Takes note* of the First Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, African Region, held at Addis Ababa from 30 March to 3 April 1987, the First Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin American and Caribbean Region, held at Santiago from 28 September to 2 October 1987, and requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to consider their recommendations at its tenth special session, in order to determine the specific measures required for implementation thereof, for possible adoption by the Economic and Social Council at its next session;

"12. *Urges* the Governments of countries facing problems of drug abuse, particularly those most seriously affected, as part of their national strategy, to take the necessary measures to reduce drastically the illicit demand for drugs and psychotropic substances with the aim of creating in society a deep respect for its own health, fitness and well-being and to provide appropriate information and advice for all sectors of their communities with regard to drug abuse, its harmful effects and the way in which appropriate community action can be promoted;".

15. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Bolivia revised it by replacing, in the tenth preambular paragraph, the words "and other organizations" by the words "in co-ordination with other organizations", and by replacing, in paragraph 4, the words "*Notes with appreciation* the unanimous adoption by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of the Declaration and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control" by the words "*Notes with appreciation* the unanimous adoption of the Declaration and the adoption by consensus of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in

Drug Abuse Control by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking".

16. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Bolivia further revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) In the eighth preambular paragraph, the word "professionalism" was replaced by the word "importance", and the words "Control, the importance of" were replaced by the words "Control in";

(*b*) In paragraph 5, the words "and the Meeting of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific Region, held at Tokyo from 30 November to 4 December 1987," were inserted after the words "2 October 1987,";

(*c*) In paragraph 12, the word "*Urges*" was replaced by the words "*Calls upon*" and the word "drastically" was replaced by the word "significantly".

17. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Sweden and Bolivia and by the Chairman.

18. Also at the same meeting, on the proposal of the representative of Sweden, the Committee decided to postpone action on the draft resolution.

19. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Bolivia further revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) The first preambular paragraph was replaced by the following:

> "*Conscious* of the adverse effects of the global problem of drug abuse, illicit production of and trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances, both on individuals, in that it has pernicious physical and psychological effects and limits creativity and the full development of human potential, and in relation to States, as it is a threat to their security and is prejudicial to their democratic institutions and their economic, social, legal and cultural structures,";

(*b*) In the fourth preambular paragraph, the word "due" was inserted before the word "account";

(*c*) In paragraph 3, the words "and the increasingly closer link between drug trafficking and other forms" were replaced by the words "and its increasingly close links with other forms".

20. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of Sweden, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 22 below, draft resolution III).

Draft decision

21. At its 46th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (A/42/489) and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Assembly resolution 41/127 (A/42/490) (see para. 23 below).

Recommendations of the Third Committee

22. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to III below:

Draft resolution I

PREPARATION OF A DRAFT CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/168 of 20 December 1978, 35/195 of 15 December 1980, 36/132 of 14 December 1981, 36/168 of 16 December 1981, 37/168 of 17 December 1982, 37/198 of 18 December 1982, 38/93 and 38/122 of 16 December 1983, 39/141 and 39/143 of 14 December 1984, 40/120, 40/121 and 40/122 of 13 December 1985, 41/125, 41/126 and 41/127 of 4 December 1986 and other relevant provisions,

Recalling also the provisions of its resolution 41/126, in which it is recognized that the preliminary draft convention prepared by the Secretary-General in compliance with Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1 (S-IX) of 14 February 1986[1] constitutes a positive step in the preparation of the convention and that the elements included in the draft correspond to many of the interests of the international community in its efforts to confront the problem of illicit drug trafficking,

Emphasizing the importance of the contribution that will be made by the convention in supplementing the existing international instruments on the subject, namely the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[2] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[3]

Recalling that in paragraph 3 of its resolution 41/126 it requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue the preparation of the draft convention so that it might be effective and widely acceptable, and might enter into force at an early date,

1. *Expresses its appreciation to and commends* the Secretary-General for the report (A/CONF.133/5) submitted to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on progress achieved in the preparation of a new convention against illicit traffic in drugs;

2. *Underlines* the importance of the appeal made in paragraph 3 of the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (A/CONF.133/12, chap. I, sect. B), in which the Conference called for the urgent but careful preparation and finalization, taking into account the various aspects of illicit trafficking, of the draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to ensure its entry into force at the earliest possible date as a complement to existing international instruments;

3. *Welcomes* the report of the meeting of the Intergovernmental Expert Group on the preparation of the draft convention,[4] drawn up in accordance with Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1 (XXXII) of 10 February 1987 (See E/1987/17, chap. VIII, sect. A), and urges Member States to submit in due course their observations on the draft revised by the Expert Group;

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[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 3*, chap. X, sect. A.

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[3] *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[4] E/CN.7/1988/2 (Part II) and Corr.2 and Add.1.

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, using existing resources, to consider the possibility of convening the Intergovernmental Expert Group for a period of two weeks immediately prior to the tenth special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in order to continue the revision of the working paper on the draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and, if possible, to reach agreement on the convention;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, through the Economic and Social Council, to consider and, if possible, approve at its tenth special session the draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and to prepare recommendations on the next measures to be taken with a view to concluding the preparation of the convention, including the possibility of convening a plenipotentiary conference in 1988 for its adoption;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary administrative arrangements for the convening of any agreed plenipotentiary conference in 1988 for the signing of the convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

7. *Once again urges* all States that have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/122 of 13 December 1985, by which it decided to convene in 1987, in response to the initiative of the Secretary-General, an International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking at the ministerial level, at Vienna, with the mandate to generate universal action, and as an expression of the political will of nations to combat the drug menace and as a means of tackling the serious and complex international drug problem in all its forms,

Recalling also its resolution 41/125 of 4 December 1986,

Taking into consideration Economic and Social Council decision 1987/127 of 26 May 1987,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (A/42/594),

Expressing its determination to strengthen action and co-operation at the national, regional and international levels towards the goal of an international society free of drug abuse,

Noting the need for a review and assessment of the follow-up activities to the Conference,

Noting with appreciation the offer of the Government of Bolivia to act as host to a second international conference,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (A/CONF.133/12), and welcomes the successful conclusion of the Conference, in particular the adoption of the Declaration (*ibid.*, chap. I, sect. B) and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control (*ibid.*, sect. A);

2. *Affirms* its commitment to the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking as an expression of the political will of nations to combat the drug menace;

3. *Urges* Governments and organizations, in formulating programmes, to take due account of the framework provided by the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control as a repertory of recommendations setting forth practical measures that can contribute to the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available, within existing resources, adequate copies of the Declaration and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control;

5. *Decides* to observe 26 June each year as the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking;

6. *Appeals* to Member States to provide additional resources to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control as a priority goal in the follow-up activities to the Conference to enable it to strengthen its co-operation with the developing countries in their efforts to implement drug control programmes;

7. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control, to identify suitable measures for follow-up to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and, in this context, to give appropriate consideration to the report of the Secretary-General on the Conference;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution III

INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the adverse effects of the global problem of drug abuse, illicit production of and trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances, both on individuals, in that it has pernicious physical and psychological effects and limits creativity and the full development of human potential, and in relation to States, as it is a threat to their security and is prejudicial to their democratic institutions and their economic, social, legal and cultural structures,

Considering that the situation continues to deteriorate, owing, *inter alia,* to the growing interrelationship between drug trafficking and transnational criminal organizations that are responsible for much of the drug traffic and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and for the increase in violence and corruption, which injure society,

Recognizing the collective responsibility of States for providing appropriate resources for the elimination of illicit production and trafficking and of the abuse of drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recognizing also that measures to prevent and control supply and to combat illicit trafficking can be effective only if they take into consideration the close link between illicit production, transit and the abuse of drugs and the social, economic and cultural conditions in the States affected, and that they must be formulated and implemented in the context of the social and economic policies of States, taking due account of community traditions, harmonious development and conservation of the environment,

Recognizing once again that transit routes used by drug traffickers are constantly shifting and that an increasing number of countries in all regions of the world and even entire areas, because of their geographical location and other considerations, are particularly vulnerable to the illicit transit traffic,

Considering that regional and international co-operation is required in order to reduce the vulnerability of States and regions to the illicit transit traffic and to provide necessary support and assistance, particularly to countries hitherto unaffected,

Taking into account the need to reaffirm the effectiveness of human, moral and spiritual values for preventing the consumption of narcotic drugs, at the national and international levels, through information, guidance and educational activities,

Considering the importance of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in its role as a catalyst in the United Nations system, and that it has become one of the major sources of multilateral financing for technical co-operation programmes in the context of the international campaign against abuse of and illicit trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recognizing that the policy adopted by the Fund for the formulation of master plans takes into account the principal social, economic and cultural factors of countries, as well as their national and regional programmes, and that in those plans both donor countries and recipients of technical assistance are actively involved in concerted action with a view to combating the problem at all stages,

Taking note of the close link existing between Governments, public institutions and the Fund and the United Nations Development Programme, in co-ordination with other organizations of the United Nations system concerned with controlling abuse of drugs and psychotrophic substances,

Recalling its resolution 41/127 of 4 December 1986 and the relevant resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and of the Economic and Social Council adopted to advance the international campaign against abuse of and illicit traffic in drugs and psychotropic substances,

1. *Condemns unequivocally once again* drug trafficking in all its forms—illicit production, processing, marketing and consumption—as a criminal activity and requests all States to pledge their political will in a concerted and universal struggle to achieve its complete and final elimination;

2. *Urges* States to acknowledge that they share responsibility for combating the problem of illicit consumption, production, transit and trafficking and therefore to encourage international co-operation in the struggle to eliminate illicit production and trafficking and the abuse of drugs and psychotropic substances, in accordance with the relevant international and national norms;

3. *Acknowledges* the constant and determined efforts of Governments at the national, regional and international levels to cope with the increase in drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking and its increasingly close links with other forms of organized international criminal activities;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the unanimous adoption of the Declaration (A/CONF.133/12, chap. I, sect. B) and the adoption by consensus of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control (*ibid*., sect. A) by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, and urges States to carry out the recommendations contained in those documents in a determined and sustained manner;

5. *Takes note* of the First Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, African Region, held at Addis Ababa from 30 March to 3 April 1987, the First Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin American and Caribbean Region, held at Santiago from 28 September to 2 October 1987, and the Meeting of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific Region, held at Tokyo from 30 November to 4 December 1987, and requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to consider their recommendations at its tenth special session, in order to determine the specific measures required for implementation thereof, for possible adoption by the Economic and Social Council at its next session;

6. *Encourages* States to use the meetings of the working group of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for the purpose of exchanging experiences in their struggle against the illicit transit of drugs and psychotropic substances and to increase regional and interregional co-operation in this matter;

7. *Reiterates once again its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to make the necessary arrangements for holding, within the framework of advisory services, interregional seminars on the experience gained within the United Nations system in integrated rural development programmes that include the substitution of illegal crops in affected areas, including the Andean region;

8. *Commends* the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control for the productive work that it has done as one of the main bodies of the United Nations system providing technical co-operation in the field of drug abuse control, and encourages it to continue its activities, paying particular attention to requests from developing countries;

9. *Calls upon* all States to continue and increase their political support of and financial contributions to the Fund, and encourages its Executive Director to continue systematically and consistently strengthening the activities of the Fund in affected countries and regions, so as to enable them to combat all aspects of the problem effectively;

10. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/32 of 26 May 1987;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take steps to ensure that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat includes in its publications information designed to prevent the abuse of narcotic drugs, especially by young people;

12. *Calls upon* the Governments of countries facing problems of drug abuse, particularly those most seriously affected, as part of their national strategy, to take the necessary measures to reduce significantly the illicit demand for drugs and psychotropic substances with the aim of creating in society a deep respect for its own health, fitness and well-being and to provide appropriate information and

advice for all sectors of their communities with regard to drug abuse, its harmful effects and the way in which appropriate community action can be promoted;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take steps to provide, within existing resources, appropriate support for strengthening the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board, including through redeployment;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution and decides to include in the provisional agenda of that session the item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs".

* * *

23. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE DRAFT CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 41/127

The General Assembly decides to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (A/42/489) and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/127 (A/42/490).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I to III and the draft decision submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/42/781, paras. 22 and 23). For the final texts, see resolutions 42/111 to 42/113 and decision 42/422.[5]

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[5] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1987 (chap. V, sect. D)	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/42/357-S/18935	Letter dated 18 June 1987 from the representative of Guyana to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents issued at the conclusion of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean held at Georgetown from 9 to 12 March 1987	
A/42/393	Letter dated 9 July 1987 from the representative of Suriname to the Secretary-General	
A/42/407	Letter dated 15 July 1987 from the representative of Malaysia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final statement of the fifth session of the InterAction Council, held at Kuala Lumpur from 19 to 21 April 1987	
A/42/417	Letter dated 20 July 1987 from the representative of Samoa to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the eighteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Apia on 29 and 30 May 1987	
A/42/477-S/19048	Letter dated 13 August 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting documents issued at the Twentieth Ministerial Meeting of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Singapore on 15 and 16 June 1987	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19048
A/42/489	Draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/490	Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/127: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/549	Letter dated 8 September 1987 from the representatives of Bolivia and Paraguay to the Secretary-General	
A/42/594	International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/677	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver, Canada, from 13 to 17 October 1987	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.3/42/2	Letter dated 13 August 1987 from the representative of Sweden to the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the NGO Forum held during the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held at Vienna from 17 to 26 June 1987	
A/C.3/42/L.41	Draft resolution	See A/42/781, paras. 7 and 22, draft resolution I
A/C.3/42/L.42	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 11 and 22, draft resolution II
A/C.3/42/L.43	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 14 and 22, draft resolution III
A/C.3/42/L.46	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/42/L.41: note by the Secretary-General	
A/CONF.133/5	Progress achieved in the preparation of a new convention against illicit drug trafficking: report of the Secretary-General	
A/CONF.133/12	Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held at Vienna, 17-26 June 1987	United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18
E/1987/17	Report on the thirty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 4*

Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee in document A/42/781

A/C.5/42/51	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/850	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 115

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 105

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 105: Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms:*

(*a*) International conditions and human rights: report of the Secretary-General;

(*b*) National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights: report of the Secretary-General;

(*c*) Right to development: report of the Secretary-General;

(*d*) Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States

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DOCUMENT A/42/792

Report of the Third Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*23 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 105, the item entitled:

> "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms:
>
> "(*a*) International conditions and human rights: report of the Secretary-General;
>
> "(*b*) National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights: report of the Secretary-General;
>
> "(*c*) Right to development: report of the Secretary-General;
>
> "(*d*) Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States"

and to allocate it to the Third Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 36th to 39th, 41st, 42nd and 44th meetings, from 5 to 9 and on 11 and 12 November 1987. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/42/SR.36-39, 41, 42 and 44).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. At the 36th meeting, Mr. J. Martenson, Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights, made an introductory statement.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.33

5. At the 39th meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.33) entitled "Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States", sponsored by his country.

6. At its 44th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 31 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.34

7. At the 39th meeting, the representative of the German Democratic Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.34) entitled "The impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms", sponsored by his country.

8. At the 44th meeting, the representative of the German Democratic Republic revised the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) The sixth preambular paragraph, which read:

> "*Noting with concern* that the concentration of economic power in the hands of transnational corporations may impede the comprehensive and meaningful realiza-

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Third Committee*, 36th to 39th, 41st, 42nd and 44th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 93rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 101.

> tion of the right to self-determination by the peoples of economically less developed countries,"

was replaced by the following:

> "*Noting with concern* that the concentration of economic power in the hands of transnational corporations may impede the comprehensive and meaningful realization of the right to self-determination of peoples,";

(*b*) Paragraph 4, which read:

> "4. *Urges* transnational corporations to ensure that their activities do not adversely affect the process of implementing human rights in developing countries;",

was deleted, and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

9. At the same meeting, the representative of Egypt proposed an amendment to the ninth preambular paragraph by which the words "and woman" would be inserted after the words "lasting peace and that man".

10. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Algeria, the German Democratic Republic, India, Morocco, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Canada, the Sudan, France, Oman, the Netherlands, Australia, Iraq, the Congo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Costa Rica made statements concerning the proposed amendment.

11. The Chairman then made a statement and, based on the discussion, subsequently decided that, in the ninth preambular paragraph, the word "man" should be replaced by the word "people" and the word "his" should be replaced by the word "their".

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 103 to 24, with 2 abstentions (see para. 31 below, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Nepal, Singapore.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.35

13. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of India introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.35) entitled "National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights", sponsored by Australia, Finland, India, Iraq, New Zealand, Nigeria, Poland, Sri Lanka and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, subsequently joined by Norway and Sweden.

14. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of India revised it, replacing, in paragraph 7, the word "publication" by the words "wide distribution".

15. At its 44th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 31 below, draft resolution III).

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.36

16. At the 41st meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.36) entitled "Right to development", sponsored by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe, subsequently joined by Morocco, Rwanda and the Sudan. The draft resolution read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly,*
>
> [*Same text as draft resolution IV in paragraph 31 below, with the exception of paragraph 5.*]
>
> "5. *Decides* to consider this question as a priority at its forty-third session."

17. At the 44th meeting, the Secretary of the Committee, on behalf of the sponsors, announced the following revision to the draft resolution: in paragraph 5, after the words "this question", the words "as a priority" were deleted, and at the end of the paragraph, the phrase "under the item entitled 'Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms' " was added.

18. The representative of the United States of America explained his position before the Committee took action on the draft resolution.

19. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 31 below, draft resolution IV).

20. The representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan explained their position after the adoption of the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.37

21. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Australia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.37) entitled "Development of public information activities in the field of human rights", sponsored by Australia, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, Ireland, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Bolivia, Costa Rica, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Norway, Samoa and Sweden. The draft resolution read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[*Same text as draft resolution V in paragraph 31 below, with the exception of paragraph 1.*]

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights, and expresses concern that, despite its repeated appeals, adequate resources and priority for these activities continue to be denied;".

22. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Australia, on behalf of the sponsors, revised the draft resolution by replacing, in paragraph 1, the words "expresses concern" by the word "notes".

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 31 below, draft resolution V).

24. The representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic explained his position after the adoption of the draft resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.38/Rev.1

25. At the 41st meeting, the representative of Cuba introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.38/Rev.1) entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms", sponsored by Angola, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Ghana, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe, as well as Colombia, subsequently joined by Cameroon, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali and Rwanda.

26. At the 44th meeting, the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community), New Zealand and Canada spoke in explanation of vote before the vote on the draft resolution.

27. At the same meeting, the representative of Egypt proposed an amendment to the draft resolution, by which, in paragraph 5, the phrase ", particularly in Namibia and Palestine," would be added after the words "human rights of peoples and individuals".

28. Following a statement by the representative of Cuba, the representative of Egypt withdrew his proposed amendment.

29. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 112 to 1, with 23 abstentions (see para. 31 below, draft resolution VI). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

30. The representatives of Turkey, Japan and Sweden (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway) spoke in explanation of vote after the vote.

Recommendation of the Third Committee

31. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to VI below:

Draft resolution I

RESPECT FOR THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO OWN PROPERTY ALONE AS WELL AS IN ASSOCIATION WITH OTHERS AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF MEMBER STATES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/132 of 4 December 1986, in which it expressed the conviction that the full enjoyment by everyone of the right to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] is of particular significance in fostering widespread enjoyment of other basic human rights and contributes to securing the goals of economic and social development enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling further Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/17 of 10 March 1987 (see E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. II, sect. A), in which the Commission urged States, in accordance with their respective constitutional systems and in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to provide, where they have not done so, adequate constitutional and legal provisions to protect the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and the right not to be arbitrarily deprived of one's property,

1. *Recalls* that, in its resolution 41/132, it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-third session that would take into account the views of Member States, specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system, within existing resources, on:

(*a*) The relationship between the full enjoyment by individuals of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the economic and social development of Member States;

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[1] Resolution 217 A (III).

(*b*) The role of the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in ensuring the full and free participation of individuals in the economic and social systems of States;

2. *Takes note* of the preliminary, oral report on this question made by the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights (see A/C.3/42/SR.36);

3. *Appeals* to Member States, on the basis of their national experience, and to specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system to respond as constructively and as factually as possible to the invitation in its resolution 41/132 to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the subject of his report;

4. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General to report his findings to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

Draft resolution II

THE IMPACT OF PROPERTY ON THE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[2] and the Declaration on the Right to Development,[3] which assign property a role in the exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling further Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/18 of 10 March 1987 (see E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. II, sect. A),

Mindful of the obligations of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development, as well as solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems,

Recognizing the need to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Recognizing also that all peoples have the right to self-determination, by virtue of which they may freely determine their political status and may freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

Noting with concern that the concentration of economic power in the hands of transnational corporations may impede the comprehensive and meaningful realization of the right to self-determination of peoples,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recognizing further that the right of peoples to self-determination includes the exercise of their inalienable right to full sovereignty over all their natural wealth and resources,

Convinced that social justice is a prerequisite for lasting peace and that people can achieve complete fulfilment of their aspirations only within a just social order,

Convinced also that social development can be promoted by peaceful coexistence, friendly relations and co-operation among States with different social, economic or political systems,

Reaffirming, in accordance with article 28 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration can be fully realized,

Bearing in mind that in no case may human rights and fundamental freedoms be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations or to the rights and freedoms of others,

Recalling its resolution 34/137 of 14 December 1979, on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries, in which it emphasized the importance of an efficient public sector in the development process,

Reaffirming, in accordance with article 6 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[2] that social progress and development require the establishment, in conformity with human rights and fundamental freedoms and with the principles of justice and the social function of property, of forms of ownership of land and of the means of production which preclude any kind of exploitation of man, ensure equal rights to property for all and create conditions leading to genuine equality among people,

1. *Reaffirms* the obligation of States to take effective steps with a view to achieving the full realization of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights;

2. *Recognizes* that there exist in Member States many forms of legal property ownership, including private, communal and State forms, each of which should contribute to ensuring the effective development and utilization of human resources through the establishment of sound bases for political, economic and social justice;

3. *Calls upon* States to ensure that their national legislation with regard to all forms of property shall preclude any impairment of the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, without prejudice to their right freely to choose and develop their political, social, economic and cultural systems;

4. *Vigorously condemns* the transnational corporations that maintain or are increasing their collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, thus encouraging that régime to persist in its inhuman and criminal policy of brutal oppression of the peoples of southern Africa and denial of their human rights and becoming accomplices in the inhuman

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[2] Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

[3] Resolution 41/128, annex.

practices of racial discrimination, colonialism and *apartheid;*

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing his report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, in accordance with resolution 41/132 of 4 December 1986, to take into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/18, as well as the present resolution.

Draft resolution III

NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling the resolutions concerning national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, in particular its resolution 41/129 of 4 December 1986 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/40 of 10 March 1987 (see E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. II, sect. A),

Emphasizing the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenants on Human Rights[4] and other international instruments for promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Affirming that priority should be accorded to the development of appropriate arrangements at the national level to ensure the effective implementation of international human rights standards,

Conscious of the significant role that national institutions can play in protecting and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in developing and enhancing public awareness of those rights and freedoms,

Recognizing that the United Nations can play a catalytic role in assisting the development of national institutions by acting as a clearing-house for the exchange of information and experience,

Mindful in this regard of the guidelines on the structure and functioning of national and local institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/46 of 14 December 1978,

Welcoming the holding at Geneva, under the auspices of the United Nations, of the Seminar on the Experience of Different Countries in the Implementation of International Standards of Human Rights, from 20 June to 1 July 1983, and the Seminar on Community Relations Commissions and Their Functions, from 9 to 20 September 1985, and current United Nations initiatives to combat racial discrimination,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/395);

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of developing, in accordance with national legislation, effective national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights and of maintaining their independence and integrity;

3. *Encourages* Member States to establish or, where they already exist, to strengthen national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights and to incorporate these elements in national development plans;

4. *Encourages* all Member States to take appropriate steps to promote the exchange of information and experience concerning the establishment and operation of such national institutions;

5. *Welcomes* the consolidated report of the Secretary-General on national institutions (E/CN.4/1987/37) and requests him to bring the report up to date, bearing in mind the practical needs of those engaged in the development of national institutions;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to include in his updated report all the information provided by Governments and any additional information Governments may wish to provide, with particular emphasis on the functioning of various models of national institutions in implementing international standards on human rights, as well as a list of existing national institutions with contact points and a bibliography of relevant materials;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the updated report, through the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, for wide distribution as a United Nations handbook on national institutions;

8. *Recognizes* the constructive role that non-governmental organizations can play in relation to national institutions;

9. *Affirms* the role of national institutions as focal points for the dissemination of human rights materials and other public information activities under the auspices of the United Nations;

10. *Encourages* the development of funding and other strategies to facilitate the establishment of national human rights institutions and, in this regard, invites Member States to consider making requests for such assistance through the advisory services programme of the United Nations;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to Member States, upon their request, in the implementation of paragraphs 2 to 4 and 8 to 10 above, according priority to the needs of developing countries;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IV

RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the proclamation by the General Assembly at its forty-first session of the Declaration on the Right to Development,[3]

Recalling the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights relating to the right to development, especially Commission resolution 1987/23 of 10 March 1987 (see E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. II, sect. A), approved by the Economic and Social Council,

Reiterating the importance of the right to development for all countries, in particular the developing countries,

Convinced of the importance of the future work of the Commission on Human Rights and its Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development, including practical measures to implement the Declaration,

Having considered the report of the Working Group (E/CN.4/1987/10) and all other relevant documents submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session,

Aware of the great interest shown by several Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations which desire to contribute to the work of the Working Group,

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[4] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

1. *Expresses the hope* that the replies of Governments, United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and other governmental and non-governmental organizations, submitted at the request of the Secretary-General based on Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/23 to offer their comments and views on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development, will contain practical proposals and ideas that should contribute substantively to further work on the implementation of the Declaration;

2. *Calls upon* the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development, at its eleventh session, to study the analytical compilation to be prepared by the Secretary-General of all replies received, if necessary together with the individual replies, and to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session its recommendations and suggestions on which proposals would best contribute to the further enhancement and implementation of the Declaration;

3. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights to consider at its forty-fourth session the report, recommendations and suggestions of the Working Group, as well as all other relevant materials, including the analytical compilation, with a view to deciding on practical measures to implement the Declaration, including specific proposals concerning future work;

4. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on organizational and substantial measures to implement the Declaration at all levels;

5. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

Draft resolution V

DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that activities to improve public knowledge in the field of human rights are essential to the fulfilment of the purposes of the United Nations set out in Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations and that programmes of teaching, education and information are central to the achievement of lasting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling the relevant resolutions on this subject, in particular its resolution 41/130 of 4 December 1986 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/39 of 10 March 1987 (see E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. II, sect. A),

Recognizing the catalytic effect of United Nations initiatives on national and regional public information activities in the field of human rights,

Recognizing also the valuable role that non-governmental organizations can play in these endeavours,

Believing that the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] should provide a focus and renewed impetus to the promotion activities of the United Nations system in the field of human rights,

Taking note of the successful United Nations regional training course on the teaching of human rights held at Bangkok from 12 to 23 October 1987,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/1987/16 and Add.1-3), and notes that, despite its repeated appeals, adequate resources and priority for these activities continue to be denied;

2. *Invites* all Member States to make special efforts during 1988 to publicize and to facilitate and encourage publicity for the activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights and to accord priority to the dissemination, in their respective national and local languages, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights[4] and other international conventions;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report for presentation to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the advisability of launching, within existing resources, a World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights in 1989 and to include in the report an outline of planned activities;

4. *Reaffirms* the need for materials on human rights to be made available in simplified, attractive and accessible form, in national and local languages, and for effective use to be made of the mass media, in particular radio and television and audio-visual technologies, in order to reach a wider audience, with priority given to children, young people and the disadvantaged, including those in isolated areas;

5. *Recognizes* the need for the United Nations to harmonize its activities in this field with those of other organizations, in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross, with regard to the dissemination of information and education relating to international humanitarian law;

6. *Emphasizes* the key role of the United Nations information centres in the public information programme of the Organization in the field of human rights, and urges the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to give special attention to improving the performance and accountability of the centres;

7. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General to establish, within available resources, collections of basic reference works and United Nations materials at each United Nations information centre by the end of 1988, taking into account the list of basic human rights materials;

8. *Invites* all relevant bodies of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies and regional commissions, as well as Member States and non-governmental organizations, to facilitate the dissemination of United Nations materials on human rights and to improve the coordination of their activities in this field;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to finalize the draft teaching booklet on human rights without delay and to draw the attention of Member States to the booklet, which could serve as a broad and flexible framework within which teaching could be structured and developed in accordance with national circumstances;

10. *Urges* all Member States to include in their educational curricula materials relevant to a comprehensive understanding of human rights issues and encourages all those responsible for training in law and its enforcement, the armed forces, medicine, diplomacy and other relevant fields

to include appropriate human rights components in their programmes;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to complete the task of issuing the personalized version of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the six official languages of the United Nations in 1988 and to proceed thereafter, in co-operation with regional organizations and Governments, to the production of this document in national and local languages;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States to nominate national focal points which could be supplied with copies of relevant human rights materials and to publish the list of such focal points in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General to arrange for the reprinting as soon as practicable of the publication entitled *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*;[5]

14. *Emphasizes* the importance of maintaining adequate stocks of basic human rights materials in New York and Geneva, and expresses its concern about the serious limitations placed on the storage capacity of the United Nations in New York for such documents;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session on the public presentations, in New York and Geneva, on Human Rights Day in 1987, of a selection of audio-visual and other United Nations materials in the field of human rights, including an analysis of comments made during the presentations about the future direction of these programmes;

16. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution;

17. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

Draft resolution VI

ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES AND WAYS AND MEANS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Charter of the United Nations the peoples of the United Nations declared their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the Charter to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Emphasizing the significance and validity of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] and of the International Covenants on Human Rights[4] in promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, in which it decided that the approach to future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions should take into account the concepts set forth in that resolution,

Recalling also its resolutions 34/46 of 23 November 1979, 35/174 of 15 December 1980, 36/133 of 14 December 1981, 38/124 of 16 December 1983, 39/145 of 14 December 1984, 40/124 of 13 December 1985 and 41/131 and 41/133 of 4 December 1986,

Taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/43 of 14 March 1985,[6]

Emphasizing that the right to development is an inalienable human right and that equality of development opportunities is a prerogative both of nations and of individuals within nations,

Recognizing that the human being is the main subject of development and that everyone has the right to participate in, as well as to benefit from, the development process,

Reiterating once again that the establishment of the new international economic order is an essential element for the effective promotion and full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Reiterating also its profound conviction that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights,

Emphasizing the need for the creation, at the national and international levels, of conditions for the promotion and full protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples,

Recognizing that international peace and security are essential elements for the full realization of human rights, including the right to development,

Considering that the resources that would be released by disarmament could contribute significantly to the development of all States, in particular to that of the developing countries;

Recognizing that co-operation among all nations on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system and to exercise full sovereignty over its wealth and natural resources, subject to the principles referred to in article 1, paragraph 2, and article 25 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[4] is essential for the promotion of peace and development,

Convinced that the primary aim of such international co-operation must be the achievement by all human beings of a life of freedom and dignity and freedom from want,

Concerned, however, about the occurrence of violations of human rights in the world,

Reaffirming that nothing in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or in the International Covenants on Human

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[5] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.1.

[6] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1985, Supplement No. 2*, chap. II, sect. A.

Rights may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person the right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at destroying any of the rights and freedoms proclaimed therein,

Affirming that the ultimate aim of development is the steady improvement of the well-being of the entire population, on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom,

Considering that the efforts of the developing countries for their own development should be supported by an increased flow of resources and by the adoption of appropriate and substantive measures for creating an external environment conducive to such development,

Taking into account the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,[7]

Emphasizing the special importance of the purposes and principles proclaimed in its Declaration on the Right to Development,[3]

Taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1987/19 and 1987/23 of 10 March 1987 (see E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. II, sect. A),

Reaffirming the importance of furthering the activities of the organs of the United Nations in the field of human rights in conformity with the principles of the Charter,

Emphasizing that Governments have the duty to ensure respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

1. *Reiterates its request* that the Commission on Human Rights continue its current work on overall analysis with a view to further promoting and strengthening human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and working methods of the Commission, and on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in accordance with the provisions and concepts of General Assembly resolution 32/130 and other relevant texts;

2. *Affirms* that a primary aim of international co-operation in the field of human rights is a life of freedom, dignity and peace for all peoples and for every human being, that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from promoting and protecting the others;

3. *Affirms its profound conviction* that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights;

4. *Reaffirms* that it is of paramount importance for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms that Member States should assume specific obligations by acceding to or ratifying international instruments in this field, and, consequently, that the work within the United Nations system of setting standards in the field of human rights and universal acceptance and implementation of the relevant international instruments should be encouraged;

5. *Reiterates once again* that the international community should accord, or continue to accord, priority to the search for solutions to mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and individuals affected by situations such as those mentioned in paragraph 1 (*e*) of General Assembly resolution 32/130, paying due attention also to other situations of violations of human rights;

6. *Reaffirms* its responsibility for achieving international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and expresses its concern at serious violations of human rights, in particular mass and flagrant violations of these rights, wherever they occur;

7. *Expresses concern* at the present situation as regards the achievement of the objectives and goals for the establishment of the new international economic order, and at its adverse effects on the full realization of human rights, in particular the right to development;

8. *Reaffirms* that the right to development is an inalienable human right;

9. *Reaffirms also* that international peace and security are essential elements for achieving full realization of the right to development;

10. *Recognizes* that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent;

11. *Considers* that all Member States must promote international co-operation on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system and to exercise full sovereignty over its wealth and natural resources, subject to the principles referred to in article 1, paragraph 2, and article 25 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, with a view to solving international economic, social and humanitarian problems;

12. *Expresses concern* at the disparity existing between established norms and principles and the actual situation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the world;

13. *Urges* all States to co-operate with the Commission on Human Rights in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

14. *Reiterates* the need to create, at the national and international levels, conditions for the full promotion and protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples;

15. *Reaffirms once again* that, in order to facilitate the full enjoyment of all human rights without diminishing personal dignity, it is necessary to promote the rights to education, work, health and proper nourishment through the adoption of measures at the national level, including those that provide for the participation of workers in management, as well as the adoption of measures at the international level, including the establishment of the new international economic order;

16. *Decides* that the approach to future work within the United Nations system on human rights matters should also take into account the content of the Declaration on the Right to Development and the need for the implementation thereof;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

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[7] A/41/697-S/18392, annex I.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to VI submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/42/792, para. 31). Draft resolution I was adopted without a vote; draft resolution II was adopted by 124 votes to 24, with 2 abstentions;* draft resolutions III to V were adopted without a vote; draft resolution VI was adopted by 129 votes to 1, with 24 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 42/114 to 42/119.[8]

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* Recorded vote.

[8] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/395	National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/396	Right to development: note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/520-S/19084	Letter dated 21 August 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué of the situation in Namibia issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in New York on 21 August 1987	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19084
A/42/585 and Add.1	International conditions and human rights: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/677	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver, Canada, from 13 to 17 October 1987	
A/42/876-S/19330	Letter dated 10 December 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/C.3/42/L.33	Draft resolution	See A/42/792, paras. 5 and 31, draft resolution I
A/C.3/42/L.34	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 7, 8, 11 and 31, draft resolution II
A/C.3/42/L.35	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 13, 14 and 31, draft resolution III
A/C.3/42/L.36	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 16 and 31, draft resolution IV
A/C.3/42/L.37	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 21 and 31, draft resolution V
A/C.3/42/L.38	*Idem*	Replaced by A/C.3/42/L.38/Rev.1
A/C.3/42/L.38/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	See A/42/792, paras. 25 and 31, draft resolution VI
E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-third session (2 February-13 March 1987)	*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 5*
E/CN.4/1987/10	Report of the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development	
E/CN.4/1987/16 and Add.1-3	Development of public information activities in the field of human rights: report of the Secretary-General	
E/CN.4/1987/37	National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights: report of the Secretary-General	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 108

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 108: Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations:*

(*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fourth Committee*, 10th and 12th to 23rd meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 92nd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 104.

DOCUMENT A/42/726

Report of the Fourth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*10 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 108, and to allocate to the Fourth Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled:

> "Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations:
>
> "(*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
>
> "(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General".

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 23 September 1987, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 108, 110 and 12, 111 and 112, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately. The Committee held the general debate on those items at its 10th and 12th to 21st meetings, from 9 to 23 October.

3. The Committee considered item 108 at its 10th and 12th to 23rd meetings, from 9 to 28 October. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.4/42/SR.10 and 12-23).

4. At the 10th meeting, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples gave an account of the relevant activities of the Special Committee during 1987 and drew attention to paragraph 9 of chapter VII of the report of the Special Committee on the question (A/42/23 (Part IV)), which contained a draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee for consideration by the Fourth Committee.

5. For its consideration of the item, the Fourth Committee also had before it the relevant report of the Secretary-General (A/42/577/Rev.1).

6. At its 22nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee by a recorded vote of 134 to none, with 4 abstentions (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New

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[1] The delegations of Botswana, Egypt, Sierra Leone, Zaire and Zimbabwe subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Chad, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote.

Recommendation of the Fourth Committee

7. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 *e* OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (A/42/23 (Part IV), chap. VII) and the action taken by the Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question (A/42/577/Rev.1),

Recalling its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 *e* of the Charter and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 41/13 of 31 October 1986, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

Noting with concern that the working papers on Territories, prepared for the Special Committee by the Secretariat, do not, in some instances, contain adequate, timely information, due in large measure to the late transmission of information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Reaffirms* that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

3. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 *e* of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in connection with the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers for the Special Committee on the Territories concerned, to ensure that adequate information is drawn from all available published sources;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/42/726, para. 7) by a recorded vote of 154 to none, with 3 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 42/73.[2]

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/23 (Part IV)	Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, chap. VII	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23*, chap. VII

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/171	Note verbale dated 5 March 1987 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General	
A/42/577 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	Replaced by A/42/577/Rev.1
A/42/577/Rev.1	Idem	
A/42/677	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver from 13 to 17 October 1987	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 109

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 109: Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa:* report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fourth Committee*, 2nd to 9th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 92th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 105.

DOCUMENT A/42/639

Report of the Fourth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*12 October 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 109, and to allocate to the Fourth Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled:

> "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples".

2. The Fourth Committee considered the item at its 2nd to 9th meetings, from 23 September to 7 October 1987. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.4/42/SR.2-9).

3. At the 2nd meeting, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples gave an account of the relevant activities of the Special Committee during 1987 and drew attention to chapter IV of the report of the Special Committee on the question (A/42/23 (Part III)), as well as other relevant documentation (A/AC.109/897, 900, 901, 908, 912 and 914; and A/AC.131/243). In pursuance of paragraph 13 of General Assembly decision 41/405 of 31 October 1986 on the question of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee also gave an account of the Special Committee's consideration during the year of that question and drew attention to chapter V of the report of the Special Committee (A/42/23 (Part III)), as well as other relevant documentation (A/AC.109/902, 905 and 909; and A/AC.131/241).

4. The general debate on the item took place at the 3rd to 8th meetings, from 29 September to 6 October.

5. At its 4th meeting, the Fourth Committee granted a request for hearing to Mr. J. A. González-González (A/C.4/42/5). At the same meeting, Mr. González-González made a statement.

6. At its 9th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in document A/42/23 (Part III), chapter IV, paragraph 12, by a recorded vote of 93 to 8, with 14 abstentions (see para. 8 below). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia,

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[1] The delegation of Malawi subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Norway, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision contained in document A/42/23 (Part III), chapter V, paragraph 11, by a recorded vote of 90 to 11, with 14 abstentions (see para. 9 below). The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Lesotho, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden.

Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Australia, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark (on behalf of the European Economic Community), Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, New Zealand, Norway (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), Turkey, Uruguay and Zimbabwe.

Recommendations of the Fourth Committee

8. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN NAMIBIA AND IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, *APARTHEID* AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item (A/42/23 (Part III), chap. IV),

Taking into consideration the relevant chapters of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia (A/42/24 (Part I), part two, chap. VII, and A/42/24 (Part II), part four, chap. IV, sect. C),

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, and 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity that impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories is in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of all Territories under colonial and racist domination are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the depletive exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests, in particular in Namibia, in association with the occupying régime of South Africa, constitute a direct violation of the rights of the peoples and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985,[2] the final documents of the Eighth

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[2] A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1, annex.

Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986[3] and the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987 (see A/42/699, annex II),

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the documents adopted by the Second International Conference on Namibia, held at Brussels from 5 to 7 May 1986, the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,[4] the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia,[5] the Seminar on Support for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Effective Application of Sanctions against South Africa, held at Buenos Aires from 20 to 24 April 1987 (A/AC.131/245), and the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings, held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987 (A/42/24 (Part I), part two, chap. III, para. 203),

Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions relating to the subject and that they have failed to implement, in particular, the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 41/14 of 31 October 1986, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments that had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories,

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests that continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, particularly in the case of Namibia, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the support that the racist minority régime of South Africa continues to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests that are collaborating with the régime in the exploitation of the natural and human resources of the international Territory of Namibia, in the further entrenchment of its illegal racist domination over the Territory and in the strengthening of its system of *apartheid*,

Strongly condemning the investment of foreign capital in the production of uranium and the collaboration by certain Western and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enable it to develop nuclear and military capabilities and to become a nuclear Power, thereby promoting South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, are the inviolable and incontestable heritage of the Namibian people and that the exploitation and depletion of those resources, particularly the uranium deposits, as a result of their plunder by South Africa and certain Western and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the Charter, of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,[6] enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,[7] are considered to be illegal, that they contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia,

Recalling its endorsement of the decision by the United Nations Council for Namibia that, in the exercise of the Council's rights under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[8] the Council would proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia, the outer limit of which would be 200 miles, and recalling also its statement that any action for the implementation of the Council's decision should be taken in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia,[9]

Taking note of the legal proceedings instituted by the United Nations Council for Namibia in the district court of The Hague against Urenco Nederland V.O.F. and Ultracentrifuge Nederland N.V., as well as against the Government of the Netherlands, as part of its effort to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,

Concerned about any foreign economic, financial and other activities which continue to deprive the indigenous populations of colonial Territories, including certain Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean regions, of their rights over the wealth of their countries, where the inhabitants of those Territories continue to suffer from a loss of land ownership as a result of the failure of the administering Powers concerned to restrict the sale of land to foreigners, despite the repeated appeals of the General Assembly,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of racism, particularly in South Africa and Namibia, and emphasizing the importance of actions by local authorities, trade unions, religious bodies, academic institutions, mass media, solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, in applying pressure on transnational corporations to refrain from any investment or activity in South Africa and Namibia, in encouraging a policy of systematic divestment of any financial or other interest in corporations doing business with South Africa and in counteracting all forms of collaboration with the occupation régime in Namibia,

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[3] A/41/697-S/18392, annex.

[4] See *Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

[5] See *Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three.

[6] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.

[7] *Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports, 1971*, p. 16.

[8] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

[9] General Assembly resolution 41/39 A, para. 60.

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. *Reiterates* that any administering or occupying Power that deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Reaffirms* that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the perpetuation of colonial domination and racial discrimination in the Territories, the foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories, particularly in Namibia, constitute a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. *Condemns* the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

5. *Condemns* the policies of Governments that continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, including, in particular, illegally exploiting Namibia's mineral and sea resources, violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and thus obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories;

6. *Strongly condemns* the collaboration of certain Western and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon those and all other Governments concerned to refrain from supplying that régime, directly or indirectly, with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

7. *Strongly condemns* the collaboration with the racist minority régime of South Africa of certain Western and other countries as well as transnational corporations that continue to make new investments in South Africa and supply the régime with armaments, nuclear technology and all other materials that are likely to buttress it and thus aggravate the threat to world peace;

8. *Calls upon* all States, in particular certain Western and other States, to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with that régime in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity;

9. *Calls once again upon* all Governments that have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

10. *Calls upon* all States to terminate, or cause to have terminated, any investments in Namibia or loans to the racist minority régime of South Africa and to refrain from any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with that régime;

11. *Requests* all States that have not yet done so to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to the racist minority régime of South Africa, which uses such assistance to repress the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement;

12. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its continued exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia, leading to the rapid depletion of such resources, in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people, for the creation in the Territory of an economic structure dependent essentially upon its mineral resources and for its illegal extension of the territorial sea and its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia;

13. *Reiterates* that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia are considered to be illegal under international law and declares that consequently South Africa and all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia are liable to pay damages to the future legitimate Government of an independent Namibia;

14. *Calls upon* those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that have not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa;

15. *Reiterates* that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, including the activities of those transnational corporations that are engaged in the exploitation and export of the Territory's uranium ores and other resources, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, are considered to be illegal, that they contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia;

16. *Condemns* the plunder of Namibian uranium and calls upon the Governments of all States, particularly those whose nationals and corporations are involved in the mining and processing of Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures in compliance with the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin, to prohibit and prevent State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in

Namibian uranium and from engaging in uranium prospecting activities in Namibia;

17. *Appeals* to the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urenco uranium enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo,[10] which regulates the activities of Urenco;

18. *Reiterates its request* to all States, pending the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures, individually or collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, 36/121 B of 10 December 1981, 37/233 A of 20 December 1982, 38/36 A of 1 December 1983, 39/50 A of 12 December 1984, 40/97 A of 13 December 1985, S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 and 41/39 A of 20 November 1986, and encourages those Governments that have recently taken certain unilateral sanction measures against the South African régime to take further measures;

19. *Calls once again upon* all States to discontinue all economic, financial and trade co-operation with the racist minority régime of South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into any relations with South Africa, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, that may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

20. *Invites* all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure, in particular, that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

21. *Urges* the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development, and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

22. *Calls upon* the administering Powers concerned to abolish all discriminatory and unjust wage systems and working conditions prevailing in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign economic interests and, in respect of Namibia, the support they render to the racist minority régime of South Africa;

24. *Appeals* to mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to co-ordinate and intensify their efforts to mobilize international public opinion against the policy of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa and to work for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against that régime and for encouraging a policy of systematic and genuine divestment from corporations doing business in South Africa;

25. *Decides* to continue to monitor closely the situation in the remaining colonial Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples, at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories and at speeding their accession to independence and, in that connection, requests the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples of the Territories under their administration are not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests;

26. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

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9. The Fourth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

MILITARY ACTIVITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS BY COLONIAL POWERS IN TERRITORIES UNDER THEIR ADMINISTRATION WHICH MIGHT BE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

1. The General Assembly, having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to an item on the agenda of the Special Committee entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" (A/42/23, chap. V) and recalling its decision 41/405 of 31 October 1986 on the question, deplores the fact that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the request that the Assembly has repeatedly addressed to them, most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 41/41 B of 2 December 1986, to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

2. In recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the General Assembly reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and that

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[10] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 795, No. 11326.

it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and other countries in those Territories, the Assembly urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

3. The General Assembly reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration that are detrimental to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Assembly once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate immediately and unconditionally such activities and eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, in particular with paragraph 9 of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980.

4. The General Assembly declares that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

5. The General Assembly notes with serious concern that, in southern Africa in general, and in and around Namibia in particular, a critical situation continues to prevail as a result of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory and its inhuman repression of the people of South Africa. The racist régime has resorted to desperate measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of those peoples and, in its escalating war against them and their national liberation movements, struggling for freedom, justice and independence, the régime has repeatedly committed acts of armed aggression against neighbouring independent African States, particularly Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, which have caused extensive loss of human lives and destruction of the economic infrastructure. The Assembly condemns in particular the repeated acts of aggression carried out by racist South Africa against Angola. It emphasizes the particular gravity of this violation of the Charter, carried out from illegally occupied Namibia. It declares the destabilization of Angola and the occupation of part of its territory to be an extension of the hegemonistic scheme of *apartheid* on which the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia is based.

6. The General Assembly strongly condemns South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, its persistent acts of aggression and subversion, particularly against Angola and Mozambique, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia, its forced recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and carry out its attacks against independent African States, in particular the front-line States, its illegal use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African States and its forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes. The Assembly calls upon all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. It condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Assembly urges that the Security Council consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977[11] and that it adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Assembly also calls for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Assembly is particularly mindful in that regard of a series of resolutions adopted by the Council during 1985,[12] in which the Council strongly condemned the acts of armed aggression committed by the racist régime, and of the relevant documents adopted by the Organization of African Unity, the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985,[13] the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986,[14] the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986[3] and the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987 (A/42/24 (Part I), part two, chap. III, para. 203).

7. The General Assembly demands the urgent dismantling of all military bases in the international Territory of Namibia and calls for the immediate cessation of the war of oppression waged by the racist minority régime against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative. Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia to achieve their freedom and independence, the Assembly appeals to all States to render sustained and increased moral and political support, as well as assistance in all fields, to the South West Africa People's Organization to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

8. The General Assembly considers that the acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by the racist régime of South Africa, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize and intim-

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[11] *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980*, document S/14179.

[12] Security Council resolutions 567 (1985) of 20 June 1985, 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985, 574 (1985) of 7 October 1985, 577 (1985) of 6 December 1985 and 580 (1985) of 30 December 1985.

[13] A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1, annex. See also *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1985*, document S/17114.

[14] A/41/703-S/18395, annex.

idate independent States in the region into submission while also posing a threat to all mankind. The Assembly condemns the continuing support to the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields. In this context, the Assembly expresses its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries in the military and nuclear fields. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability.

9. The General Assembly, noting that the militarization of Namibia has led to the forced conscription of Namibians, to a greatly increasing flow of refugees and to a tragic disorganization of the family life of the Namibian people, strongly condemns the forcible and wholesale displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes and the introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians and declares that all measures by the illegal occupation régime to enforce military conscription in Namibia are null and void. In this connection, the Assembly urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the *apartheid* régime's oppressive policies in Namibia and South Africa to flee into the neighbouring States.

10. The General Assembly, in recalling its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, by which it strongly urged States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally, strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain countries with the racist régime in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields. The Assembly expresses its conviction that continuing military collaboration, in addition to strengthening the aggressive military machinery of the Pretoria régime, thereby constituting a hostile action against the people of Namibia and the front-line States, is also in violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977). It calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration as it undermines international solidarity against the *apartheid* régime and helps to perpetuate that régime's illegal occupation of Namibia.

11. The General Assembly deprecates the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations. The large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources for this purpose diverts resources that could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of their populations.

12. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

13. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1987, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolution and the draft decision submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/42/639, paras. 8 and 9). The draft resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 133 to 10, with 12 abstentions, and the draft decision was adopted by a recorded vote of 131 to 12, with 13 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolution 42/74 and decision 42/417.[15]

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[15] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/23 (Part III)	Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, chap. IV	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23*, chap. IV
A/42/24 (Part I)	Report of the United Nations council for Namibia, part two, chap. VII	*Ibid., Supplement No. 24*, part two, chap. VII
A/42/325-S/18901	Letter dated 5 June 1987 from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings, held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
A/42/699	Letter dated 28 October 1987 from the representative of Madagascar to the Secretary-General	
A/C.4/42/5	Request for hearing	
A/AC.109/897	Anguilla: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/900	Bermuda: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/901	Montserrat: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/902	Bermuda: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/905	Guam: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/908	United States Virgin Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/909	*Idem*	
A/AC.109/912	Cayman Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.109/914	Turks and Caicos Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	
A/AC.131/241	Military situation in and relating to Namibia: report of Standing Committee II of the United Nations Council for Namibia	
A/AC.131/243	Report on the activities of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia: report of Standing Committee II of the United Nations Council for Namibia	
A/AC.131/245	Call for Action adopted by the Seminar on Support for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Effective Application of Sanctions against South Africa, held at Buenos Aires from 20 to 24 April 1987	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda items 110 and 12

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 110: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations:*

(*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General

Agenda item 12: Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, VI (section D) and VIII*)**

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fourth Committee*, 10th and 12th to 23rd meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 92nd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda items 106 and 12.

** For the documentation concerning the other parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council, see the annex fascicle for agenda item 12.

DOCUMENT A/42/727

Report of the Fourth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*10 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as items 110 and 12, the following items:

> "110. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations:
>
> "(*a*) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
>
> "(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General
>
> "12. Report of the Economic and Social Council".

At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to allocate to the Fourth Committee, for consideration and report, agenda item 110, together with chapter I, chapter VI (sect. D) and chapter VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council, contained in document A/42/3, which relate to the item.

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 23 September 1987, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 108, 110 and 12, 111 and 112, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately. The Committee held the general debate on those items at its 10th and 12th to 21st meetings, from 9 to 23 October.

3. The Committee considered item 110 and related aspects of item 12 at its 10th and 12th to 23rd meetings, from 9 to 28 October. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.4/42/SR.10 and 12-23).

4. At the 10th meeting, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples gave an account of the relevant activities of the Special Committee during 1987 and drew attention to paragraph 24 of chapter VI of the report of that Committee, contained in document A/42/23 (Part IV), relating to item 110. That paragraph contained a related draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee for the consideration of the Fourth Committee.

5. For its consideration of the item, the Fourth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/264 and Add.1) submitted in pursuance of paragraph 25 of General Assembly resolution 41/15 of 31 October 1986.

6. At its 22nd meeting, the Committee took action on the draft resolution as follows:

(*a*) At the request of the representative of Israel, a separate vote was taken on the word "Israel" in the eighth preambular paragraph. The word "Israel" was retained by a recorded vote of 72 to 52, with 21 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina,[1] Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brunei

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[1] The delegation of the Sudan subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour, the delegations of the Dominican Republic and Honduras that they had intended to vote against, and the delegation of Argentina that it had intended to abstain.

Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic,[1] Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras,[1] India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Spain, Sudan,[1] Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Zaire.

Abstaining: Barbados, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Central African Republic, Cyprus, Guinea, Lesotho, Mexico, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Venezuela.

(*b*) The draft resolution, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 119 to 3, with 25 abstentions (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, Zaire.

Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Canada, Chile, Colombia, Finland (on behalf also of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), France, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, the Netherlands, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire.

Recommendation of the Fourth Committee

7. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having examined the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Having examined the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General (A/42/264 and Add. 1), the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples[3] and the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance,[4]

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, and its resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on this subject, in particular resolution 41/15 of 31 October 1986,

Recalling also its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, S-14/1 of 20 September 1986 and 41/39 of 20 November 1986 on the question of Namibia,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia,[5] the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,[6] and the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United

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[2] The delegations of Belize, Grenada, Jamaica, Panama and Vanuatu subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[3] A/AC.109/L.1620.

[4] A/AC.109/L.1616 and Add.1.

[5] See *Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three.

[6] See *Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings, held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987 (A/42/325-S/18901, annex),

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986,[7] and of the resolution on the question of Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987 (see A/42/699, annex I), as well as of the Declaration on Southern Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987 (*ibid.*, annex II),

Aware that the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence is in its crucial stage and has sharply intensified as a consequence of the stepped-up aggression of the illegal colonialist régime of Pretoria against the people of the Territory and the increased support rendered to that régime by its allies, coupled with efforts to deprive the Namibian people of their hard-won victories in the liberation struggle, and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community decisively to intensify concerted action in support of the people of Namibia and their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, for the attainment of their goal,

Concerned that the policy of "constructive engagement" with the *apartheid* régime of South Africa and the "linkage", as well as economic and military collaboration maintained by certain Western powers, Israel and other countries with Pretoria, have only encouraged and strengthened the racist régime in its continued illegal occupation and massive militarization and exploitation of Namibia in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned at the continued imperialist and neo-colonialist support for South Africa's oppressive and aggressive policies in Namibia and with respect to independent States in southern Africa, in particular the front-line States, as exemplified by the discussions and resolutions of the Security Council,

Conscious of the worsening of the situation in southern Africa because of South Africa's racist policies of oppression, aggression and occupation, which constitute a clear threat to world peace and security, and condemning the continuing breach by South Africa of the obligations assumed by it under the Charter of the United Nations and its persistent non-compliance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Deeply conscious of the continuing critical need of the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, and of the peoples of other colonial Territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule and in their efforts to achieve and consolidate their national independence,

Deeply concerned that, although there has been progress in the extension of assistance to refugees from Namibia, the actions taken hitherto by the organizations concerned in providing assistance to the people of the Territory through their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, still remain inadequate to meet the urgent and growing needs of the Namibian people,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

Expressing its firm belief that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, on the one hand, and the Organization of African Unity and the South West Africa People's Organization, on the other, will help these agencies and organizations to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

Recalling its resolution 41/39 C of 20 November 1986 in which it requested all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, so that the Council may participate, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, in the work of those agencies and organizations,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance it has extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in connection with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Expressing its appreciation also to the Governments of the front-line States for the steadfast support extended to the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, in their just and legitimate struggle for the attainment of freedom and independence despite increased armed attacks by the forces of the racist régime of South Africa, and aware of the particular needs of those Governments for assistance in that connection,

Noting the support given by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/9 A of 4 November 1977,

Deploring the continued co-operation with and assistance rendered to South Africa by certain specialized agencies in the financial, economic, technical and other fields in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, thus enhancing neo-colonialist practices in the system of international relations,

Gravely concerned at the continued financial support from the International Monetary Fund to the Government of South Africa in disregard of relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 37/2 of 21 October 1982,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

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[7] A/41/697-S/18392, annex.

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item (A/42/23 (Part IV), chap. VI);

2. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reaffirms also* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

5. *Expresses its concern* that the assistance extended thus far by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, is far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned;

6. *Requests* all specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold from the racist régime of South Africa all forms of co-operation and assistance in the financial, economic, technical and other fields and to discontinue all support to that régime until the people of Namibia have exercised fully their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia and until the inhuman system of *apartheid* has been totally eradicated;

7. *Reiterates its conviction* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should refrain from taking any action that might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territory of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa;

8. *Regrets* that the World Bank continues to maintain certain financial and technical links with the racist régime of Pretoria and expresses the view that those links should be discontinued;

9. *Deplores* the financial and other collaboration and condemns the financial support from the International Monetary Fund to South Africa in disregard of repeated resolutions of the General Assembly, and calls upon the Fund to put an end to such collaboration, as the *apartheid* system implies a serious instability in the South African economy, including its balance of payments, and thus the International Monetary Fund, according to its rules, should not, as long as *apartheid* and the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa continue to exist, extend any credits to South Africa;

10. *Urges once again* the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to draw the particular attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

11. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples struggling for liberation from colonial rule, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

12. *Requests once again* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to achieve genuine economic independence;

13. *Reiterates its recommendation* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements directly or, where appropriate, through the Organization of African Unity, and review and introduce greater flexibility in their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects so as to be able to extend the necessary assistance without delay to help the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

14. *Recommends* that a separate item on assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity should be included in the agenda of future high-level meetings between the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to strengthening further the existing measures of co-ordination of action to ensure the best use of available resources for assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

15. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

16. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to extend, as a matter of priority, substantial material assist-

ance to the Governments of the front-line States in order to enable them to support more effectively the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence and to resist the violation of their territorial integrity by the armed forces of the racist régime of South Africa directly or, as in Angola and Mozambique, through puppet groups in the service of Pretoria;

17. *Welcomes* the establishment by the non-aligned countries of the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and *Apartheid* Fund and invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Fund in the common objective of providing emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements in southern Africa in their struggle against the *apartheid* régime;

18. *Notes with satisfaction* the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and calls upon those agencies and organizations that have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay;

19. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of colonial Territories, particularly in the development of their economies;

20. *Draws the particular attention* of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to Security Council resolution 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, in which the Council condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia and declared that action to be illegal and null and void;

21. *Recommends* that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

22. *Reiterates its proposal*, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund,[8] for the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the Fund of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa, further reiterates its proposal that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the item, and urges the Fund to discuss its relationship with South Africa at its annual meetings, in compliance with the above-mentioned Agreement, and to report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the actions taken;

23. *Draws the attention* of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/118, in particular to those provisions calling upon the agencies and organizations to render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements;

24. *Urges* the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the provisions of paragraph 14 above, to formulate, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity where appropriate, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

26. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

27. *Requests* the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General on their implementation of the present resolution;

28. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

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[8] See *Agreements between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.61.X.1), p. 61.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/42/727, para. 7) by a recorded vote of 130 to 3, with 23 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 42/75.[9]

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[9] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/3	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1987, chaps. I, VI (sect. D) and VIII	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 3*, chaps. I, VI (sect. D) and VIII
A/42/23 (Part IV)	Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, chap. VI	*Ibid., Supplement No. 23*, chap. VI
A/42/264 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/325-S/18901	Letter dated 5 June 1987 from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings, held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987	
A/42/677	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver from 13 to 17 October 1987	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
A/42/699	Letter dated 28 October 1987 from the representative of Madagascar to the Secretary-General	
A/42/876-S/19330	Letter dated 10 December 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	

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Agenda item 111

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 111: United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa:* report of the Secretary-General

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fourth Committee*, 10th and 12th to 22nd meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 92nd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 107.

DOCUMENT A/42/728

Report of the Fourth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*10 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 111, and to allocate to the Fourth Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled "United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General".

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 23 September 1987, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 108, 110 and 12, 111 and 112, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately. The Committee held the general debate on those items at its 10th and 12th to 21st meetings, from 9 to 23 October.

3. The Committee considered item 111 at its 10th and 12th to 22nd meetings, from 9 to 28 October. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.4/42/SR.10 and 12-22).

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the relevant report of the Secretary-General (A/42/628).

5. At the 14th meeting, the representative of Norway introduced a draft resolution (A/C.4/42/L.2), sponsored by Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Cameroon, Ghana, Madagascar, Morocco, Pakistan, the Philippines, Togo and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic became sponsors of the draft resolution.

6. At its 22nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the Fourth Committee

7. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 41/27 of 31 October 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/628) containing an account of the work of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the administration of the Programme for the period from 1 October 1986 to 30 September 1987,

Recognizing the valuable assistance rendered by the Programme to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

Noting with satisfaction that educational and technical assistance for southern Africa has become a growing concern of the international community,

Fully recognizing the need to provide continuing educational opportunities and counselling to a greater number of student refugees from South Africa and Namibia in a wide variety of professional, cultural and linguistic disciplines, as well as opportunities for vocational and technical training and for advanced studies at graduate and post-graduate levels in the priority fields of study, *Strongly convinced* that the continuation and expansion of the Programme is essential in order to meet the ever-increasing demand for educational and training assistance to students from South Africa and Namibia,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for their continuing efforts further to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance co-operation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and technical assistance to southern Africa;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all those that have supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions;

4. *Appeals* to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other support to the Programme in order to secure its continuation and steady expansion.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/42/728, para. 7). For the final text, see resolution 42/76.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/628	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.4/42/L.2	Draft resolution	See A/42/728, paras. 5 and 7

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Agenda item 112

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 112: Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories:* report of the Secretary-General

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DOCUMENT A/42/729

Report of the Fourth Committee

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*10 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 112, and to allocate to the Fourth Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled "Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General".

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 23 September 1987, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 108, 110 and 12, 111 and 112, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately. The Committee held the general debate on those items at its 10th and 12th to 21st meetings, from 9 to 23 October.

3. The Committee considered item 112 at its 10th and 12th to 22nd meetings, from 9 to 28 October. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.4/42/SR.10 and 12-22).

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the relevant report of the Secretary-General (A/42/578).

5. At the 15th meeting, the Chairman drew the Committee's attention to a draft resolution (A/C.4/42/L.3) which was finally sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, the Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Colombia, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

6. At its 22nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the Fourth Committee

7. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR INHABITANTS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/28 of 31 October 1986,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/42/578), prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

Considering that more scholarships should be made available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories in all parts of the world and that steps should be taken to encourage applications from students in those Territories,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. *Invites* all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories which have not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fourth Committee*, 10th and 12th to 22nd meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 92nd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 108.

4. *Urges* the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fourth Committee in its report (A/42/729, para. 7). For the final text, see resolution 42/77.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/578	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.4/42/L.3	Draft resolution	See A/42/729, paras. 5 and 7

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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FORTY-SECOND SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 113: Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:*

(*a*) United Nations Development Programme;
(*b*) United Nations Children's Fund;
(*c*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
(*d*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
(*e*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
(*f*) United Nations Fund for Population Activities

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fifth Committee*, 3rd to 9th, 15th and 16th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 97th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 109.

DOCUMENT A/42/697

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*29 October 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 113, the item entitled:

> "Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:
>
> "(*a*) United Nations Development Programme;
>
> "(*b*) United Nations Children's Fund;
>
> "(*c*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
>
> "(*d*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
>
> "(*e*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
>
> "(*f*) United Nations Fund for Population Activities",

and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. At its 3rd to 9th, 15th and 16th meetings, between 2 and 23 October 1987, the Fifth Committee considered the financial reports and audited financial statements for the period ended 31 December 1986 concerning the United Nations Development Programme (A/42/5/Add.1, sects. I and V), the United Nations Children's Fund (A/42/5/Add.2, part one, sects. I and IV), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/42/5/Add.3, sects. I and V), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/42/5/Add.4, sects. I and V), the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/42/5/Add.5, sect. III) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (A/42/5/Add.7, sects. I and V), as well as the audit opinions and reports of the Board of Auditors (A/42/5/Add.1, sects. II and III; A/42/5/Add.2, part one, sects. II and III; A/42/5/Add.3, sects. II and III; A/42/5/Add.4, sects. II and III; A/42/5/Add.5, sects. I and II; and A/42/5/Add.7, sects. II and III) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/579).

3. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting a summary of the principal findings and conclusions for remedial action of the Board of Auditors (A/42/372 and Corr.1) and a report of the Secretary-General on Headquarters catering and gift-shop operations (A/42/399), as well as a report of the Secretary-General on internal control procedures relating to benefits and allowances (A/42/437) and a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the responses of the executive heads of the organizations and programmes concerned on this subject (A/42/438).

4. Comments and observations made in the course of the discussion and replies to queries raised are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/42/SR.3-9, 15 and 16).

5. At the 15th meeting, on 22 October, Mr. Deryck Murray, a vice-chairman of the Committee, following in-

formal consultations, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/42/L.3) and orally revised it as follows:

(*a*) Paragraph 2, which read:

"2. *Accepts* the report and conclusions of the Board of Auditors on the financial statements of the United Nations Children's Fund and requests the Board of Auditors as agreed by UNICEF to carry out an expanded audit of the financial statements of the United Nations Children's Fund for the period ended 31 December 1986, as recommended in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/579, para. 28), and to submit its report in a timely manner through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions at its spring 1988 session, to the 1988 Executive Board and to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;"

should read:

"2. *Accepts* the report and conclusions of the Board of Auditors on the financial statements of the United Nations Children's Fund and requests the Board of Auditors, as agreed by the Fund and as recommended in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/579, para. 28), to carry out an expanded audit of the financial statements of the Fund for the period ended 31 December 1986, and to submit its report in a timely manner through the Advisory Committee at its spring 1988 session, to the Executive Board of the Fund at its 1988 session and to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;"

(*b*) In paragraph 5, the words "all of" were deleted after the word "review", and the phrase ", as called for by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions," was inserted after the phrase "terms of reference";

(*c*) In paragraph 11, the words "of the governing bodies" were deleted after the word "regulations".

6. At the 16th meeting, on 23 October, the Chairman of the Committee announced a further revision to the draft resolution, namely, the insertion, in paragraph 15, of the word "internal" after the word "effective".

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/42/L.3, as revised, without a vote (see para. 8 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

8. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FINANCIAL REPORTS AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, AND REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF AUDITORS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the financial reports and audited financial statements for the period ended 31 December 1986 of the United Nations Development Programme (A/42/5/Add.1, sects. I and V), the United Nations Children's Fund (A/42/5/Add.2, part one, sects. I and IV), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/42/5/Add.3, sects. I and V), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/42/5/Add.4, sects. I and V), the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/42/5/Add.5, sect. III) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (A/42/5/Add.7, sects. I and V), the audit opinions and reports of the Board of Auditors (A/42/5/Add.1, sects. II and III; A/42/5/Add.2, part one, sects. II and III; A/42/5/Add.3, sects. II and III; A/42/5/Add.4 sects. II and III; A/42/5/Add.5, sects. I and II; and A/42/5/Add.7, sects. II and III) and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/579),

Having also considered the relevant reports on internal control procedures relating to the benefits and allowances received by staff members of the United Nations (A/42/437 and A/42/438) and on Headquarters catering and gift-shop operations (A/42/399),

Noting with concern that the Board of Auditors, for the reasons stated in its report (A/42/5/Add.2, part one, sect. III), was not able to express an opinion on the financial statements of the United Nations Children's Fund and issued qualified opinions on the financial statements of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

Taking into consideration the views expressed by delegations, by the Board of Auditors, by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and by the organizations and programmes concerned during the debate in the Fifth Committee on this item, and the widely expressed support for measures to improve the efficiency, management, financial accountability and budgetary control of the United Nations organizations and programmes concerned,

1. *Accepts* the financial reports and audited financial statements and the audit opinions and reports of the Board of Auditors regarding the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities;

2. *Accepts* the report and conclusions of the Board of Auditors on the financial statements of the United Nations Children's Fund and requests the Board of Auditors, as agreed by the Fund and as recommended in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/579, para. 28), to carry out an expanded audit of the financial statements of the Fund for the period ended 31 December 1986, and to submit its report in a timely manner through the Advisory Committee at its spring 1988 session, to the Executive Board of the Fund at its 1988 session and to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

3. *Requests* the governing bodies of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to require the executive heads concerned to take immediate steps within their competence to correct the situations or conditions that gave rise to the qualification of the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors;

4. *Endorses* the concurring observations and recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, as contained in their respective reports, and requests the competent governing bodies to ensure that the executive heads

concerned take the necessary steps on a priority basis to implement them and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. *Further requests* the governing bodies of all audited organizations and programmes to keep under review the other observations and recommendations of the Board of Auditors that fall within each body's terms of reference, as called for by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes concerned to take without delay remedial action within their competence in response to the comments and observations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and to report in 1988 respectively to the General Assembly and to the governing bodies of these organizations and programmes on ways to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of financial procedures and controls, including those relating to the payment of benefits and allowances to staff members, and also to improve the accounting system and related administrative and management controls;

7. *Recommends* that all future reports of the Board of Auditors continue to include separate sections that summarize recommendations for corrective action to be taken by the organizations and programmes concerned, with an indication of relative urgency, and that report on specific measures taken by the Secretary-General and executive heads of these organizations and programmes to implement previous recommendations of the Board and comment on the efficacy of such measures and the extent to which problems recur, giving particular attention to recurrent problems related to over-expenditures, incorrect use of funds, control procedures relating to the payment of benefits and allowances, and other instances of non-compliance with financial and budgetary regulations and rules;

8. *Further recommends* that the Board of Auditors in future submit to the General Assembly a concise document summarizing its principal findings and conclusions of common interest, classified by audit area;

9. *Requests* the Board of Auditors to initiate a study on standardization of the presentation and format of financial statements of all audited organizations and programmes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

10. *Also requests* the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to continue to cover in their reviews the areas relating to the efficiency and effectiveness of the financial procedures and controls, the accounting system and the related administrative and management areas, in accordance with regulation 12.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, and to recommend measures, as appropriate, to strengthen financial and management controls;

11. *Decides* that while the Board of Auditors should continue to submit its reports in accordance with the relevant financial regulations of the audited organizations and programmes, the Board should retain the capacity to submit specific annual reports to the General Assembly and to governing bodies, should circumstances so warrant;

12. *Requests*, in this regard, the governing bodies of the audited organizations and programmes to keep under review the question of the periodicity of their financial reporting and its relationship to their budgetary cycles, bearing in mind the most recent reports of the Board of Auditors and the discussions in the Fifth Committee, and to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

13. *Invites* Governments that are represented on the governing bodies of organizations and programmes for which audited financial statements have been considered by the General Assembly to ensure that full consideration is given to the reports of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the related comments made in the Fifth Committee;

14. *Requests* the Board of Auditors to provide the General Assembly with more detailed reports on the special accounts that the audited organizations and programmes manage, such as the accounts of the non-core programmes of the United Nations Development Programme;

15. *Underlines* the importance of an effective internal audit function in the organizations and programmes reported on, and requests the Board of Auditors, the Secretary-General and the executive heads to ensure that close co-operation is maintained between the internal audit department of each organization or programme and the Board of Auditors, particularly with respect to planning, executing and reporting procedures.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/42/697, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 42/206.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/5/Add.1	United Nations Development Programme: financial report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1986 and report of the Board of Auditors	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 5A*

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/5/Add.2	United Nations Children's Fund: financial report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1986 and report of the Board of Auditors	*Ibid., Supplement No. 5B*
A/42/5/Add.3	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: financial report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1986 and report of the Board of Auditors	*Ibid., Supplement No. 5C*
A/42/5/Add.4	United Nations Institute for Training and Research: financial report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1986 and report of the Board of Auditors	*Ibid., Supplement No. 5D*
A/42/5/Add.5	Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1986 and report of the Board of Auditors	*Ibid., Supplement No. 5E*
A/42/5/Add.7	United Nations Fund for Population Activities: financial report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1986 and report of the Board of Auditors	*Ibid., Supplement No. 5G*
A/42/372 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the summary of the principal findings and conclusions for remedial action of the Board of Auditors contained in its reports to the General Assembly on the audit of the accounts for the financial period ended 31 December 1986	
A/42/399	Investigation of the Headquarters catering and gift-shop operations: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/437	Internal control procedures relating to benefits and allowances: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/438	________ : note by the Secretary-General transmitting the responses of the executive heads of the organizations and programmes concerned	
A/42/579	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/C.5/42/L.3	Draft resolution	See A/42/697, paras. 5, 6 and 8

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 114

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 114: Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987*

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fifth Committee*, 57th to 59th and 61st meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 99th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 110.

DOCUMENT A/42/880

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*14 December 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 114, the item entitled "Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Committee considered this item at its 57th to 59th and 61st meetings, between 9 and 11 December 1987. Comments and observations made in the course of the discussion are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/42/SR.57-59 and 61). For the discussion, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Follow-up report of the Joint Inspection Unit on organization and methods for official travel (see A/41/121), the related comments of the Secretary-General (A/41/121/Add.1, annex) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/790, sect. I);

(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel (A/C.5/41/19 and A/C.5/42/9) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/42/790, sect. II);

(*c*) Reports of the Secretary-General on the hiring and use of experts, consultants and participants in *ad hoc* expert groups (A/C.5/40/40, A/41/291-E/1986/58 and Corr.1, A/C.5/41/16 and A/C.5/42/25) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/42/838);

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General on the programme budget performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/C.5/42/40 and Add.1, Add.2 (Parts I and II), Add.3 and 4, Add.5 (Parts I-III), Add.6-16 and Add.18-36) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/42/863).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

3. At its 58th meeting, on 9 December, the Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the use of experts, consultants and participants in *ad hoc* expert groups (A/C.5/40/40, A/41/291-E/1986/58 and Corr.1, A/C.5/41/16 and A/C.5/42/25) and decided to revert to this subject at its forty-third session in the light of the report of the Secretary-General on the use of consultants and participants in *ad hoc* expert groups in the United Nations in 1986-1987 (A/C.5/42/25) (see para. 10 below, draft decision I).

4. At the same meeting, the Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should decide to maintain, without change, the overall level of appropriations and income estimates previously approved in its resolutions 41/211 A and B of 11 December 1986 and approve the transfer of credits between sections of the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 as contained in table 1 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/40) (see para. 9 below, draft resolutions I A and B).

5. At the 59th meeting, on 10 December, the representative of the United States of America, also on behalf of Australia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/42/L.14) entitled "Standards of accommodation for air travel". The representative of Australia made an oral revision to the draft resolution according to which, paragraph 4, which had read:

> "4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the present resolution, noting all exceptions made under paragraphs 2 and 3 above, the reasons for these exceptions and an indication of savings achieved."

was revised to read:

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the present resolution, noting all exceptions made under paragraph 3 above, and the reasons for those exceptions."

Subsequently, the Netherlands joined the sponsors of the draft resolution.

6. At the 61st meeting, on 11 December, the representative of Brazil proposed the following amendments to the draft resolution:

(*a*) In paragraph 2, after the words "with the exception of the Secretary-General" the words "and the heads of delegations of the least developed countries to the regular and special sessions of the General Assembly" should be inserted;

(*b*) In paragraph 3, after the words "in making exceptions", the words "in the most exigent circumstances" should be deleted.

7. At the same meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/42/L.14, as orally revised and amended, without a vote (see para. 9 below, draft resolution II).

8. At that meeting also, the Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the follow-up report of the Joint Inspection Unit on organization and methods for official travel (see A/41/121), the related comments of the Secretary-General (A/41/121/Add.1, annex) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/790, sect. I); concur with the observations of the Advisory Committee; and request the Secretary-General to report on developments in this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-third session (see para. 10 below, draft decision II).

Recommendations of the Fifth Committee

9. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I A and B and II below:

Draft resolution I

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1986-1987

A

FINAL BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1986-1987

General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/40 and Add.1, Add.2 (Parts I and II), Add.3 and 4, Add.5 (Parts I-III), Add.6-16 and Add.18-36) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/863),

Taking into account the views and recommendations of the Advisory Committee in paragraphs 4, 9, 12 and 13 of its report and the views expressed in the Fifth Committee,

1. *Decides* to accept the recommendation made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 13 of its report (*ibid.*) that the provisions of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (*d*) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended in respect of regular budget surpluses arising at the end of the biennium 1986-1987;

2. *Resolves* that for the biennium 1986-1987:

(*a*) The amount of $US 1,711,801,200 appropriated by its resolution 41/211 A of 11 December 1986 shall be maintained with transfers of credits between sections as follows:

		Amount appropriated by resolution 41/211 A	*Increase or (decrease)*	*Final appropriation*
		(United States dollars)		
Section				
	PART I. *Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination*			
1.	Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination	46 148 900	—	46 148 900
	TOTAL, PART I	46 148 900	—	46 148 900
	PART II. *Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities*			
2A.	Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	84 370 000	—	84 370 000
2B.	Disarmament affairs activities	10 255 400	—	10 255 400
	TOTAL, PART II	94 625 400	—	94 625 400
	PART III. *Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization*			
3.	Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	30 677 700	—	30 677 700
	TOTAL, PART III	30 677 700	—	30 677 700

		Amount appropriated by resolution 41/211 A	*Increase or (decrease)*	*Final appropriation*
			(United States dollars)	
Section				
	PART IV. *Economic, social and humanitarian activities*			
4.	Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)	2 666 400	—	2 666 400
5A.	Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation	3 813 400	—	3 813 400
5B.	Centre for Science and Technology for Development	4 224 800	—	4 224 800
5C.	Regional Commissions Liaison Office	668 300	36 700	705 000
6.	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	55 783 500	—	55 783 500
7.	Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	20 611 300	—	20 611 300
8.	Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters	4 405 300	—	4 405 300
9.	Transnational corporations	10 178 700	—	10 178 700
10.	Economic Commission for Europe	30 942 500	—	30 942 500
11.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	34 840 400	—	34 840 400
12.	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	39 284 200	—	39 284 200
13.	Economic Commission for Africa	46 063 300	—	46 063 300
14.	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	32 722 900	—	32 722 900
15.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	69 278 100	—	69 278 100
16.	International Trade Centre	10 764 000	246 100	11 010 100
18.	United Nations Environment Programme	10 117 100	—	10 117 100
19.	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	8 364 900	—	8 364 900
20.	International drug control	7 158 100	—	7 158 100
21.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	36 701 400	—	36 701 400
22.	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	6 418 300	—	6 418 300
23.	Human rights	14 078 100	—	14 078 100
24.	Regular programme of technical co-operation	28 325 900	—	28 325 900
	TOTAL, PART IV	477 410 900	282 800	477 693 700
	PART V. *International justice and law*			
25.	International Court of Justice	11 485 600	—	11 485 600
26.	Legal activities	16 282 100	—	16 282 100
	TOTAL, PART V	27 767 700	—	27 767 700
	PART VI. *Public information*			
27.	Public information	76 182 700	—	76 182 700
	TOTAL, PART VI	76 182 700	—	76 182 700
	PART VII. *Common support services*			
28.	Administration and management	338 782 900	(313 100)	338 469 800
29.	Conference and library services	310 763 500	—	310 763 500
	TOTAL, PART VII	649 546 400	(313 100)	649 233 300
	PART VIII. *Special expenses*			
30.	United Nations bond issue	16 758 600	30 300	16 788 900
	TOTAL, PART VIII	16 758 600	30 300	16 788 900
	PART IX. *Staff assessment*			
31.	Staff assessment	261 259 800	—	261 259 800
	TOTAL, PART IX	261 259 800	—	261 259 800
	PART X. *Capital expenditures*			
32.	Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	30 823 100	—	30 823 100
	TOTAL, PART X	30 823 100	—	30 823 100

		Amount appropriated by resolution 41/211 A	Increase or (decrease)	Final appropriation
		(United States dollars)		
Section				
	PART XI. *Special grants*			
33.	Grant to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research	600 000	—	600 000
	TOTAL, PART XI	600 000	—	600 000
	GRAND TOTAL	1 711 801 200	—	1 711 801 200

(*b*) The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(*c*) The total net provision made under the various sections of the budget for contractual printing shall be administered as a unit under the direction of the United Nations Publications Board;

(*d*) The appropriations for the regular programme of technical co-operation under section 24, part IV, shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be subject to the following procedures:

(i) Obligations for personal services established in the current biennium shall be valid for the succeeding biennium, provided that appointments of the experts concerned are effected by the end of the current biennium and that the total period to be covered by obligations established for these purposes against the resources of the current biennium shall not exceed twenty-four work-months;

(ii) Obligations established in the current biennium for fellowships shall remain valid until liquidated, provided that the fellow has been nominated by the requesting Government and accepted by the Organization and that a formal letter of award has been issued to the requesting Government;

(iii) Obligations in respect of contracts or purchase orders for supplies or equipment recorded in the current biennium will remain valid until payment is effected to the contractor or vendor, unless they are cancelled;

(*e*) In addition to the appropriations voted under paragraph 2 (*a*) above, an amount of $19,000 is appropriated for each year of the biennium 1986-1987 from the accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

B

FINAL INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1986-1987

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1986-1987:

1. The estimates of income other than assessments on Member States in the amount of $US 304,745,100 approved by its resolution 41/211 B of 11 December 1986 shall be maintained as follows:

		Amount approved by resolution 41/211 B	Increase or (decrease)	Final approved estimates
		(United States dollars)		
Income section				
	PART I. *Income from staff assessment*			
1.	Income from staff assessment	265 126 700	—	265 176 700
	TOTAL, PART I	265 126 700	—	265 126 700
	PART II. *Other income*			
2.	General income	31 933 400	—	31 933 400
3.	Revenue-producing activities	7 685 000	—	7 685 000
	TOTAL, PART II	39 618 400	—	39 618 400
	GRAND TOTAL	304 745 100	—	304 745 100

2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955;

3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, garage operations, television services and the sale of publications not provided for under the budget appropriations, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

Draft resolution II

STANDARDS OF ACCOMMODATION FOR AIR TRAVEL

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/198 of 21 December 1977, 35/217, section X, of 17 December 1980 and 37/237, section III, of 21 December 1982, on first-class travel in the United Nations,

Also recalling resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, by which it approved, *inter alia,* recommendation 38 (2), as contained in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,[1] which states that as a rule, first-class air travel should be limited to the Secretary-General,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel (A/C.5/42/9) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/790, sect. II);

2. *Decides* that all individuals, with the exception of the Secretary-General and the heads of delegations of the least developed countries to the regular and special sessions of the General Assembly, whose travel is financed by United Nations organizations and programmes and who were previously entitled to first-class accommodations, will be required to travel at the class immediately below first class;

3. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to exercise his discretion in making exceptions to allow first class travel on a case-by-case basis;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the present resolution, noting all exceptions made under paragraph 3 above, and the reasons for those exceptions.

*

* *

10. The Fifth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I and II below:

Draft decision I

USE OF EXPERTS, CONSULTANTS AND PARTICIPANTS IN *ad hoc* EXPERT GROUPS

The General Assembly:

(*a*) Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the use of experts, consultants and participants in *ad hoc* expert groups (A/C.5/40/40, A/41/291-E/1986/58 and Corr.1, A/C.5/41/16 and A/C.5/42/25);

(*b*) Decides to revert to this subject at its forty-third session in the light of the report of the Secretary-General on the use of consultants and participants in *ad hoc* expert groups in the United Nations in 1986-1987 (A/C.5/42/25).

Draft decision II

ORGANIZATION AND METHODS FOR OFFICIAL TRAVEL

The General Assembly:

(*a*) Takes note of the follow-up report of the Joint Inspection Unit on organization and methods for official travel (see A/41/121), the related comments of the Secretary-General (A/41/121/Add.1, annex) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/790, sect. I);

(*b*) Concurs with the observations of the Advisory Committee;

(*c*) Requests the Secretary-General to report on developments in this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/41/49).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I A and B and II submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/42/880, para. 9). For the final text, see resolutions 42/213 A and B and 42/214.[2]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted draft decisions I and II submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (*ibid.*, para. 10). For the final text, see decisions 42/452 and 42/453.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/121	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Follow-up report on the organization and methods for official travel": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/41/121/Add.1	———— : note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments	
A/41/291-E/1986/58 and Corr.1	Hiring and use of consultant services: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/790	Follow-up report on organization and methods for official travel—Standards of accommodation for air travel: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/42/838	Use of consultants and participants in *ad hoc* expert groups in the United Nations in 1986-1987: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/42/863	Programme budget performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1986-1987: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/C.5/40/40	Use of experts, consultants and participants in *ad hoc* expert groups: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/41/16	Use of experts, consultants and participants in *ad hoc* expert groups in the United Nations in 1984-1985: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/41/19	Standards of accommodation for air travel: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/9	*Idem*	
A/C.5/42/23	Administrative and financial implications of the recommendations and decisions contained in the reports of the International Civil Service Commission and of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/25	Use of consultants and participants in *ad hoc* expert groups in the United Nations in 1986-1987: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/40 and Add.1, Add.2 (Parts I and II), Add.3 and 4, Add.5 (Parts I-III), Add.6-16 and Add.18-36	Programme budget performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1986-1987: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/L.14	Draft resolution	See A/42/880, paras. 5, 6 and 9

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 115: Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989*

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Document A/42/785: Implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/42/L.26 and Corr.1, L.27 and Corr.1, L.29 and Corr.1, L.30 and Corr.1 and L.31 (agenda item 33): Report of the Fifth Committee 3

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Document A/42/825: Implications of draft resolution C submitted by the First Committee in document A/42/750 (agenda item 61): Report of the Fifth Committee 4

Document A/42/826: Implications of draft resolution I submitted by the First Committee in document A/42/751 (agenda item 63 (*f*)): Report of the Fifth Committee 5

Document A/42/827: Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/42/753 (agenda item 65): Report of the Fifth Committee 5

Document A/42/828: Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/42/755 (agenda item 67): Report of the Fifth Committee 6

Document A/42/845: Implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/42/L.38 and L.39 (agenda item 18): Report of the Fifth Committee 6

Document A/42/846: Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/42/816 (agenda item 134): Report of the Fifth Committee 7

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Document A/42/850: Implications of draft resolution I submitted by the Third Committee in document A/42/781 (agenda item 104): Report of the Fifth Committee 7

Document A/42/851: Implications of draft resolution VII submitted by the Third Committee in document A/42/803/Add.1 (agenda item 12): Report of the Fifth Committee 8

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fifth Committee*, 8th, 12th, 14th to 29th, 31st to 34th, 36th to 50th, 54th, 57th to 60th and 65th to 68th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 99th meeting.

Programme budget implications of proposals made during the session

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DOCUMENT A/42/653

Implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/42/L.1

(Agenda item 24)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*13 October 1987*]

1. At its 8th meeting, on 13 October 1987, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/12) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/42/L.1. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, paras. 1 and 2).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/42/SR.8).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by a recorded vote of 88 to 15, with 10 abstentions, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution A/42/L.1, no additional appropriations or programmatic changes would be required in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

4. Furthermore, with regard to paragraph 5 of the draft resolution, the Fifth Committee decided to inform the General Assembly that should a decision to reconvene the International Conference on Kampuchea be reached in the course of 1988, the Secretary-General would endeavour to accommodate the related requirements from within resources already included under sections 3 and 29 of the proposed programme budget and that should those resources prove to be insufficient, the Secretary-General would seek the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to enter into the necessary commitments with regard to the balance of the requirements for the Conference.

5. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Guyana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Madagascar, Mexico, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zimbabwe).

6. Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Viet Nam, Democratic Kampuchea and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

DOCUMENT A/42/716

Implications of the recommendations of the United Nations Council for Namibia in document A/42/24 (Part III) and Corr.1

(Agenda item 36)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*5 November 1987*]

1. At its 22nd meeting, on 5 November 1987, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/26) on the programme budget implications of the recommendations of the United Nations Council for Namibia in part five, chapter I, of its report (A/42/24 (Part III) and Corr.1). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, paras. 3-6). The observations of the Committee on Conferences (A/C.5/42/26/Add.1), submitted in accordance with Assembly resolution 35/10 A, paragraph 6, were introduced by its Chairman.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/42/SR.22).

Decisions of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt the recommendations of the United Nations Council for Namibia, no modifications would be required in the work programme for 1988-1989 set forth in the proposed programme budget for the biennium, and no additional appropriations over and above those already requested under sections 3 and 27 of the proposed programme budget would be required to accommodate the 1988 programme of activities of the Council.

4. Furthermore, with regard to the estimates of conference-servicing requirements, no additional costs would be incurred under section 29 of the proposed programme budget as a result of the adoption of the recommendations of the Council.

5. In addition, the Fifth Committee decided to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the observations of the Committee on Conferences (A/C.5/42/26/Add.1).

6. The Fifth Committee further decided that the attention of the General Assembly and of the United Nations Council for Namibia should be drawn to the statement made by the Secretary of the Council in the Fifth Committee during the consideration of this question (see A/C.5/42/SR.22, para. 39).

7. Statements in explanation of position were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Algeria and Belgium.

DOCUMENT A/42/723

Implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/42/L.16

(Agenda item 31)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*9 November 1987*]

1. At its 24th meeting, on 9 November 1987, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/27) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/42/L.16. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, para. 7).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/42/SR.24).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution A/42/L.16, an additional appropriation of $104,000 would be required under section 1 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

4. The representatives of Afghanistan and Israel made statements in explanation of their position.

DOCUMENT A/42/785

Implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/42/L.26 and Corr.1, L.27 and Corr.1, L.29 and Corr.1, L.30 and Corr.1 and L.31

(Agenda item 33)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*19 November 1987*]

1. At its 37th meeting, on 19 November 1987, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/41) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/42/L.26 and Corr.1, L.27 and Corr.1, L.29 and Corr.1, L.30 and Corr.1 and L.31. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, paras. 12-17).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/42/SR.37).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt the draft resolutions in question, no modifications would be required in the programme of work for 1988-1989 set forth in the proposed programme budget for the biennium, and no additional appropriations over and above those already requested under sections 3, 27 and 29 of the proposed programme budget would be required to accommodate the 1988 programme of activities of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and other United Nations bodies engaged in activities against *apartheid*.

4. A statement in explanation of position was made by the representative of Israel.

DOCUMENT A/42/801

Implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/42/L.33 to L.35

(Agenda item 38)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*25 November 1987*]

1. At its 42nd meeting, on 24 November 1987, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/45 and Corr.1) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/42/L.33 to L.35. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, para. 23). The observations of the Committee on Conferences, made in accordance with Assembly resolution 35/10 A, paragraph 6, were also presented orally by a vice-chairman of the Committee (see A/C.5/42/SR.42, paras. 38-45).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/42/SR.42).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by a recorded vote of 81 to 6, with 12 abstentions, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolutions A/42/L.33 to L.35, no additional appropriations would be required under sections 1, 27 and 29 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

4. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Canada, France, Israel, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway.

5. A statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of Israel.

DOCUMENT A/42/825

Implications of draft resolution C submitted by the First Committee in document A/42/750

(Agenda item 61)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*27 November 1987*]

1. At its 45th meeting, on 25 November 1987, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/42) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution C submitted by the First Committee in its report (A/42/750, para. 18). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, paras. 26-29).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/42/SR.45).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution C of the First Committee, no additional appropriations would be required under section 2B of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

DOCUMENT A/42/826

Implications of draft resolution I submitted by the First Committee in document A/42/751

(Agenda item 63 (*f*))

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*27 November 1987*]

1. At its 45th meeting, on 25 November 1987, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/39) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution I submitted by the First Committee in its report (A/42/751, para. 38). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, paras. 26-29).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/42/SR.45).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution I of the First Committee, subprogramme 4, under section 2B of the proposed programme for the biennium 1988-1989, entitled "Training in disarmament", would be renamed "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme", no changes would be required in the programme narrative under that subprogramme, and no additional appropriations would be required under section 2B.

DOCUMENT A/42/827

Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/42/753

(Agenda item 65)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*27 November 1987*]

1. At its 45th meeting, on 25 November 1987, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/43) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in its report (A/42/753, para. 8). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, paras. 26-29).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/42/SR.45).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt the draft resolution of the First Committee, no additional appropriations would be required under section 29 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

DOCUMENT A/42/828

Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/42/755

(Agenda item 67)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*27 November 1987*]

1. At its 45th meeting, on 25 November 1987, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/44) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in its report (A/42/755, para. 8). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, para. 25). The observations of the Committee on Conferences (A/C.5/42/44/Add.1), submitted in accordance with Assembly resolution 35/10 A, paragraph 6, were introduced by its Chairman.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/42/SR.45).

Decisions of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt the draft resolution of the First Committee, no additional appropriations would be required over and above those requested under sections 2A and 29 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

4. The Fifth Committee also decided, without objection, to inform the General Assembly that should the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean decide, at its first session of 1988, to hold one session at Colombo, the preparation of verbatim transcripts of the proceedings would necessitate an exception to the provisions of Assembly resolution 37/14 C of 16 November 1982, relating to the criteria for providing meeting records and documentation for subsidiary organs.

5. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of position.

DOCUMENT A/42/845

Implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/42/L.38 and L.39

(Agenda item 18)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*1 December 1987*]

1. At its 49th meeting, on 1 December 1987, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/48) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/42/L.38 and L.39. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, paras. 32-34).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/42/SR.49).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolutions A/42/L.38 and L.39, no modifications would be required in the programme of work for 1988-1989 set forth in the proposed programme budget for the biennium, and no additional appropriations over and above those already requested under sections 3 and 27 of the proposed programme budget would be required to accommodate the 1988 programme of activities of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

DOCUMENT A/42/846

Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/42/816

(Agenda item 134)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: French]
[1 December 1987]

1. At its 49th meeting, on 1 December 1987, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/47) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/42/816, para. 10). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, para. 31).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/42/SR.49).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt the draft resolution of the Sixth Committee, no modifications would be required in the programme of work for 1988-1989 set forth in the proposed programme budget for the biennium, and no additional appropriations over and above those already requested under sections 26 and 29 of the proposed programme budget would be required.

DOCUMENT A/42/847

Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/42/817

(Agenda item 137)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: French]
[1 December 1987]

1. At its 49th meeting, on 1 December 1987, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/46) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/42/817, para. 10). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, para. 35).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/42/SR.49).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt the draft resolution of the Sixth Committee, no modifications would be required in the programme of work for 1988-1989 set forth in the proposed programme budget for the biennium, and no additional appropriations over and above those already requested under sections 26 and 29 of the proposed programme budget would be required.

DOCUMENT A/42/850

Implications of draft resolution I submitted by the Third Committee in document A/42/781

(Agenda item 104)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: French]
[4 December 1987]

1. At its 54th meeting, on 4 December 1987, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/51) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution I submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/42/781, para. 22). The related

report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, paras. 36 and 37).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/42/SR.54).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution I of the Third Committee, the activities called for would represent an increase in the programme of work set forth in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989, the substantive servicing of the meetings of the Intergovernmental Expert Group on the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the plenipotentiary conference would become additional outputs under programme element 1.2 of subsection 20B of the proposed programme budget and no additional appropriations over and above those already requested under section 29 for 1988-1989 would be required.

DOCUMENT A/42/851

Implications of draft resolution VII submitted by the Third Committee in document A/42/803/Add.1

(Agenda item 12)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*4 December 1987*]

1. At its 54th meeting, on 4 December 1987, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/52) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution VII submitted by the Third Committee in its report (A/42/803/Add.1, para. 112). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, para. 38). The observations of the Committee on Conferences, made in accordance with Assembly resolution 35/10 A, paragraph 6, were also presented orally by its Chairman (see A/C.5/42/SR.54, paras. 33 and 34).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/42/SR.54).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution VII of the Third Committee, a modification would be required in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 to add the following output under programme element 2.1 in section 23:

> (xiii) Substantive servicing of the open-ended Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families.

Furthermore, no additional appropriations over and above those already requested under section 29 for 1988-1989 would be required.

4. Statements in explanation of position were made by the representatives of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

DOCUMENT A/42/853

Implications of draft resolution D submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/42/811

(Agenda item 75)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*7 December 1987*]

1. At its 54th meeting, on 4 December 1987, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/53) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution D submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/42/811, para. 27). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, para. 39).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/42/SR.54).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by a recorded vote of 76 to 2, with 20 abstentions, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution D of the Special Political Committee, no additional appropriations over and above those already requested under section 29 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 would be required.

4. The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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[1] The representatives of Cuba, India, Romania and Yugoslavia subsequently indicated that had their delegations been present, they would have voted in favour of the decision.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

5. A statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of Jordan.

DOCUMENT A/42/854

Implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/42/L.11/Rev.1

(Agenda item 21)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*7 December 1987*]

1. At its 54th meeting, on 4 December 1987, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/55/Rev.1) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/42/L.11/Rev.1. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, para. 41). The observations of the Committee on Conferences, made in accordance with Assembly resolution 35/10 A, paragraph 6, were also presented orally by its Chairman (see A/C.5/42/SR.54, paras. 55 and 56).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/42/SR.54).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution A/42/L.11/Rev.1, no modifications would be required in the work programme set forth in section 5A of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 as the activities called for have already been covered under paragraph 5A.4 (*b*) (ii) of that section, and no additional appropriations over and above those already requested under sections 5A and 29 of the proposed programme budget would be required.

DOCUMENT A/42/855

Implications of draft decision V submitted by the Second Committee in document A/42/821/Add.1

(Agenda item 82 (*a*))

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*9 December 1987*]

1. At its 54th meeting, on 4 December 1987, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/54) on the programme budget implications of draft decision V submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/42/821/Add.1, para. 45). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, para. 40).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/42/SR.54).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by a recorded vote of 81 to 4, with 14 abstentions, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft decision V of the Second Committee, no programmatic changes or additional appropriations would be required in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

4. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa

Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

DOCUMENT A/42/856

Implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in document A/42/821/Add.2

(Agenda item 82 (*b*))

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*8 December 1987*]

1. At its 54th meeting, on 4 December 1987, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/57) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in its report (A/42/821/Add.2, para. 11). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, para. 42).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/42/SR.54).

Decision of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt the draft resolution of the Second Committee, no programmatic changes or additional appropriations would be required in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

DOCUMENT A/42/873

Implications of draft resolutions A and C submitted by the Fifth Committee in document A/42/764

(Agenda item 120)

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*9 December 1987*]

1. At its 57th meeting, on 9 December 1987, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statements by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/11 and A/C.5/42/29) on the programme budget implications of draft resolutions A and C, respectively, which the Committee submitted in its report (A/42/764, para. 8). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on draft resolution A was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, para. 46). The Committee also had before it the related report of the Advisory Committee on draft resolution C (A/42/7/Add.8).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the summary record of the meeting (A/C.5/42/SR.57).

Decisions of the Committee

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution A, of the Committee, no modifications would be required in the programme of work for 1988 of the Planning and Meetings Servicing Section (Interpretation and Meetings Division, Department of Conference Services), set forth in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989, and no additional resources would be required under section 29 of the proposed programme budget for that biennium.

4. The Fifth Committee also decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution C of the Committee, no additional appropriations would be required under section 29 and that the clarifications and understandings stated in paragraphs 3 to 6 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/7/Add.8) should be taken into account in the implementation of the draft resolution.

DOCUMENT A/42/910*

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: French]
[21 December 1987]

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* Incorporating document A/42/910/Corr.1, dated 4 February 1988.

INTRODUCTION

1. Under agenda item 115, the Fifth Committee considered the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.[2] The Committee recommends a gross appropriation of $1,769,586,300 (see para. 68 below, draft resolution II A) and an estimate for income of $337,330,200 (*ibid.*, draft resolution II B). The net expenditure for the biennium 1988-1989 is thus estimated at $1,432,256,100.[3]

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[2] The Fifth Committee considered agenda item 115 in conjunction with item 116, concerning programme planning.

[3] The financing of the requirements for 1988 is dealt with in draft resolution II C (see para. 68 below).

2. With regard to the Working Capital Fund, the Committee recommends that the Fund should be established at the level of $100 million (*ibid.*, draft resolution IV).

3. The Committee also recommends an estimate of $271,019,900 as staff assessment for transfer in the course of the biennium 1988-1989 to the Tax Equalization Fund, from which credits are distributed to Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955.

4. For its examination of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989, the Committee had before it, as basic documents, the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989[4] submitted by the Secretary-General, the first and third reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/7 and Add.2) and the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) on the work of its twenty-seventh session (A/42/16 (Part I) and Add.1 and (Part II)). Revised estimates for various appropriation sections were considered on the basis of subsequent reports of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee.

5. The general debate on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 was held at the 14th to 21st and 23rd to 25th meetings, between 19 October and 9 November 1987. The debate is reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/42/SR.14-21 and 23-25).

6. Statements were made before the Committee by the Secretary-General, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee and a vice-chairman of CPC at the 12th meeting, on 16 October (see A/C.5/42/SR.12).

7. Each section of the proposed programme budget was approved in first reading on the understanding that the Committee would revert to it in second reading after having considered the general recommendations of the Advisory Committee, as contained in chapter I of its first report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/7), and the implications, for each section, of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986.

8. The reservations expressed by delegations with respect to certain items of expenditure included in the budget estimates are reflected in the summary records of the meetings indicated in paragraph 5 above.

9. Individual sections of the proposed programme budget were considered in first reading by the Committee during the meetings indicated below:

Expenditure section	*Meetings*
1	26th to 28th
2A	31st
2B	31st
3	31st
4	32nd
5A	33rd
5B	33rd
6A	33rd
6B	33rd
7	34th and 36th
8	34th
9	34th and 36th
10	36th
11	37th
12	37th and 38th
13	38th to 40th, 46th and 50th
14	40th
15	41st
16	37th and 38th
17	41st
18	40th, 41st and 50th
19	41st
20	41st
21	41st
22	41st
23	41st and 42nd
24	42nd
25	42nd
26	42nd
27	42nd, 43rd and 45th to 47th
28	44th to 46th
29	46th and 47th
30	48th
31	41st and 50th
32	49th
33	48th
Income section	
1	41st and 50th
2	48th
3	48th

FIRST READING OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES

10. The results of the decisions taken by the Committee at the first reading on individual expenditure and income sections were as follows:

Section		*Amount recommended*	*In favour*	*Against*	*Abstentions*
		(Thousands of US dollars)			
EXPENDITURE SECTIONS					
	PART I. *Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination*				
1.	Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination	42 382.0	Adopted without a vote[a]		
	PART II. *Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities*				
2A.	Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	75 731.8	Adopted without a vote[b]		
2B.	Disarmament affairs activities	8 755.5	Adopted without a vote		

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[4] The proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 was issued in fascicles, under the symbol A/42/6.

Section		Amount recommended	In favour	Against	Abstentions
		(Thousands of US dollars)			
	PART III. *Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization*				
3.	Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	30 503.7	Adopted without a vote[c]		
	PART IV. *Economic, social and humanitarian activities*				
4.	Policy-making organs (economic and social activities	1 149.4	Adopted without a vote		
5A.	Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation	3 783.0	Adopted without a vote		
5B.	Regional Commissions Liaison Office	628.9	Adopted without a vote		
6A.	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	39 083.0	Adopted without a vote		
6B.	Activities on global social development issues	9 354.2	Adopted without a vote		
7.	Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	19 042.5	Adopted without a vote		
8.	Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters	—[d]			
9.	Transnational corporations	9 210.3	Adopted without a vote		
10.	Economic Commission for Europe	28 926.1	Adopted without a vote		
11.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	32 135.9	Adopted without a vote		
12.	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	39 458.4	Adopted without a vote		
13.	Economic Commission for Africa	42 556.0	Adopted without a vote		
14.	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	31 944.5	81	2	1
15.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	63 215.8	Adopted without a vote[e]		
16.	International Trade Centre	12 242.8	Adopted without a vote		
17.	Centre for Science and Technology for Development	3 887.2	Adopted without a vote		
18.	United Nations Environment Programme	10 286.5	Adopted without a vote		
19.	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	8 100.0	Adopted without a vote[f]		
20.	International drug control	6 698.6	Adopted without a vote		
21.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	35 339.0	Adopted without a vote		
22.	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	6 082.5	Adopted without a vote		
23.	Human rights	13 798.9	Adopted without a vote[g]		
24.	Regular programme of technical co-operation	31 147.1	Adopted without a vote		
	PART V. *International justice and law*				
25.	International Court of Justice	11 012.1	Adopted without a vote		
26.	Legal activities	15 390.4	Adopted without a vote		
	PART VI. *Public information*				
27.	Public information	73 426.8	Adopted without a vote[h]		
	PART VII. *Common support services*				
28.	Administration and management	344 424.7	Adopted without a vote		
29.	Conference and library services	296 564.4	Adopted without a vote		
	PART VIII. *Special expenses*				
30.	United Nations bond issue	3 520.8	Adopted without a vote		
	PART IX. *Staff assessment*				
31.	Staff assessment	262 282.2	Adopted without a vote[i]		
	PART X. *Capital expenditures*				
32.	Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	17 874.8	Adopted without a vote		
INCOME SECTIONS					
1.	Income from staff assessment	265 797.1	Adopted without a vote[i]		
2.	General income	51 136.4	Adopted without a vote[i]		
3.	Revenue-producing activities	14 088.0	Adopted without a vote		

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[a] A separate recorded vote was conducted in respect of subsections 1A.7 and 1B.4 (see para. 12 below).

[b] A separate recorded vote was conducted in respect of subsection 2A.C (see para. 14 below).

[c] A separate recorded vote was conducted in respect of subsections 3A.3 and 3C.3, and another in respect of subsections 3E.1 and 3E.3 (see paras. 16 and 17 below).

[d] See para. 22 below.

[e] A separate recorded vote was conducted in respect of subsection 15B, programme element 1.4 (see para. 26 below).

[f] A separate recorded vote was conducted in respect of subsection 19C (see para. 30 below).

[g] A separate recorded vote was conducted in respect of subsection 23A (see para. 33 below).

[h] A separate recorded vote was conducted in respect of subsection 27B.1 (*b*) (vi) *a*. (see para. 35 below).

[i] The amounts approved by the Committee at its 48th and 50th meetings were corrected to reflect the changes required following the approval of revised estimates under section 28. In approving estimates in first reading under section 28 at its 46th meeting, the Committee incorporated a reduction of $2,000 approved in respect of revised estimates under subsection 28I.1. As a result, the following adjustments were required: under section 31, an increase of $200; under income section 1, an increase of $200; and under income section 2, a decrease of $1,200. The following amounts, approved in first reading at the 48th and 50th meetings, did not reflect these adjustments: $262,282,000 under section 31, $265,796,900 under income section 1, and $51,137,600 under income section 2. The changes have now been incorporated to ensure consistency between the decisions of the Committee on the different sections involved.

11. Paragraphs 12 to 39 below reflect action taken by the Committee on proposals made by delegations under certain sections in the course of first reading with respect to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989[4] and the first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon (A/42/7).

Section 1. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination

12. At its 28th meeting, on 11 November 1987, the Committee conducted a separate vote in respect of subsection 1A.7 (Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People) and subsection 1 B.4 (Division for Palestinian Rights). The Committee approved the inclusion of provisions amounting to $87,700 under subsection 1A.7 and $2,827,500 under subsection 1 B.4 by a recorded vote of 87 to 1, with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

13. The Committee then approved in first reading, without a vote, an amount of $42,382,000 under section 1.

Section 2A. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities

14. At its 31st meeting, on 13 November, the Committee approved, by a recorded vote of 95 to 2, with 5 abstentions, an amount of $2,274,900 under subsection 2A.C (Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Turkey, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

15. The Committee then approved in first reading, without a vote, an amount of $75,731,800 under section 2A.

Section 3. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization

16. Also at its 31st meeting, the Committee conducted a separate vote on the inclusion of an amount of $589,200 under subsection 3A.3 for the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania and an amount of $839,700 under subsection 3C.3 for the South West Africa People's Organization. The Committee approved the inclusion of the provision by a recorded vote of 94 to 2, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal.

17. At the same meeting, by a recorded vote of 75 to 14, with 8 abstentions, the Committee approved an amount of $110,300 under subsection 3E.1 (*Ad Hoc* Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea) and an amount of $481,400 under subsection 3E.3 (Office of Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Co-ordination of Humanitarian Assistance Programmes to Kampucheans). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Benin, Burkina Faso, India, Madagascar, Mexico, Nicaragua, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen.

18. The Committee then approved in first reading, without a vote, an amount of $30,503,700 under section 3.

Section 6A. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

19. At its 33rd meeting, on 16 November, the Committee approved in first reading, without a vote, an appropriation of $39,083,000 under section 6A.

Section 6B. Activities on global social development issues

20. Also at its 33rd meeting, the Committee approved in first reading, without a vote, an appropriation of $9,354,200 under section 6B.

21. Appropriations under sections 6A and 6B were approved on the understanding that the Committee would revert, before the second reading, to the question of the implementation of the recommendation contained in paragraph 138 of part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) (A/42/16 (Part I)), in the light of additional information to be provided, as well as to the questions of the division of section 6 into two sections (6A and 6B), the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213 as it applies to section 6, and the designation of priorities in the proposed programme budget.

Section 8. Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters

22. At its 34th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee decided that matters relating to section 8 would be dealt with before the second reading.

Section 13. Economic Commission for Africa

23. At its 50th meeting, on 1 December, the Committee approved in first reading, without a vote, an appropriation of $42,556,000 under section 13, on the understanding that the Committee, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/674) on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 and the intention of the Secretary-General to give priority to African economic recovery and development in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (see A/42/6 (Introduction), para. 7, and A/42/6/Corr.1), would request that a further report should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session through CPC. The report should clearly identify in the related sections of the programme budget those activities (sub-programmes, programme elements and outputs) and related resources which represent the contributions of the United Nations to the implementation of the Programme of Action. The report should also contain proposals by the Secretary-General for an effective solution to the persistent high vacancy rate in the Economic Commission for Africa.

24. Pending consideration by the General Assembly of that report, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, should ensure that as recommended in paragraph 137 of part one of the report of CPC (A/42/16 (Part I)), adequate resources are made available to the Commission for the full implementation of its work programme and priorities.

Section 14. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

25. At its 40th meeting, on 21 November, the Committee approved in first reading, by 81 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, an appropriation of $31,944,500 under section 14.

Section 15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

26. At its 41st meeting, on 23 November, the Committee conducted a separate vote on the inclusion of an amount of $511,700 under subsection 15B, programme element 1.4 (Special Economic Unit) concerning the Palestinian people. The Committee approved the inclusion of the provision by a recorded vote of 61 to 2, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

27. The Committee then approved in first reading, without a vote, an appropriation of $63,215,800 under section 15.

Section 17. Centre for Science and Technology for Development

28. Also at its 41st meeting, the Committee approved in first reading, without a vote, an amount of $3,887,200 under section 17, on the understanding that in preparing revised estimates, the Secretary-General would take into account the decision to be taken by the General Assembly at its current session on the recommendation of the Second Committee.

Section 18. United Nations Environment Programme

29. At its 50th meeting, the Committee approved in first reading, without a vote, an appropriation of $10,286,500 under section 18, on the understanding that the question of the servicing of the Committee of Permanent Representatives would be considered again before the second reading of the proposed programme budget.

Section 19. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

30. At its 41st meeting, the Committee conducted a separate vote on the inclusion of an appropriation of $69,100 under subsection 19C. The Committee approved the appropriation by a recorded vote of 81 to 1, with 10 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

31. The Committee then approved in first reading, without a vote, an appropriation of $8,100,000 under section 19.

Section 21. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

32. Also at its 41st meeting, the Committee approved in first reading, without a vote, an appropriation of $35,339,000 under section 21, on the understanding that the Committee would revert to the question raised at the meeting concerning paragraphs 21.18 and 21.30 of section 21 of the proposed programme budget (A/42/6 (Sect. 21) and A/42/6/Corr.1), in the context of its consideration of the report of the Advisory Committee (A/42/7/Add.8) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution C submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report on agenda item 120 (see annex fascicle, agenda item 120, document A/42/764, para. 8).

Section 23. Human rights

33. At its 42nd meeting, on 24 November, the Committee conducted a separate vote on an appropriation of $612,800 under subsection 23A. The Committee approved the appropriation by a recorded vote of 66 to 2, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zaire.

34. The Committee then approved in first reading, without a vote, an appropriation of $13,798,900 under section 23.

Section 27. Public information

35. At its 47th meeting, on 27 November, the Committee conducted a separate vote on an appropriation of $649,200 under subsection 27B.1 (*b*) (vi) *a*. (Special public

information activities (Question of Palestine)). The Committee approved the appropriation by a recorded vote of 84 to 2, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

36. The Committee then approved in first reading, without a vote, an appropriation of $73,426,800 under section 27, on the understanding that the Committee would revert to this section before the second reading, in the light of additional information to be provided.

Section 28. Administration and management

37. At its 46th meeting, on 27 November, the Committee approved in first reading, without a vote, an appropriation of $344,424,700 under section 28, on the understanding that the question of studies to be conducted by the International Civil Service Commission would be dealt with in the context of consultations on the report of the Commission (A/42/30 and Corr.1).

Section 29. Conference and library services

38. At its 47th meeting, the Committee approved in first reading, without a vote, an amount of $296,564,400 under section 29, on the understanding that the question of reducing the estimates for temporary assistance by $3,100,000 would be examined at a later stage, in the context of the consideration by the Fifth Committee of the overall recommendations of the Advisory Committee.

Section 32. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises

39. At its 49th meeting, on 1 December, the Committee approved in first reading, without a vote, an amount of $17,874,800 under section 32, on the understanding that the question of the construction projects at Bangkok and Addis Ababa would be dealt with before the second reading of the proposed budget.

SECOND READING OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES

40. Decisions taken at the first reading by the Committee concerning certain expenditure and income sections were affected by actions taken subsequently on the basis of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee regarding certain revised estimates submitted by the Secretary-General under various sections of the proposed programme budget and on the appropriations required for the implementation of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its current session.

41. The requirements under the various sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 approved by the Fifth Committee are as follows:

Section	*Amount approved*	*Total*
	(Thousands of US dollars)	
EXPENDITURE SECTIONS		
1. *Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination*		
I. Approved in first reading at 28th meeting	42 382.0	
II. Revised estimates:[a]		
Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions of 1987 (A/C.5/42/16 and Add.1, A/42/7/Add.4, A/C.5/42/SR.59)	148.5	
Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (A/C.5/42/58 and Corr.1; A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, paras. 48-50; A/C.5/42/SR.66)	2 298.4	
III. Programme budget implications of resolutions:		
The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (A/C.5/42/27; A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, para. 7; A/C.5/42/SR.24; A/42/723; General Assembly resolution 42/15)	104.0	
TOTAL, SECTION 1		44 932.9
2A. *Political and Security Council affairs: peace-keeping activities*		
I. Approved in first reading at 31st meeting	75 731.8	
II. Revised estimates:[a]		
Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	4 730.3	
TOTAL, SECTION 2A		80 462.1

Section		Amount approved	Total
		(Thousands of US dollars)	
2B.	*Disarmament affairs activities*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 31st meeting	8 755.5	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Revised estimates resulting from the recommendation of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research contained in document A/42/611 (A/C.5/42/17; A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, para. 11; A/C.5/42/SR.31)	169.7	
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	505.4	
	TOTAL, SECTION 2B		9 430.6
3.	*Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 31st meeting	30 503.7	
	II. Revised estimates:[a]		
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	1 320.8	
	TOTAL, SECTION 3		31 824.5
4.	*Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 32nd meeting	1 149.4	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions of 1987 (see sect. I above)	668.9	
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (*idem*)	222.3	
	TOTAL, SECTION 4		2 040.6
5A.	*Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 33rd meeting	3 783.0	
	II. Revised estimates:[a]		
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	57.1	
	TOTAL, SECTION 5A		3 840.1
5B.	*Regional Commissions Liaison Office*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 33rd meeting	628.9	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	12.1	
	TOTAL, SECTION 5B		641.0
6A.	*Department of International Economic and Social Affairs*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 33rd meeting	39 083.0	
	II. Revised estimates:[a]		
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	1 197.5	
	TOTAL, SECTION 6A		40 280.5
6B.	*Activities on global social development issues*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 33rd meeting	9 354.2	
	II. Revised estimates:[a]		
	Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions of 1987 (see sect. I above)	23.8	
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (*idem*)	2 629.1	
	TOTAL, SECTION 6B		12 007.1
7.	*Department of Technical Co-operation for Development*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 36th meeting	19 042.5	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	880.4	
	TOTAL, SECTION 7		19 922.9
9.	*Transnational corporations*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 36th meeting	9 210.3	

Section		*Amount approved*	*Total*
		(Thousands of US dollars)	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	318.9	
	TOTAL, SECTION 9		9 529.2
10.	*Economic Commission for Europe*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 36th meeting	28 926.1	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	6 871.3	
	TOTAL, SECTION 10		35 797.4
11.	*Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 37th meeting	32 135.9	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	1 347.1	
	TOTAL, SECTION 11		33 483.0
12.	*Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 38th meeting	39 458.4	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	3 611.5	
	TOTAL, SECTION 12		43 069.9
13.	*Economic Commission for Africa*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 50th meeting	42 556.0	
	II Revised estimates:		
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	1 678.6	
	TOTAL, SECTION 13		44 234.6
14.	*Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 40th meeting	31 944.5	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	655.4	
	TOTAL, SECTION 14		32 599.9
15.	*United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 41st meeting	63 215.8	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Preparatory work for bringing the Common Fund for Commodities into operation (A/C.5/42/5; A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, paras. 18-22; A/C.5/42/SR.41)	942.0	
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	14 778.2	
	TOTAL, SECTION 15		78 936.0
16.	*International Trade Centre*		
	Approved in first reading at 38th meeting	12 242.8	
	TOTAL, SECTION 16		12 242.8
17.	*Centre for Science and Technology for Development*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 41st meeting	3 887.2	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	84.1	
	TOTAL, SECTION 17		3 971.3
18.	*United Nations Environment Programme*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 50th meeting	10 286.5	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	364.6	
	TOTAL, SECTION 18		10 651.1
19.	*United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 41st meeting	8 100.0	

Section		Amount approved	Total
		(Thousands of US dollars)	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	256.1	
	TOTAL, SECTION 19		8 356.1
20.	*International drug control*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 41st meeting	6 698.6	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	2 051.6	
	TOTAL, SECTION 20		8 750.2
21.	*Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 41st meeting	35 339.0	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	4 105.4	
	TOTAL, SECTION 21		39 444.4
22.	*Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 41st meeting	6 082.5	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	1 206.9	
	TOTAL, SECTION 22		7 289.4
23.	*Human rights*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 42nd meeting	13 798.9	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	3 209.9	
	TOTAL, SECTION 23		17 008.8
24.	*Regular programme of technical co-operation*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 42nd meeting	31 147.1	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	1 199.0	
	TOTAL, SECTION 24		32 346.1
25.	*International Court of Justice*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 42nd meeting	11 012.1	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	1 515.6	
	TOTAL, SECTION 25		12 527.7
26.	*Legal activities*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 42nd meeting	15 390.4	
	II. Revised estimates:		
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	1 315.6	
	TOTAL, SECTION 26		16 706.0
27.	*Public information*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 47th meeting	73 426.8	
	II. Revised estimates:[a]		
	Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions of 1987 (see sect. I above)	59.3	
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (*idem*)	3 515.6	
	TOTAL, SECTION 27		77 001.7
28.	*Administration and management*		
	I. Approved in first reading at 46th meeting	344 424.7	
	II. Revised estimates:[a, b]		
	Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. I above)	32 725.3	
	TOTAL, SECTION 28		377 150.0

Section	Amount approved	Total
	(Thousands of US dollars)	
29. *Conference and library services*		
I. Approved in first reading at 47th meeting	296 564.4	
II. Revised estimates:		
Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	37 214.8	
TOTAL, SECTION 29		333 779.2
30. *United Nations bond issue*		
Approved in first reading at 48th meeting	3 520.8	
TOTAL, SECTION 30		3 520.8
31. *Staff assessment*		
I. Approved in first reading at 50th meeting	262 282.2	
II. Revised estimates:[a]		
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: preparatory work for bringing the Common Fund for Commodities into operation (see sect. 15 above)	49.7[c]	
Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions of 1987 (see sect. 1 above)	39.3	
Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (*idem*)	4 234.7	
TOTAL, SECTION 31		266 605.9
32. *Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises*		
I. Approved in first reading at 49th meeting	17 874.8	
II. Revised estimates:		
Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see sect. 1 above)	1 327.7	
TOTAL, SECTION 32		19 202.5
TOTAL, EXPENDITURE SECTIONS		1 769 586.3
INCOME SECTIONS		
1. *Income from staff assessment*		
I. Approved in first reading at 50th meeting	265 797.1	
II. Revised estimates:[a]		
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: preparatory work for bringing the Common Fund for Commodities into operation (see expenditure sect. 15 above)	49.7[c]	
Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions of 1987 (see expenditure sect. 1 above)	39.3	
Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (*idem*)	5 133.8	
TOTAL, INCOME SECTION 1		271 019.9
2. *General income*		
I. Approved in first reading at 48th meeting	51 136.4	
II. Revised estimates:[a]		
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: preparatory work for bringing the Common Fund for Commodities into operation (see expenditure sect. 15 above)	1 750.5[c]	
Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see expenditure sect. 1 above)	1 655.4	
TOTAL, INCOME SECTION 2		54 542.3
3. *Revenue-producing activities*		
I. Approved in first reading at 48th meeting	14 088.0	
II. Revised estimates:		
Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation (see expenditure sect. 1 above)	(2 320.0)	
TOTAL, INCOME SECTION 3		11 768.0
TOTAL, INCOME SECTIONS		337 330.2

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[a] In approving estimates in first reading for the section as a whole, the Committee took into account its decision on revised estimates arising from the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213 (programmatic and budgetary aspects) (see A/42/234 and Corr.1, A/C.5/42/2/Rev.1 and A/42/7/Add.2).

[b] In approving estimates in first reading for the section as a whole, the Committee took into account its decision on revised estimates under subsection 28I.1 (see A/C.5/42/1 and A/42/7/Add.1).

[c] This amount was approved by the Committee to reflect the effects of its approval of revised estimates under section 15 (see A/C.5/42/5).

42. At its 67th meeting, on 19 December, the Committee considered the second reading of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 and approved the amounts under the various sections as follows:

Section		*Amount approved*	*In favour*	*Against*	*Abstentions*
		(US dollars)			
EXPENDITURE SECTIONS					
1.	Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination	44 932 900	Approved without a vote		
2A.	Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	80 462 100	Approved without a vote		
2B.	Disarmament affairs activities	9 430 600	Approved without a vote		
3.	Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	31 824 500	Approved without a vote		
4.	Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)	2 040 600	Approved without a vote		
5A.	Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation	3 840 100	Approved without a vote		
5B.	Regional Commissions Liaison Office	641 000	Approved without a vote		
6A.	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	40 280 500	Approved without a vote		
6B.	Activities on global social development issues	12 007 100	Approved without a vote		
7.	Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	19 922 900	Approved without a vote		
9.	Transnational corporations	9 529 200	Approved without a vote		
10.	Economic Commission for Europe	35 797 400	Approved without a vote		
11.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	33 483 000	Approved without a vote		
12.	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	43 069 900	Approved without a vote		
13.	Economic Commission for Africa	44 234 600	Approved without a vote		
14.	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	32 599 900	82	2	0
15.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	78 936 000	Approved without a vote		
16.	International Trade Centre	12 242 800	Approved without a vote		
17.	Centre for Science and Technology for Development	3 971 300	Approved without a vote		
18.	United Nations Environment Programme	10 651 100	Approved without a vote		
19.	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	8 356 100	Approved without a vote		
20.	International drug control	8 750 200	Approved without a vote		
21.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	39 444 400	Approved without a vote		
22.	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	7 289 400	Approved without a vote		
23.	Human rights	17 008 800	Approved without a vote		
24.	Regular programme of technical co-operation	32 346 100	Approved without a vote		
25.	International Court of Justice	12 527 700	Approved without a vote		
26.	Legal activities	16 706 000	Approved without a vote		
27.	Public information	77 001 700	Approved without a vote		
28.	Administration and management	377 150 000	Approved without a vote		
29.	Conference and library services	333 779 200	Approved without a vote		
30.	United Nations bond issue	3 520 800	Approved without a vote		
31.	Staff assessment	266 605 900	Approved without a vote		
32.	Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	19 202 500	Approved without a vote		
	TOTAL	1 769 586 300			
INCOME SECTIONS					
1.	Income from staff assessment	271 019 900	Approved without a vote		
2.	General income	54 542 300	Approved without a vote		

Section	Amount approved	In favour	Against	Abstentions
	(US dollars)			
3 Revenue-producing activities	11 768 000	Approved without a vote		
TOTAL	337 330 200			

43. Also at its 67th meeting, the Committee took action on draft resolutions I, II A to C, III and IV, as contained in the draft report of the Committee (A/C.5/42/L.9 (Part IV) and Corr.1 and Add.1). (For the text of the draft resolutions, see para. 68 below.) It adopted draft resolutions I, II B and C, III and IV without a vote and it adopted draft resolution II A by a recorded vote of 80 to 1, with 3 abstentions. The voting on draft resolution II A was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Australia, Japan, United States of America.

44. Also at the 67th meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed and then withdrew the following two amendments to draft resolution II A before its adoption:

(*a*) In paragraph 1, replace the amount of "$1,769,586,300" with the amount of "$1,711,000,000";

(*b*) Add a new paragraph, as paragraph 2, to read as follows:

> "Guided by the desirability of not exceeding, to the extent possible, the overall level of appropriation referred to in paragraph 1 above during the biennium 1988-1989, requests intergovernmental bodies and the Secretary-General to make every effort to attain that goal in accordance with the regulations and rules governing programme planning and budgeting in the United Nations."

CONSIDERATION OF SPECIAL SUBJECTS

1. *Revised estimates under subsection 28I.1 (International Civil Service Commission), section 31 (Staff assessment), income section 1 (Income from staff assessment) and income section 2 (General income)*

45. The Fifth Committee considered this subject during its first reading of the estimates under section 28I, at its 44th to 46th meetings, on 25 and 27 November. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/7/Add.1).

46. At its 46th meeting, the Committee decided to approve in first reading an appropriation of $344,424,700 under section 28, on the understanding that the Committee would revert before its second reading to the question of studies to be conducted by the International Civil Service Commission.

2. *Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213—Programmatic and budgetary aspects: update of the progress report of the Secretary-General (A/42/234 and Corr.1)*

47. The Committee considered this subject during its general debate at its 14th to 21st and 23rd to 25th meetings, between 19 October and 9 November, and during its first reading of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989. It had before it the update of the progress report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/2/Rev.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/42/7/Add.2).

48. The Secretary-General submitted revised proposals under sections 1, 2A, 3, 5A, 6A, 6B, 8, 27 and 28, which were considered separately at the 28th, 31st, 33rd, 34th, 46th and 47th meetings, between 11 and 27 November. The revised proposals were taken into account when the Committee approved in first reading appropriations under those sections.

3. *Revised estimates under section 32 (Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises)*

49. The Committee considered this subject at its 49th meeting, on 1 December. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/4) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/42/7/Add.3). At that meeting, the Committee approved in first reading an appropriation of $17,874,800 under section 32, on the understanding that the question of the construction projects at Bangkok and Addis Ababa would be dealt with before the second reading of the proposed programme budget.

4. *Revised estimates under section 15 (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development), section 31 (Staff assessment), income section 1 (Income from staff assessment) and income section 2 (General income)*

50. The Committee considered this subject at its 41st meeting, on 23 November. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/5). The report of the Advisory Committee thereon was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, paras. 18-22). At that meeting, the Committee approved, without a vote, an additional amount of $942,000 under section 15, as well as an amount of $49,700 under section 31 (Staff assessment), to be offset by an increase in the same amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment). An amount of $1,750,500 under income section 2 (General income) was subsequently approved at the 67th meeting, on 19 December.

5. *International Computing Centre: 1988 budget estimates*

51. The Committee considered this subject at its 45th meeting, on 25 November. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/8). The report of the Advisory Committee thereon was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, para. 24). At that meeting, the Committee decided, without a vote, to recommend that the General Assembly should approve the budget estimates of the International Computing Centre for the year 1988 (see para. 68 below, draft resolution I, sect. I).

6. *Loan to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization: special appropriation under General Assembly resolution 40/253 A*

52. The Committee considered this subject at its 48th meeting, on 30 November. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/10) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/42/7/Add.5). At that meeting, the Committee approved the recommendations of the Advisory Committee concerning arrangements for repayment by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) of the loan of $16 million.

7. *Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions of 1987*

53. The Committee considered this subject at its 59th meeting, on 10 December. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/16 and Add.1). It also had before it the report of the Advisory Committee (A/42/7/Add.4) on the estimates in document A/C.5/42/16; the report of the Advisory Committee on the estimates in document A/C.5/42/16/Add.1 was presented orally by its Chairman. At that meeting, the Committee approved, without a vote, additional appropriations for the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989, apportioned as follows: $668,900 under section 4; $23,800 under section 6B; and $59,300 under section 27. The Committee also approved an additional appropriation of $39,300 under section 31 (Staff assessment), to be offset by an increase in the same amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment).

54. Also at the same meeting, the Committee decided, by a recorded vote of 79 to 1, with 18 abstentions, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt the recommendation made by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1987/94, an additional appropriation of $148,500 would be required under section 1. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam.

8. *Revised estimates under section 28E (Management Services Division)*

55. The Committee considered this subject at its 44th meeting, on 25 November. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/18) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/42/7/Add.6). The Committee, which considered the subject in the context of its consideration of estimates submitted for approval under section 28 in first reading, adopted the recommendation contained in paragraph 10 of the report of the Advisory Committee.

9. *Unified conference services for the United Nations organizations at the Vienna International Centre*

56. The Committee considered this subject at its 23rd, 46th, 47th and 65th meetings, on 6 and 27 November and 17 December. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/22). The report of the Advisory Committee thereon was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, para. 30). At its 23rd meeting, the Committee decided to consider this subject in conjunction with section 29 under which it would be reviewing the conference-servicing requirements of the United Nations Office at Vienna and relations between the United Nations and UNIDO.

57. At its 65th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided, without objection, to recommend that the General Assembly should take note of the report of the Secretary-General and concur with the observations contained in section III of the report (see para. 68 below, draft resolution I, sect. VII).

10. *Revised estimates under section 2B (Disarmament affairs activities) resulting from the recommendation of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research contained in document A/42/611*

58. The Committee considered this subject at its 31st meeting, on 13 November. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/17). The report of the Advisory Committee thereon was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, para. 11).

59. At the same meeting, the Committee approved, by a recorded vote of 90 to 7, with 1 abstention, an additional appropriation of $169,700 under section 2B. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Italy.

11. *Revised estimates: effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation*

60. The Committee considered this question at its 65th and 66th meetings, on 17 and 18 December. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/58 and Corr.1). The report of the Advisory Committee thereon was presented orally by its Chairman (see A/42/7/Add.1-10, annex, paras. 48-50). At its 66th meeting, the Committee approved additional appropriations totalling $137,441,300 under the expenditure sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 and additional estimates of income amounting to $4,469,200 under the income sections.

12. *Salary and retirement allowance of the Secretary-General and salary of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme*

61. The Committee considered this question at its 65th meeting. It had before it the report of the Advisory Committee (A/42/7/Add.10). At the same meeting, the Committee adopted, without objection, the draft resolution recommended by the Advisory Committee in the annex to its report (see para. 68 below, draft resolution I, sect. II).

13. *Problems of storage and its costs in organizations of the United Nations system*

62. The Committee considered this question at its 15th, 46th, 47th, 57th and 59th meetings, on 22 October, 27 November and 9 and 10 December. It had before it the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (see A/41/806 and Corr.1) and the addendum to that report (see A/42/724 and Corr.1), as well as the related comments of the Secretary-General (A/42/295, annex) and of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/42/673, annex) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/42/7/Add.9). It also had before it a draft decision proposed by the Chairman (A/C.5/42/L.13).

63. At its 59th meeting, the Committee adopted, without objection, draft decision A/C.5/42/L.13 (see para. 68 below, draft resolution I, sect. III).

14. *Publications of the International Court of Justice*

64. The Committee considered this question at its 42nd, 57th and 59th meetings, on 24 November and 9 and 10 December. It had before it the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (see A/41/591), the related comments of the Secretary-General and the International Court of Justice (A/41/591/Add.1, annexes I and II) and the communication addressed to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee by the Chairman of the Sixth Committee concerning the report (see A/C.5/42/50). It also had before it a draft decision proposed by the Chairman of the Fifth Committee (A/C.5/42/L.12).

65. At its 59th meeting, the Committee adopted, without objection, draft decision A/C.5/42/L.12 (see para. 68 below, draft resolution I, sect. IV).

15. *Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989*

66. The Committee considered this subject at its 67th meeting, on 19 December. It had before it the report of the Advisory Committee (A/42/7). At that meeting, the Committee decided, without objection, to recommend that the General Assembly should request the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to improve the situation in the regional commissions and in those units of the Secretariat which had the highest vacancy rates and to report thereon, in the context of the revised 1988-1989 budget estimates, in the light of paragraphs 27 and 28 of the report of the Advisory Committee; to bear in mind that the across-the-board reductions under each section resulting from the recommendations of the Advisory Committee relating to the turn-over deduction and to the unutilized balances were indicative, and to consider, in implementing the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, the requirements of programmes and services of the various units of the Secretariat (see para. 68 below, draft resolution I, sect. V). The Committee also decided to recommend that the Assembly should accept the recommendation of the Advisory Committee concerning subsistence payments, as contained in paragraph 79 of its report (A/42/7), and should decide to consider at its forty-third session the question raised in paragraph 4.14 of the report of the Advisory Committee and request the Secretary-General to prepare appropriate information thereon (see para. 68 below, draft resolution I, sect. VI).

16. *Contingency fund in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989*

67. The Committee considered this subject at its 67th meeting. At that meeting, the Committee decided, without objection, to recommend that the General Assembly should decide to consider the subject at its forty-third session in the context of the second year of the biennium 1988-1989 (see para. 68 below, draft resolution I, sect. VIII).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

68. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I, II A to C, III and IV below:

Draft resolution I

QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

The General Assembly

I

INTERNATIONAL COMPUTING CENTRE: 1988 BUDGET ESTIMATES

Approves the budget estimates for the International Computing Centre for the year 1988 amounting to $9,025,600;

II

SALARY AND RETIREMENT ALLOWANCE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND SALARY OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL FOR DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Having considered the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/7/Add.10),

1. *Concurs* with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning the gross salary and retirement allowance of the Secretary-General, contained in paragraph 3 of its report;

2. *Also concurs* with the recommendation of the Advisory Committee concerning the gross salary of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, contained in paragraph 4 of its report;

3. *Approves* the amendment to annex I to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations with effect from 1 April 1988, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

III

PROBLEMS OF STORAGE AND ITS COSTS IN ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Problems of storage and its costs in organizations of the United Nations system" (see A/41/806 and Corr.1) and the addendum to that report (see A/42/724 and Corr.1), together with the related comments of the Secretary-General (A/42/295, annex) and of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/42/673, annex), and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/7/Add.9);

2. *Concurs* with the observations and conclusions of the Advisory Committee contained in its report, taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee;

IV

PUBLICATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Publications of the International Court of Justice" (see A/41/591) and the related comments of the Secretary-General and the International Court of Justice (A/41/591/Add.1, annexes I and II),

Recalling the views of Member States expressed in the Fifth Committee in regard to the conclusions and recommendations of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit, as well as the communication addressed to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee by the Chairman of the Sixth Committee concerning the report (see A/C.5/42/50),

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit and the related comments of the Secretary-General and the International Court of Justice;

2. *Invites* the International Court of Justice to continue to examine the question of the dissemination of judgements and advisory opinions of the Court;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly not later than at its forty-fourth session;

V

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to improve the situation in the regional commissions and in those units of the Secretariat which have the highest vacancy rates and to report thereon, in the context of the revised 1988-1989 budget estimates, in the light of paragraphs 27 and 28 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/7);

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to bear in mind that the across-the-board reductions under each section resulting from the recommendations of the Advisory Committee relating to the turn-over deduction and to the unutilized balances are indicative, and to consider, in implementing the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, the requirements of programmes and services of the various units in the United Nations Secretariat;

VI

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS CONTAINED IN PARAGRAPHS 79 AND 4.14 OF ITS FIRST REPORT ON THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

Having considered paragraphs 79 and 4.14 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/7),

1. *Accepts* the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning subsistence payments, as contained in paragraph 79 of its report (*ibid.*);

2. *Decides* to consider at its forty-third session the question raised in paragraph 4.14 of the report of the Advisory Committee and requests the Secretary-General to prepare appropriate information thereon;

VII

UNIFIED CONFERENCE SERVICES FOR THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS AT THE VIENNA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/22) and concurs with the observations contained in section III of that report;

VIII

CONTINGENCY FUND IN THE PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

Decides to consider at its forty-third session the question relating to the contingency fund in the context of the second year of the biennium 1988-1989.

ANNEX

Amendment to annex I to the Staff regulations of the United Nations

In paragraph 1, the salary figure for the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation shall read $US 131,981.

Draft resolution II

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

A

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1988-1989:

1. Appropriations totalling $US 1,769,586,300 are hereby voted for the following purposes:

Section		(US dollars)
	PART I. *Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination*	
1.	Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination	44 932 900
	TOTAL, PART I	44 932 900
	PART II. *Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities*	
2A.	Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	80 462 100
2B.	Disarmament affairs activities	9 430 600
	TOTAL, PART II	89 892 700
	PART III. *Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization*	
3.	Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	31 824 500
	TOTAL, PART III	31 824 500
	PART IV. *Economic, social and humanitarian activities*	
4.	Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)	2 040 600
5A.	Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation	3 840 100
5B.	Regional Commissions Liaison Office	641 000
6A.	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	40 280 500
6B.	Activities on global social development issues	12 007 100
7.	Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	19 922 900
9.	Transnational corporations	9 529 200
10.	Economic Commission for Europe	35 797 400
11.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	33 483 000
12.	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	43 089 900
13.	Economic Commission for Africa	44 234 600
14.	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	32 599 900
15.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	78 936 000
16.	International Trade Centre	12 242 800
17.	Centre for Science and Technology for Development	3 971 300
18.	United Nations Environment Programme	10 651 100
19.	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	8 356 100
20.	International drug control	8 750 200
21.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	39 444 400
22.	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	7 289 400
23.	Human rights	17 008 800
24.	Regular programme of technical co-operation	32 346 100
	TOTAL, PART IV	496 442 400
	PART V. *International justice and law*	
25.	International Court of Justice	12 527 700
26.	Legal activities	16 706 000
	TOTAL, PART V	29 233 700
	PART VI. *Public information*	
27.	Public information	77 001 700
	TOTAL, PART VI	77 001 700
	PART VII. *Common support services*	
28.	Administration and management	377 150 000
29.	Conference and library services	333 779 200
	TOTAL, PART VII	710 929 200

Section		(US dollars)
	PART VIII. *Special expenses*	
30.	United Nations bond issue	3 520 800
	TOTAL, PART VIII	3 520 800
	PART IX. *Staff assessment*	
31.	Staff assessment	266 605 900
	TOTAL, PART IX	266 605 900
	PART X. *Capital expenditures*	
32.	Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	19 202 500
	TOTAL, PART X	19 202 500
	GRAND TOTAL	1 769 586 300

2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. The total net provision made under the various sections of the budget for contractual printing shall be administered as a unit under the direction of the United Nations Publications Board;

4. The appropriations for the regular programme of technical co-operation under part IV, section 24, shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be subject to the following procedures:

(*a*) Obligations for personal services established in the current biennium shall be valid for the succeeding biennium, provided that appointments of the experts concerned are effected by the end of the current biennium, and that the total period to be covered by obligations established for these purposes against the resources of the current biennium shall not exceed twenty-four work-months;

(*b*) Obligations established in the current biennium for fellowships shall remain valid until liquidated, provided that the fellow has been nominated by the requesting Government and accepted by the Organization, and that a formal letter of award has been issued to the requesting Government;

(*c*) Obligations in respect of contracts or purchase orders for supplies or equipment recorded in the current biennium shall remain valid until payment is effected to the contractor or vendor, unless they are cancelled;

5. In addition to the appropriations voted under paragraph 1 above, an amount of $19,000 is appropriated for each year of the biennium 1988-1989 from accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

B

INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1988-1989:

1. Estimates of income other than assessments on Member States totalling $US 337,330,200 are approved as follows:

Income section		(US dollars)
	PART I. *Income from staff assessment*	
1.	Income from staff assessment	271 019 900
	TOTAL, PART I	271 019 900
	PART II. *Other income*	
2.	General income	54 542 300
3.	Revenue-producing activities	11 768 000
	TOTAL, PART II	66 310 300
	GRAND TOTAL	337 330 200

2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955;

3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, garage operations, television services and the sale of publications, not provided for under the budget appropriations, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

C

FINANCING OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1988

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the year 1988:

1. Budget appropriations totalling $US 884,793,150, being half of the appropriations approved for the biennium 1988-1989 under resolution A above, shall be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations as follows:

(*a*) $25,155,150 being half of the difference between the following:

(i) The estimated income approved for the biennium 1988-1989 under resolution B above; and

(ii) Income from staff assessment and the amount ($16 million) estimated in income section 2 in respect of the repayment of the loan to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

(*b*) $859,638,000 being the assessment on Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/248 of 18 December 1985 on the scale of assessments for the years 1986, 1987 and 1988;

2. There shall be set off against the assessment on Member States, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the total amount of $US 135,509,950 being half of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the biennium 1988-1989 under resolution B above.

Draft resolution III

UNFORESEEN AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

The General Assembly

1. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the provisions of paragraph 3 below, to enter into commitments in the biennium 1988-1989 to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses arising either during or subsequent to that biennium, provided that the concurrence of the Advisory Committee shall not be necessary for:

(*a*) Such commitments, not exceeding a total of $US 2 million in any one year of the biennium 1988-1989, as the Secretary-General certifies relate to the maintenance of peace and security;

(*b*) Such commitments as the President of the International Court of Justice certifies relate to expenses occasioned by:

(i) The designation of *ad hoc* judges (Statute of the Court, Article 31), not exceeding a total of $250,000;

(ii) The appointment of assessors (Statute, Article 30), or the calling of witnesses and the appointment of experts (Statute, Article 50), not exceeding a total of $75,000;

(iii) The holding of sessions of the Court away from The Hague (Statute, Article 22), not exceeding a total of $100,000;

(*c*) Such commitments, in an amount not exceeding $300,000, in the biennium 1988-1989, as the Secretary-General certifies are required for interorganizational security measures pursuant to section IV of General Assembly resolution 36/235 of 18 December 1981;

2. *Resolves* that the Secretary-General shall report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the General Assembly at its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions all commitments made under the provisions of the present resolution, together with the circumstances relating thereto, and shall submit supplementary estimates to the Assembly in respect of such commitments;

3. *Decides* that if, as a result of a decision of the Security Council, commitments relating to the maintenance of peace and security should arise in an estimated total exceeding $10 million either before the forty-third session or between the forty-third and forty-fourth sessions of the General Assembly, a special session of the Assembly shall be convened by the Secretary-General to consider the matter.

Draft resolution IV

WORKING CAPITAL FUND FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

The General Assembly

Resolves that:

1. The Working Capital Fund shall be established for the biennium 1988-1989 in the amount of $US 100 million;

2. Member States shall make advances to the Working Capital Fund in accordance with the scale adopted by the General Assembly for contributions of Member States to the budget for the year 1988;

3. There shall be set off against this allocation of advances:

(*a*) Credits to Member States resulting from transfers made in 1959 and 1960 from surplus account to the Working Capital Fund in an adjusted amount of $1,025,092;

(*b*) Cash advances paid by Member States to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1986-1987 under General Assembly resolution 40/255 of 18 December 1985;

4. Should the credits and advances paid by any Member State to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1986-1987 exceed the amount of that Member State's advance under the provisions of paragraph 2 above, the excess shall be set off against the amount of the contributions payable by the Member State in respect of the biennium 1988-1989;

5. The Secretary-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund:

(*a*) Such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending the receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for the purpose;

(*b*) Such sums as may be necessary to finance commitments which may be duly authorized under the provisions of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, in particular resolution 42/227 of 21 December 1987 relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates for reimbursing the Working Capital Fund;

(*c*) Such sums as, together with net sums outstanding for the same purpose, do not exceed $200,000, to continue the revolving fund to finance miscellaneous self-liquidating purchases and activities; advances in excess of the total of $200,000 may be made with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(*d*) With the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, such sums as may be required to finance payments of advance insurance premiums where the period of insurance extends beyond the end of the biennium in which payment is made; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates of each biennium, during the life of the related policies, to cover the charges applicable to each biennium;

(*e*) Such sums as may be necessary to enable the Tax Equalization Fund to meet current commitments pending the accumulation of credits; such advances shall be repaid as soon as credits are available in the Tax Equalization Fund;

6. Should the provision in paragraph 1 above prove inadequate to meet the purposes normally related to the Working Capital Fund, the Secretary-General is authorized to utilize, in the biennium 1988-1989, cash from special funds and accounts in his custody, under the conditions approved in General Assembly resolution 1341 (XIII) of 13 December 1958, or the proceeds of loans authorized by the Assembly.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I, II A to C, III and IV submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/42/910, para. 68). It adopted draft resolutions I, II B and C, III and IV without a vote and its adopted draft resolution II A by a recorded vote of 146 to 1, with 3 abstentions. For the final text, see resolutions 42/225, 42/226 A to C, 42/227 and 42/228.[5]

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[5] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/591	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Publications of the International Court of Justice": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/41/591/Add.1	———— : note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments and those of the International Court of Justice	
A/41/806 and Corr.1	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Problems of storage and its costs in organizations of the United Nations system": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/42/6 and Corr.1	Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989	Issued in fascicles
A/42/6/Add.1 and Corr.1	Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989	
A/42/7	First report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 7*
A/42/7/Add.1-10	Second to eleventh reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989	*Ibid., Supplement No. 7A*
A/42/16 (Part I) and Add.1 and (Part II)	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-seventh session	*Ibid., Supplement No. 16* and addendum
A/42/24 (Part I), (Part II) and (Part III) and Corr.1	Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia	*Ibid., Supplement No. 24*
A/42/30 and Corr.1	Report of the International Civil Service Commission	*Ibid., Supplement No. 30* and corrigendum

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/295	Note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Problems of storage and its costs in organizations of the United Nations system"	
A/42/673	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Problems of storage and its costs in organizations of the United Nations system"	
A/42/674	Implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for the African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/724 and Corr.1	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Problems of storage and its costs in organizations of the United Nations system (Addendum)": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/42/750	Report of the First Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda items 48-69
A/42/751	*Idem*	*Ibid.*
A/42/753	*Idem*	*Ibid.*
A/42/755	*Idem*	*Ibid.*
A/42/764	Report of the Fifth Committee	*Ibid.*, agenda item 120
A/42/781	Report of the Third Committee	*Ibid.*, agenda item 104
A/42/803/Add.1	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, agenda item 12
A/42/811	Report of the Special Political Committee	*Ibid.*, agenda item 75
A/42/816	Report of the Sixth Committee	*Ibid.*, agenda item 134
A/42/817	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, agenda items 129 and 137
A/42/821/Add.1 and 2	Report of the Second Committee (Parts II and III)	*Ibid.*, agenda item 82
A/42/L.1	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, agenda item 24
A/42/L.11	*Idem*	Replaced by A/42/L.11/Rev.1
A/42/L.11/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	See annex fascicle, agenda item 21
A/42/L.16	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, agenda item 31
A/42/L.26 and Corr.1, L.27 and Corr.1, L.29 and Corr.1, L.30 and Corr.1 and L.31	Draft resolutions	*Ibid.*, agenda item 33
A/42/L.33 to L.35	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, agenda item 38
A/42/L.38 and L.39	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, agenda item 18
A/C.5/42/1	Revised estimates under subsection 28I.1 (International Civil Service Commission), section 31 (Staff assessment), income section 1 (Income from staff assessment) and income section 2 (General income): report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/2 and Corr.1-3	Update of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213: programmatic and budgetary aspects	Replaced by A/C.5/42/2/Rev.1
A/C.5/42/2/Rev.1	*Idem*	
A/C.5/42/4	Revised estimates under section 32 (Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises): report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/5	Revised estimates under section 15 (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development), section 31 (Staff assessment), income section 1 (Income from staff assessment) and income section 2 (General income)—Preparatory work for bringing the Common Fund for Commodities into operation: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/8	International Computing Centre—1988 budget estimates: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/10	Loan to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization—Special appropriation under General Assembly resolution 40/253 A; report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/11	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A submitted by the Fifth Committee in document A/42/764	
A/C.5/42/12	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/42/L.1: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/16	Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions of 1987: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/16/Add.1	Revised estimates resulting from resolution 1987/94 of the Economic and Social Council on broad representation in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/17	Revised estimates resulting from the recommendation of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research contained in document A/42/611: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/18	Revised estimates under section 28E (Management Services Division): report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/22	Unified conference services for the United Nations organizations at the Vienna International Centre: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/23	Administrative and financial implications of the recommendations and decisions contained in the reports of the International Civil Service Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: note by the Secretary-General	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.5/42/26	Programme budget implications of the recommendations of the United Nations Council for Namibia in part five, chapter I, of its report (A/42/24 (Part III) and Corr.1): note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/26/Add.1	________ : observations submitted by the Committee on Conferences in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/10 A, paragraph 6	
A/C.5/42/27	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/42/L.16: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/29	Programme budget implications of draft resolution C submitted by the Fifth Committee in document A/42/764: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/39	Programme budget implications of draft resolution I submitted by the First Committee in document A/42/751: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/41	Programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/42/L.26 and Corr.1, L.27 and Corr.1, L.29 and Corr.1, L.30 and Corr.1 and L.31: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/42	Programme budget implications of draft resolution C submitted by the First Committee in document A/42/750: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/43	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/42/753: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/44	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/42/755: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/44/Add.1	________ : observations submitted by the Committee on Conferences in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/10 A, paragraph 6	
A/C.5/42/45 and Corr.1	Programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/42/L.33 to L.35: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/46	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/42/817: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/47	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/42/816: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/48	Programme budget implications of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/42/L.38 and L.39: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/50	Note by the Chairman of the Fifth Committee containing the text of a communication received from the Chairman of the Sixth Committee concerning the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Publications of the International Court of Justice"	
A/C.5/42/51	Programme budget implications of draft resolution I submitted by the Third Committee in document A/42/781: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/52	Programme budget implications of draft resolution VII submitted by the Third Committee in document A/42/803/Add.1: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/53	Programme budget implications of draft resolution D submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/42/811: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/54	Programme budget implications of draft decision V submitted by the Second Committee in document A/42/821/Add.1: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/55	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/42/L.11: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/55/Rev.1	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/42/L.11/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/56	Letter dated 30 November 1987 from the Chairman of the Second Committee to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee	For action taken by the Fifth Commitee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fifth Committee*, 60th meeting, paras. 5 and 6, and corrigendum
A/C.5/42/57	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Second Committee in document A/42/821/Add.2: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/58 and Corr.1	Revised estimates—Effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/L.9 (Part I), (Part II) and Add.1, (Part III) and Corr.1 and (Part IV) and Corr.1 and Add.1	Draft report of the Fifth Committee	Replaced by A/42/910 and Corr.1
A/C.5/42/L.12	Draft decision	See document A/42/910, paras. 64 and 68, draft resolution I, sect. IV
A/C.5/42/L.13	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 62 and 68, draft resolution I, sect. III
A/C.5/42/L.22	Section 27—Department of Public Information: note by the Secretariat	
A/C.5/42/L.23	Draft resolution	See annex fascicle, agenda items 41 and 43, document A/42/908, paras. 5 and 8

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 116

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 116: Programme planning:*

(*a*) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General

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DOCUMENT A/42/881

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*19 December 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 116, the item entitled:

> "Programme planning:
>
> "(*a*) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
>
> "(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General",

and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered agenda item 116 in conjunction with item 115, concerning the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989, at its 12th, 14th to 21st, 23rd to 28th, 31st to 34th, 36th to 50th, 65th and 66th meetings, between 16 October and 18 December 1987. The Committee also considered item 116 in the course of its general debate on this and item 41, concerning the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations, item 43, concerning the current financial crisis of the Organization, and item 115, at its 12th, 14th to 21st and 23rd to 25th meetings. Comments made in the course of the discussion are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/42/SR.12, 14-21, 23-28, 31-34, 36-50, 65 and 66).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Fifth Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

CONSIDERATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION ON THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989

Section 1. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination

4. At its 28th meeting, on 11 November, the Fifth Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 1, which were contained in paragraphs 46 to 51 of part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/42/16 (Part I)).

Section 2A. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities

5. At its 31st meeting, on 13 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendation regarding section 2A, which was contained in paragraph 55 of part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 2B. Disarmament affairs activities

6. At the same meeting, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 2B, which were contained in paragraphs 61 and 62 of part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 3. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization

7. At the same meeting also, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendation regarding section 3, which was contained in paragraph 70 of part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fifth Committee*, 12th, 14th to 21st, 23rd to 28th, 31st to 34th, 36th to 50th, 65th and 66th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 99th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 111.

Section 4. Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)

8. At its 32nd meeting, on 16 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendation regarding section 4, which was contained in paragraph 75 of part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 5A. Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation

9. At its 33rd meeting, on 16 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 5A, which were contained in paragraphs 77 to 79 of part one and in paragraph 19 of part two of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/42/16 (Part I) and (Part II)).

Section 5B. Regional Commissions Liaison Office

10. At the same meeting, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 5B, which were contained in paragraphs 81 and 82 of part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 6. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

11. At the same meeting also, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 6, which were contained in paragraphs 87 to 94 of part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 7. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

12. At its 36th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 7, which were contained in paragraphs 99 to 101 of part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 8. Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters

13. At its 34th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee noted that the activities previously carried out under section 8 were to be carried out under sections 1 and 5A of the proposed programme budget.

Section 9. Transnational corporations

14. At its 36th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 9, which were contained in paragraphs 111 to 114 of part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 10. Economic Commission for Europe

15. At the same meeting, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 10, which were contained in paragraphs 118 to 120 of part one and in paragraph 32 of part two of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 11. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

16. At its 37th meeting, on 19 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 11, which were contained in paragraphs 123 to 125 of part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 12. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

17. At its 38th meeting, on 19 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 12, which were contained in paragraphs 129 to 132 of part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 13. Economic Commission for Africa

18. At its 46th meeting, on 27 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 13, which were contained in paragraphs 134 to 140 of part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 14. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

19. At its 40th meeting, on 21 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 14, which were contained in paragraphs 142 to 144 of part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

20. At its 41st meeting, on 23 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 15, which were contained in paragraphs 148 to 150 of part one and in paragraph 37 of part two of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 16. International Trade Centre

21. At its 38th meeting, on 19 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendation regarding section 16, which was contained in paragraph 153 of part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 17. Centre for Science and Technology for Development

22. At its 41st meeting, on 23 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 17, which were contained in paragraphs 157 and 158 of part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 18. United Nations Environment Programme

23. At its 50th meeting, on 1 December, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 18, which were contained in paragraphs 161 and 162 of part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 19. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

24. At its 41st meeting, on 23 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 19, which were contained in paragraphs 164 to 166 of part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 20. International drug control

25. At the same meeting, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 20, which were contained in paragraphs 171 and 172 of part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 21. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

26. At the same meeting also, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendation regarding section 21, which was contained in paragraph 174 of part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 22. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

27. At the same meeting also, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 22, which were contained in paragraphs 178 to 181 of part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 23. Human rights

28. At its 42nd meeting, on 24 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 23, which were contained in paragraphs 187 to 191 of part one and in paragraphs 21 and 22 of part two of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 24. Regular programme of technical co-operation

29. At the same meeting, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 24, which were contained in paragraphs 193 to 195 of part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 25. International Court of Justice

30. At the same meeting also, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendation regarding section 25, which was contained in paragraph 200 of part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 26. Legal activities

31. At the same meeting also, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 26, which were contained in paragraphs 203 to 205 of part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 27. Public information

32. At its 47th meeting, on 27 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 27, which were contained in paragraphs 210 to 216 of part one and in paragraph 30 of part two of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 28. Administration and management

33. At its 45th meeting, on 25 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 28, which were contained in paragraphs 218 to 220 of part one and in paragraph 44 of part two of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 29. Conference and library services

34. At its 47th meeting, on 27 November, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 29, which were contained in paragraphs 225 and 226 of part one of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Section 32. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises

35. At its 49th meeting, on 1 December, the Committee approved, without a vote, the recommendations regarding section 32, which were contained in paragraph 56 of part two of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.5/42/L.20

36. At the 65th meeting, on 17 December, Mr. Miodrag Cabric, a vice-chairman of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/42/L.20), which had been elaborated following informal consultations. He corrected the word "manufacturers" after the phrase "in the field of" in section III, paragraph 3, to read "manufactures".

37. At its 66th meeting, on 18 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/42/L.20, as corrected, without a vote (see para. 39 below).

38. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil and Cuba made statements in explanation of position.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

39. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PROGRAMME PLANNING

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 31/93 of 14 December 1976, 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 37/234 of 21 December 1982, 38/227 A and B of 20 December 1983 and 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976,

Recognizing the need to improve continuously the programme planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation process in the Organization and the need for the participation of Member States from an early stage and throughout the process,

Having considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-seventh session (A/42/16 (Part I) and Add.1 and (Part II)),

Having considered also the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 1987 (A/42/3),

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General on the preparation of the next medium-term plan (A/42/512), *Having considered also* the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213 (A/42/234 and Corr.1), as well as the update of the progress report (A/C.5/42/2/Rev.1),

I

REGULATIONS AND RULES GOVERNING PROGRAMME PLANNING, THE PROGRAMME ASPECTS OF THE BUDGET, THE MONITORING OF IMPLEMENTATION AND THE METHODS OF EVALUATION

1. *Endorses* the amendments to the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation as recommended by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-seventh session (see A/42/16 (Part II), para. 74);

2. *Stresses* the need to implement fully all the provisions of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, in particular those relating to the determination of priorities;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to consider improvement in the format and presentation of the programme budget, taking fully into account the relevant recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see A/42/7);

II

PROGRAMME PLANNING

1. *Reiterates* the importance of the medium-term plan as the principal policy directive of the United Nations;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations and approves the proposals contained in paragraphs 100 to 102 of part two of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/42/16 (Part I) and Add.1 and (Part II));

3. *Praises* the initiative taken by the Secretary-General to engage Member States in an early dialogue on the future activities of the Organization in accordance with section II, paragraph 3 (*b*), of resolution 41/213, and requests him to gather additional opinions, comments and suggestions from Member States on the subject with a view to the preparation of the draft introduction to the next medium-term plan and to issue the draft introduction as soon as possible;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when submitting in 1988 the draft introduction to the next medium-term plan, to take into account all views expressed by Member States on the enclosure to his note on the preparation of the next medium-term plan (A/42/512), entitled "Some perspectives on the work of the United Nations in the 1990s", in particular during their discussions on this subject in the various intergovernmental organs;

III

EVALUATION

1. *Stresses* the importance and necessity of further integrating evaluation into the programme planning, budgeting and monitoring cycle with a view to improving and strengthening programme formulation and implementation;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination that evaluation studies should be appropriately timed in order to be relevant to the programme cycle, that evaluation methodologies should continue to be further refined and that evaluation reports should present recommendations in two separate categories, namely, those falling within the purview of the Secretary-General for implementation and those requiring consideration, approval or action by intergovernmental bodies (A/42/16 (Part I), paras. 235 and 236);

3. *Invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Industrial Development Board of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to consider the recommendations contained in the triennial review of the technical co-operation activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in the field of manufactures, financed by the United Nations Development Programme,[1] together with the conclusions reached by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-seventh session (*ibid.*, para. 237);

IV

CROSS-ORGANIZATIONAL PROGRAMME ANALYSES

1. *Takes note* of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/79 of 8 July 1987 on the cross-organizational review of the medium-term plans of the organizations of the United Nations system and programme analysis in the area of science and technology for development, and 1987/86 of 8 July 1987 on the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development and system-wide co-ordination of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the cross-organizational review of the medium-term plans of the organizations of the United Nations system and programme analysis in the area of science and technology for development (A/42/16 (Part I), paras. 268-275);

3. *Agrees* with the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination that a cross-organizational programme analysis on the question of the advancement of women should be submitted to the Committee at its twenty-ninth session in 1989 with the understanding contained in paragraph 11 of part two of the report of the Committee (A/42/16 (Part I) and Add 1 and (Part II));

V

JOINT MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

1. *Takes note* of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/82 and 1987/85 of 8 July 1987;

2. *Accepts*, as agreed by the members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1987/194, that the topic for the twenty-third series of Joint Meetings of the two Committees shall be "The response of the United Nations system to development problems, with special attention to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990";

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[1] See E/AC.51/1987/3.

VI

OTHER CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. *Endorses* those other conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-seventh session (see A/42/16 (Part I) and Add.1 and (Part II)) which have not otherwise been approved by the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

2. *Decides* that the relevant conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, as well as the related portions of its report, should be brought to the attention of the Main Committees of the General Assembly for information;

3. *Reiterates* the need to implement the provisions of section II of Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/51 of 22 July 1986, in particular those concerning priority setting;

4. *Requests* the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to keep under review its schedule of meetings, taking into account the new responsibilities assigned to it, and to report thereon as necessary to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/42/881, para. 39). For the final text, see resolution 42/215.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/3 and Add.1	Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1987	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 3*
A/42/6 and Corr.1	Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989	Issued in fascicles
A/42/7	First report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 7*
A/42/7/Add.1-10	Second to eleventh reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989	*Ibid., Supplement No. 7A*
A/42/16 (Part I) and Add.1 and (Part II)	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-seventh session	*Ibid., Supplement No. 16* and addendum
A/42/234 and Corr.1	Reform and renewal in the United Nations: progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213	
A/42/512	Preparation of the next medium-term plan: note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/532	Supplementary rules and regulations necessary for the improvement in the planning, programming and budgeting process: note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/640	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on questions relating to the programme budget: inflation and currency fluctuation and the level of the contingency fund; the preparation of the next medium-term plan; and supplementary rules and regulations necessary for the improvement in the planning, programming and budgeting process	
A/C.1/42/6	Letter dated 12 October 1987 from the Chairman of the Fifth Committee to the Chairman of the First Committee	
A/SPC/42/L.5	Letter dated 12 October 1987 from the Chairman of the Fifth Committee to the Chairman of the Special Political Committee	
A/SPC/42/L.22	Letter dated 20 November 1987 from the Chairman of the Special Political Committee to the President of the General Assembly	
A/C.2/42/L.13	Letter dated 14 October 1987 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Second Committee	
A/C.3/42/L.26	Letter dated 14 October 1987 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Third Committee	
A/C.4/42/L.6	Letter dated 14 October 1987 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Fourth Committee	
A/C.4/42/L.10	Letter dated 9 November 1987 from the Chairman of the Fourth Committee to the President of the General Assembly	
A/C.5/42/2 and Corr.1-3	Update of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213: programmatic and budgetary aspects	Replaced by A/C.5/42/2/Rev.1
A/C.5/42/2/Rev.1	*Idem*	
A/C.5/42/49	Some perspectives on the work of the United Nations in the 1990s: note by the Chairman of the Fifth Committee	
A/C.5/42/L.20	Draft resolution	See A/42/881, paras. 36 and 39

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 117

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 117: Financial emergency of the United Nations:*

(*a*) Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations;

(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General

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DOCUMENT A/42/882

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*20 December 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 117, the item entitled:

> "Financial emergency of the United Nations:
>
> "(*a*) Report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations;
>
> "(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General",

and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Fifth Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations (A/C.5/42/31).

3. The Committee considered this item at its 56th, 57th, 59th to 61st and 67th meetings, between 8 and 19 December 1987. Comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/42/SR.56, 57, 59-61 and 67).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

4. At the 67th meeting, on 19 December, the representative of Ghana introduced two draft resolutions, A and B (A/C.5/42/L.25), sponsored by Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan and Sweden. Draft resolution A was entitled "Financial emergency" and draft resolution B was entitled "Issue of special postage stamps".

5. At the same meeting, the representative of Ghana orally revised draft resolution A, by inserting the following two new paragraphs after paragraph 9:

> "10. *Decides* to suspend regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (*d*) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations in respect of surpluses arising at the end of the financial period 1986-1987;
>
> "11. *Decides further* that should the situation regarding unpaid assessments improve in future, the General Assembly would, at that time, decide on the disposition of the amounts held in suspense (or portion thereof);"

and paragraph 10 of the draft resolution was renumbered paragraph 12.

6. At the same meeting, the representative of Yemen proposed that the ninth preambular paragraph of draft resolution A, which read:

> "*Taking note* of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee,"

should be amended as follows:

> "*Taking into account* the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee during the forty-second session,".

The amendment was accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution.

7. At the same meeting, the representative of the German Democratic Republic proposed that the draft resolution should be further amended by the substitution, in paragraph 11, of the phrase "return to Member States" for the word "disposition". The amendment was accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted, without a vote, draft resolution A, as orally revised and amended, and draft resolution B (see para. 9 below).

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fifth Committee*, 56th, 57th, 59th to 61st and 67th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 99th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 112.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

9. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

FINANCIAL EMERGENCY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

A

Financial emergency

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations (A/C.5/42/31),

Recalling its resolutions 3049 A (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, 3538 (XXX) of 17 December 1975, 32/104 of 14 December 1977, 35/113 of 10 December 1980, 36/116 B of 10 December 1981, 37/13 of 16 November 1982, 38/228 B of 20 December 1983, 39/239 B of 18 December 1984, 40/241 A and B of 18 December 1985 and 41/204 A of 11 December 1986,

Mindful of the report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations[1] and of the views expressed by Member States thereon in the Fifth Committee at the thirty-second session of the General Assembly,[2]

Reiterating earlier appeals to Member States, without prejudice to their position of principle, to make voluntary contributions to the Special Account referred to in annex VI to the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations (*ibid.*),

Noting with concern that the short-term deficit of the Organization, although marginally reduced during the year, is expected to exceed $350 million as at 31 December 1987,

Concerned at the increasingly precarious financial situation of peace-keeping operations and its adverse impact on troop contributors, in particular on developing-country troop contributors,

Noting also with concern that delays and partial payment of assessed contributions continue to create serious cash-flow problems for the Organization,

Considering the possibility that for many Member States administrative considerations, including a calendar difference between the national fiscal year and that of the Organization, may be contributory factors in the delay in the payment of assessed contributions,

Taking into account the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee during the forty-second session,

1. *Reaffirms* its commitment to seek a comprehensive and generally acceptable solution to the financial problems of the United Nations, based on the principle of the collective financial responsibility of Member States and in strict compliance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Urges* all Member States to meet their financial obligations under the Charter;

3. *Renews its appeal* to all Member States to make their best efforts to overcome constraints to the prompt payment early each year of full assessed contributions and of advances to the Working Capital Fund;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Member States that pay their assessed contributions in full within thirty days of the receipt of the Secretary-General's communication, in accordance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in addition to sending his official communications to the permanent representatives of Member States, to approach, as and when appropriate, the Governments of Member States for the purpose of encouraging expeditious payment in full of assessed contributions, in compliance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

6. *Invites* Member States also to provide, in response to the Secretary-General's official communication and consistent with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, information regarding their expected pattern of payments, in order to facilitate the financial planning by the Secretary-General;

7. *Requests* the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations to keep the financial situation of the Organization under review and to report, as and when appropriate, to the General Assembly;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session detailed information relating to the extent, rate of increase and composition of the deficit of the Organization, the pattern of payments of Member States, the cash-flow situation and voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources pursuant to Assembly resolutions 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965 and 3049 A (XXVII) of 19 December 1972;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to update, as necessary, the information provided in his report on the practices of other organizations of the United Nations system for achieving prompt and full payment of assessed contributions (A/C.5/42/31, sect. III) and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

10. *Decides* to suspend the provisions of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (*d*) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations in respect of surpluses arising at the end of the financial period 1986-1987;

11. *Decides also* that should the situation regarding unpaid assessments improve in the future the General Assembly would, at that time, decide on the return to Member States of the amounts held in suspense (or portion thereof);

12. *Decides further* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations".

B

Issue of special postage stamps

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations (A/C.5/42/31),

Recalling its resolution 41/204 B of 11 December 1986,

Recognizing that, pending a comprehensive settlement of the differences that have given rise to the financial emergency of the Organization, partial or interim steps could enhance the liquidity of the Organization and alleviate its financial difficulties to some extent,

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/31/37).

[2] *Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Fifth Committee*, 32nd, 33rd, 35th, 37th, 39th and 60th meetings; and *ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum.

Noting with satisfaction that the project on the issue of special postage stamps on the social and economic crisis in Africa is almost completed,

1. *Recalls* that it decided, by its resolution 39/239 A of 18 December 1984, to place one half of the revenue earned therefrom at the disposal of the Secretary-General for the implementation of objectives as detailed in the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa,[3] adopted by the General Assembly on 3 December 1984, and to place the remaining half in a special account;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a final financial report on the project to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

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[3] Resolution 39/29, annex.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A and B submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/42/882, para. 9). For the final text, see resolutions 42/216 A and B.[4]

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
A/C.5/42/31	Analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/L.25	Draft resolutions	See A/42/882, paras. 4-7 and 9, draft resolutions A and B

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 118

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 118: Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:*

(*a*) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

(*b*) Effective administrative and budgetary co-ordination within the framework of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General

(*c*) Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal: report of the Secretary-General

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 2

DOCUMENT A/42/883

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*17 December 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 118, the item entitled:

> "Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:
>
> "(*a*) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
>
> "(*b*) Effective administrative and budgetary co-ordination within the framework of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;
>
> "(*c*) Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal: report of the Secretary-General",

and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Fifth Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/41/671 and A/42/683);

(*b*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a statement by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/C.5/41/23);

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on the feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal (A/42/328).

3. The Committee considered this item at its 23rd, 29th, 35th, 63rd and 64th meetings, between 6 November and 16 December 1987. Comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/42/SR.23, 29, 35, 63 and 64).

Consideration of proposals

4. At the 63rd meeting, on 16 December, the Chairman introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/42/L.17) entitled "Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal".

5. At the 64th meeting, also on 16 December, the representative of Norway orally proposed that paragraph 1 (*a*) of draft resolution A/C.5/42/L.17, which read:

> "To arrange for consultations among interested Member States to take place in New York during the first part of 1988, for the purpose of examining the proposals included in the report of the Secretary-General on the feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal, bearing in mind the technical, legal and administrative aspects of the matter;"

should be amended as follows: the word "interested" should be deleted, and the phrase "included in the report of the Secretary-General on the feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal" should read "included in his report entitled 'Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal' ", so that the title of the report of the Secretary-General would be given, as in the first preambular paragraph.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/42/L.17, as orally amended, without a vote (see para. 9 below).

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fifth Committee*, 23rd, 29th, 35th, 63rd and 64th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 99th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 113.

7. At the same meeting also, the Chairman proposed that the Committee should recommend that the General Assembly should take note with appreciation of the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/41/671 and A/42/683); request the Secretary-General to refer those reports to the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination; and decide to transmit the reports of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Auditors, the Panel of External Auditors, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the International Civil Service Commission and the Joint Inspection Unit for their information.

8. The Committee then adopted, without objection, the proposal of the Chairman (see para. 10 below).

Recommendations of the Fifth Committee

9. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING A SINGLE ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal" (A/42/328),

Noting that the International Labour Organisation has under consideration proposals corresponding to those appearing in the report of the Secretary-General,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To arrange for consultations among Member States to take place in New York during the first part of 1988 for the purpose of examining the proposals included in his report entitled "Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal", bearing in mind the technical, legal and administrative aspects of the matter;

(*b*) To invite the Director-General of the International Labour Office to be represented at such consultations;

(*c*) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the outcome of such consultations and to present proposals designed to enable the Assembly to conclude its consideration of this item at that session;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session under the item entitled "Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency" a sub-item entitled "Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations".

* * *

10. The Fifth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY CO-ORDINATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

The General Assembly:

(*a*) Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/41/671 and A/42/683);

(*b*) Requests the Secretary-General to refer those reports to the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

(*c*) Decides to transmit the reports of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Auditors, the Panel of External Auditors, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the International Civil Service Commission and the Joint Inspection Unit for information.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/42/883, para. 9). For the final text, see resolution 42/217.[1]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (*ibid.*, para. 10). For the final text, see decision 42/454.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/671	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/42/328	Feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal: report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/683	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/C.5/42/22	Unified conference services for the United Nations organizations at the Vienna International Centre: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/L.17	Draft resolution	See A/42/883, paras. 4, 5 and 9

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 119

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 119: Joint Inspection Unit:* reports of the Joint Inspection Unit**

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fifth Committee*, 6th, 10th to 12th, 15th, 18th, 23rd, 45th, 46th, 57th and 64th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 99th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 114.

** See also annex fascicles relating to agenda items 21, 41, 78, 83, 103, 114, 115 and 122.

DOCUMENT A/42/884

Report of the Fifth Committee

[Original: French]
[17 December 1987]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 119, the item entitled "Joint Inspection Unit: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. At its 6th, 10th to 12th, 15th, 18th, 23rd, 45th, 46th, 57th and 64th meetings between 9 October and 16 December 1987, the Fifth Committee considered the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the periods 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986 (A/41/34) and 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987 (A/42/34 and Corr.1), notes submitted by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programmes of the Unit for 1986 (A/41/137) and for 1987 (A/42/133), and reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit submitted to the Assembly at its forty-first (A/41/658) and forty-second (A/42/526) sessions.

3. The Committee also had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

4. Comments and observations made in the course of the discussion of the item and replies to queries raised are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/42/SR.6, 10-12, 15, 18, 23, 45, 46, 57 and 64).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

5. At the 45th meeting, on 25 November, the representative of Canada, who, on behalf of the Chairman, had co-ordinated informal discussions, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/42/L.6) and orally revised paragraph 11 by inserting the word "and" and deleting the comma after the word "competence" and by substituting "agendas" for "agenda" after the word "preliminary".

6. At its 46th meeting, on 27 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/42/L.6, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 9 below).

7. At the 64th meeting, on 16 December, the Chairman of the Committee introduced a draft decision (A/C.5/42/L.15).

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.5/42/L.15 without a vote (see para. 10 below).

Recommendations of the Fifth Committee

9. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

JOINT INSPECTION UNIT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/259 of 18 December 1985 and 41/213 of 19 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the period 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987 (A/42/34 and Corr.1), welcoming the recommendations for self-improvement contained in section VI thereof, and noting the observations and suggestions of Member States thereon,

Recognizing the need to avoid duplication and overlapping in the activities of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly, *Convinced* that the General Assembly should give the Joint Inspection Unit greater guidance on its programme of work with respect to the United Nations,

Convinced also that more systematic follow-up activity regarding the implementation of recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit would increase the usefulness of the inspection function, particularly in encouraging constructive dialogue between the Unit and the various organizations of the United Nations system,

Bearing in mind the recommendations regarding the Joint Inspection Unit in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,[1]

1. *Invites* the Joint Inspection Unit to introduce immediately the improvements recommended in section VI of its report (*ibid.*) in order to increase the quality and effectiveness of its reports;

2. *Calls upon* the Joint Inspection Unit to adopt a more collective approach in the preparation of its programme of work, in the conduct of its work and in the writing of individual reports;

3. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit to include in its annual report a section on its findings regarding the implementation of its recommendations;

4. *Invites* the Joint Inspection Unit, with due regard for its other responsibilities, to include in its proposed programme of work the provision of advice to participating organizations on their methods for internal evaluation and the conduct of more *ad hoc* evaluations of programmes and activities;

5. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit to include in its next report the guidelines it follows for selecting, conducting and reporting on its inspections;

6. *Also requests* the Joint Inspection Unit to ensure that its reports are co-ordinated, as far as possible, with the programmes of work of the various bodies of the United Nations and that they are submitted in a timely manner;

7. *Further requests* the Joint Inspection Unit, in exercising its functions, powers and responsibilities, to take fully into account the mandates of other relevant bodies, especially the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Board of Auditors and the International Civil Service Commission;

8. *Invites* the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, within their respective mandates, to provide the General Assembly with their views on the future programme of work of the Joint Inspection Unit;

9. *Requests* the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to advise the General Assembly on those cases in which the Joint Inspection Unit might perform *ad hoc* external evaluations of programmes and activities;

10. *Urges* Member States to apply the highest standards in selecting candidates for appointment as inspectors, to give special emphasis to relevant experience and qualifications in the fields of personnel management, public administration, inspection and evaluation, and to give consideration to different disciplines;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the appropriate bodies of the United Nations system all reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on matters within their respective areas of competence and to include reference to all reports of the Unit in the documentation listed in the annotated preliminary agendas of the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies under the most appropriate substantive agenda item;

12. *Requests* all bodies of the United Nations system to examine closely those reports of the Joint Inspection Unit which are within their respective areas of competence and to comment, as appropriate, on the recommendations contained therein;

13. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the executive heads of the participating organizations of the Joint Inspection Unit.

* * *

10. The Fifth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

REPORTS OF THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT AND DOCUMENTATION RELATED TO THE UNIT

The General Assembly takes note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the period from 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986 (A/41/34);

(*b*) Notes submitted by the Secretary-General transmitting to the members of the Assembly the work programmes of the Unit for 1986 (A/41/137) and for 1987 (A/42/133);

(*c*) Reports of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-first (A/41/658) and forty-second (A/42/526) sessions on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit;

(*d*) Report of the Unit entitled "The changing use of computers in organizations of the United Nations system at Geneva: management issues" (see A/40/410), the related comments of the executive heads of the organizations concerned (see A/40/410/Add.1) and those of the Secretary-General (A/41/686, annex);

(*e*) Report of the Unit entitled "Some reflections on reform of the United Nations" (see A/40/988 and Corr.1), a related note by the Secretary-General (A/40/988/Add.1) and the related comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/41/639, annex);

(*f*) Report of the Unit entitled "Status of internal evaluation in organizations of the United Nations system" (A/41/201, annex), the related comments of the Secretary-General (A/41/409, annex) and those of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/41/304, annex);

(*g*) Report of the Unit entitled "Third report on evaluation in the United Nations system: integration and use" (A/41/202, annex), the related comments of the Secretary-General (A/41/409, annex) and those of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/41/304, annex);

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/41/49).

(*h*) Report of the Unit entitled "Management of interpretation services in the United Nations system" (see A/41/648), the related comments of the Secretary-General (A/42/95, annex I) and those of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/42/672, annex);

(*i*) Report of the Unit entitled "Cash management in the United Nations and four specialized agencies (FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO)" (see A/41/649) and the related comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (A/41/649/Add.1, annex).

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/42/884, para. 9). For the final text, see resolution 42/218.[2]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (*ibid.*, para. 10). For the final text, see decision 42/455.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/40/410	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "The changing use of computers in organizations of the United Nations system at Geneva: management issues": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/40/410/Add.1	——— : note by the Secretary-General submitting the comments of executive heads of the organizations concerned	
A/40/988 and Corr.1	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Some reflections on reform of the United Nations": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/40/988/Add.1	——— : note by the Secretary-General	
A/41/34	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 34*
A/41/120	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "The location of United Nations Information Centers (UNICs)": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/41/120/Add.1	——— : note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments	
A/41/121	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Follow-up report on organization and methods for official travel": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/41/121/Add.1	——— : note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments	
A/41/137	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1986	
A/41/201	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Status of internal evaluation in organizations of the United Nations system": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/41/202	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Third report on evaluation in the United Nations system: integration and use": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/41/304	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Status of internal evaluation in organizations of the United Nations system" and "Third report on evaluation in the United Nations system: integration and use"	
A/41/380	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Africa": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/41/380/Add.1	——— : note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments	
A/41/409	Note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments on the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Status of internal evaluation in organizations of the United Nations system" and "Third report on evaluation in the United Nations system: integration and use"	
A/41/424	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Field representation of organizations of the United Nations system: structure and co-ordination": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/41/591	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Publications of the International Court of Justice": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/41/591/Add.1	——— : note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments and those of the International Court of Justice	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/615	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/41/615/Add.1	——— : note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments	
A/41/639	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Some reflections on reform of the United Nations"	
A/41/640	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Administration of justice in the United Nations": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/41/648	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Management of interpretation services in the United Nations system": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/41/649	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Cash management in the United Nations and four specialized agencies (FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO)": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/41/649/Add.1	——— : note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	
A/41/658	Implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit: report of the Secretary-General	
A/41/686	Note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "The changing use of computers in organizations of the United Nations system at Geneva: management issues"	
A/41/806 and Corr.1	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Problems of storage and its costs in organizations of the United Nations system": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/42/7/Add.9	Tenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989	*Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 7A*
A/42/34 and Corr.1	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit	*Ibid., Supplement No. 34* and *corrigendum*
A/42/95	Note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments and the interim comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Management of interpretation services in the United Nations system"	
A/42/110	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Technical co-operation between UNDP and the regional economic commissions": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/42/110/Add.1	——— : note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments	
A/42/133	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1987 and the nucleus of its work programme for 1988-1989	
A/42/136	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Review of UNICEF activities and structures": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/42/290	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Field representation of organizations of the United Nations system: structure and co-ordination"	
A/42/295	Note by the Secretary-General submitting his comments on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Problems of storage and its costs in organizations of the United Nations system"	
A/42/305	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Technical co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the regional economic commissions: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/42/387	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Technical co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme and the regional economic commissions: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/42/526	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit	
A/42/540	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Report on autonomous research institutes of the United Nations": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/42/672	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Management of interpretation services in the United Nations system"	
A/42/673	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Problems of storage and its costs in organizations of the United Nations system"	
A/42/724 and Corr.1	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Problems of storage and its costs in organizations of the United Nations system (Addendum)": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.5/42/50	Note by the Chairman of the Fifth Committee containing the text of a communication received from the Chairman of the Sixth Committee concerning the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Publications of the International Court of Justice"	
A/C.5/42/L.6	Draft resolution	See A/42/884, paras. 5 and 9
A/C.5/42/L.12	Draft decision	See annex fascicle, agenda item 115, document A/42/910, paras. 64 and 68, draft resolution I, sect. IV
A/C.5/42/L.13	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 62 and 68, draft resolution I, sect. III
A/C.5/42/L.15	*Idem*	See A/42/884, paras. 7 and 10
A/C.5/42/L.16	Draft resolution	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fifth Committee*, 67th meeting, para. 80, and corrigendum

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 120

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 120: Pattern of conferences:* report of the Committee on Conferences

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DOCUMENT A/42/764

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*13 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 120, the item entitled "Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences", and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 4th, 5th, 7th, 10th to 12th, 20th and 29th meetings, between 7 October and 12 November 1987. Statements and observations made in the course of the discussion of the item and replies to queries raised are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/42/SR.4, 5, 7, 10-12, 20 and 29).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Committee on Conferences (A/42/32).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

4. At the 20th meeting, on 2 November, following informal consultations, Mr. Raj Singh, a vice-chairman of the Fifth Committee, introduced a document (A/C.5/42/L.4) containing amendments to the draft resolutions (A and B) submitted by the Committee on Conferences in its report (A/42/32, para. 1), and an additional draft resolution, C. The amendments read as follows:

"*Draft resolution A*

"(*a*) In paragraph 1, after the words 'Committee on Conferences', replace the words 'for its reports and its efforts since its establishment' by the words 'for its report and its continuing efforts';

"(*b*) At the end of paragraph 3, add the words 'without this constituting a precedent';

"(*c*) Replace paragraph 4, which read:

" '4. *Requests* the Committee on Conferences to continue its consideration of the outstanding issues with respect to its mandate and status, and to make recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.',

by the following:

" '4. *Requests* the Committee on Conferences to continue and complete its consideration of the outstanding issues with respect to its mandate and status and, taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the forty-second session, to make specific recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.' "

"*Draft resolution B*

"Add another paragraph, as paragraph 5, to read as follows:

" '5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of having all organizational aspects of conference-servicing in the United Nations as a whole centrally planned and co-ordinated, with a view to ensuring optimum efficiency and cost-effectiveness by, *inter alia*, minimizing duplication and overlapping, taking into account the outcome of the deliberations of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields and the implementation of paragraph 4 of the present resolution, and to submit his findings and recommendations to the General Assembly, through the Committee on Conferences.' "

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fifth Committee*, 4th, 5th, 7th, 10th to 12th, 20th, 29th and 57th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 97th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 115.

The additional draft resolution read as follows:

"*Draft resolution C*

"*The General Assembly,*

[*Same text as draft resolution C in paragraph 8 below.*]"

5. At its 29th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee took a decision on draft resolutions A to C. It had before it two statements of programme budget implications. The first, contained in document A/C.5/42/11, concerned the renewal of the mandate of the Committee on Conferences. The second, contained in document A/C.5/42/29, concerned the implementation of draft resolution C.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted, without a vote, draft resolutions A and B as amended and draft resolution C.

7. The representatives of Brazil, Japan, Algeria, Cameroon, Morocco, Zaire, Cuba, China, Tunisia, Yemen, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, Spain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics spoke in explanation of position.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

8. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to C below:

PATTERN OF CONFERENCES

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3351 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974, 32/72 of 9 December 1977, 36/117 B of 10 December 1981, 38/32 of 25 November 1983, 40/243 of 18 December 1985, 41/177 B of 5 December 1986 and 41/213 of 19 December 1986,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Committee on Conferences for its report (A/42/32) and its continuing efforts to achieve optimum use of conference-servicing resources within the United Nations;

2. *Decides* to extend the current mandate and status of the Committee on Conferences for a further year from 1 January to 31 December 1988;

3. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to reappoint the current States members of the Committee for that further year, without this constituting a precedent;

4. *Requests* the Committee on Conferences to continue and complete its consideration of the outstanding issues with respect to its mandate and status and, taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the forty-second session, to make specific recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Conferences (A/42/32),

1. *Approves* the draft calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for the biennium 1988-1989 as submitted by the Committee on Conferences (*ibid.*, annex III);

2. *Authorizes* the Committee on Conferences to make any adjustments in the calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 1988-1989 that may become necessary as a result of action and decisions taken by the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. *Requests* United Nations organs, in order to make optimum use of the conference-servicing resources allocated to them, to indicate with greater precision the actual number of meetings with conference services that they will require in their coming sessions;

4. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to consider inviting the Committee on Conferences to review the Council's draft calendar of conferences and meetings and to make comments and recommendations on that draft where appropriate;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of having all organizational aspects of conference-servicing in the United Nations as a whole centrally planned and co-ordinated, with a view to ensuring optimum efficiency and cost-effectiveness by, *inter alia*, minimizing duplication and overlapping, taking into account the outcome of the deliberations of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields and the implementation of paragraph 4 of the present resolution, and to submit his findings and recommendations to the General Assembly, through the Committee on Conferences.

C

The General Assembly,

Aware that the diversity of languages of the United Nations is a source of general enrichment and of better understanding among States Members of the Organization,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the use of languages in the United Nations, including resolutions 2 (I) of 1 February 1946, 2247 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967, 3189 (XXVIII), 3190 (XXVIII) and 3191 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973 and resolution 36/117 B of 10 December 1981,

Recalling also its resolutions 37/14 of 16 November 1982, 38/32 of 25 November 1983, 39/68 of 13 December 1984, 40/243 of 18 December 1985, 41/177 of 5 December 1986 and 41/213 of 19 December 1986,

Expressing the conviction that, in view of the importance consistently attached by Member States to the respect for equal treatment of official languages of United Nations bodies, the provision of adequate conference services is an essential element in the efficient functioning of the Organization,

Concerned about the increasing difficulties in the provision of conference services, which are reflected particularly in delays in the distribution of documents and unequal treatment of some official languages,

1. *Requests* United Nations bodies and the Secretary-General to ensure respect for equal treatment of the official languages of the United Nations;

2. *Affirms* that the provision of adequate conference services is an essential element in the efficient functioning of the Organization;

3. *Affirms further* that, in order to ensure the provision of adequate conference services to the United Nations, the

allocation of resources for those services should be sufficient to meet requirements;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure the provision of conference services to the United Nations with adequate personnel, with due respect for the equal treatment of all official languages of the United Nations;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the full application of General Assembly resolution 36/117 B;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to implement the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A to C submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/42/764, para. 8). For the final text, see resolutions 42/207 A to C.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/32	Report of the Committee on Conferences	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 32*
A/42/548 and Add.1 and 2	Letters dated 2 and 29 September and 16 October 1987 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly	
A/C.5/42/L.4	Amendments to the recommendation of the Committee on Conferences in its report (A/42/32, para. 1)	See A/42/764, paras. 4 and 8
	Programme budget implications of draft resolutions A and C submitted by the Fifth Committee in document A/42/764	
A/C.5/42/11	Programme budget implications of draft resolution A submitted by the Committee on Conferences in its report (A/42/32, para. 1): note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/29	Programme budget implications of draft resolution C contained in document A/C.5/42/L.4: note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/7/Add.8	Ninth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 7A*
A/42/873	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 115

United Nations
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Official Records

Agenda item 121
ANNEXES
FORTY-SECOND SESSION
NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 121: Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations:* report of the Committee on Contributions

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fifth Committee*, 3rd to 7th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 49th, 51st and 52nd meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 1st, 36th, 97th, 100th, 102nd, 103rd, 105th, 114th and 116th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 116.

DOCUMENT A/42/852

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*7 December 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 121, the item entitled "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions", and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered this item at its 3rd to 7th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 49th, 51st and 52nd meetings, between 2 October and 2 December 1987. Comments and observations made in the course of the discussion of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/42/SR.3-7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 49, 51 and 52).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Fifth Committee had before it the report of the Committee on Contributions (A/42/11 and Add.1).

4. At the 49th meeting, on 1 December, Mr. Deryck Murray, a vice-chairman of the Fifth Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/42/L.8), which had been elaborated following informal consultations.

5. At its 51st meeting, on 2 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/42/L.8 without a vote (see para. 6 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the scale of assessments, particularly resolution 39/247 B of 12 April 1985,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions (A/42/11 and Add.1), and noting with appreciation the efforts of the Committee,

Taking note of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee during the forty-second session,

1. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions:

(*a*) To recommend to the General Assembly, at its forty-third session, a scale of assessments for the period 1989-1991, prepared on the basis of the methodology and criteria used to prepare the current scale;

(*b*) In this connection, to review the limits in the scheme to avoid excessive variations of individual rates of assessment between successive scales;

2. *Also requests* the Committee on Contributions to continue to undertake studies in pursuance of its work on the improvement of the methodology for drawing up future scales of assessment, in the light of views expressed in the Fifth Committee during the forty-second and previous sessions, and to submit a progress report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Committee on Contributions with the facilities it requires to carry out its work, including supplementary assistance if necessary.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/42/852, para. 6). For the final text, see resolution 42/208.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/11 and Add.1	Report of the Committee on Contributions	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 11* and addendum
A/42/563 and Add.1	Letters dated 15 September and 12 October 1987 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly	
A/42/925 and Add.1-4	Letters dated 29 February, 1 and 18 March, 16 August and 19 September 1988 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly	
A/C.5/42/L.8	Draft resolution	See A/42/852, paras. 4 and 6

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 122

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 122: Personnel questions:*

(*a*) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;

(*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: report of the Secretary-General;

(*c*) Other personnel questions: reports of the Secretary-General

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DOCUMENT A/42/885

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*20 December 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 122, the item entitled:

> "Personnel questions:
>
> "(*a*) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;
>
> "(*b*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: report of the Secretary-General;
>
> "(*c*) Other personnel questions: reports of the Secretary-General",

and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 17th, 20th to 23rd, 29th to 32nd, 34th, 35th, 47th, 50th and 67th meetings, held between 26 October and 19 December 1987. The views expressed by the delegations during the discussions are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/42/SR.17, 20-23, 29-32, 34, 35, 47, 50 and 67).

3. For its consideration of sub-item (*a*), the Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat (A/42/636);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the system of desirable ranges for the geographical distribution of staff in the Professional category and above (A/C.5/42/7 and Corr.1);

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General transmitting a list showing, by office, department and organizational element, the names, functional titles, nationalities and grades of all staff members of the United Nations Secretariat holding appointments of one year or more on 30 June 1987 (A/C.5/42/L.2).

4. For its consideration of sub-item (*b*), the Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations (A/C.5/42/14 and Corr.1).

5. For its consideration of sub-item (*c*), the Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on the amendments to the Staff Rules (A/C.5/42/3);

(*b*) Reports of the Secretary-General on the establishment of an office of Ombudsman in the Secretariat and streamlining of the appeals procedures (A/C.5/41/14 and A/C.5/42/28);

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (A/C.5/42/24).

6. Under agenda item 122, the Committee also considered a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the views of the staff representatives of the United Nations Secretariat (A/C.5/42/37).

7. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the administration of justice in the United Nations (A/41/640). The comments of the Secretary-General thereon were contained in his report (A/C.5/41/14, sect. V).

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fifth Committee*, 17th, 20th to 23rd, 29th to 32nd, 34th, 35th, 47th, 50th and 67th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 99th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 117.

8. At its 30th meeting, on 13 November, the Committee decided, without objection, to invite a designated representative of the staff of the United Nations Secretariat to make an oral statement before the Committee, pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/213 of 17 December 1980.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. *Draft resolution A/C.5/42/L.7*

9. At the 47th meeting, on 27 November, the representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Spain and Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/42/L.7) entitled "Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations".

10. At the 50th meeting, on 1 December, the Fifth Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/42/L.7 without a vote (see para. 19 below, draft resolution I). A statement in explanation of position was made by the representative of Romania.

B. *Draft resolutions A to C and the draft decision submitted by a vice-chairman of the Fifth Committee in document A/C.5/42/L.24*

11. At the 67th meeting, on 19 December, Mr. Raj Singh, Vice-Chairman, following informal consultations, introduced three draft resolutions, A to C, and one draft decision (A/C.5/42/L.24) on personnel questions.

12. At the same meeting, the representative of Nigeria proposed the replacement of the text of paragraph 1 (*d*) of section III of draft resolution A with the following text: "The distribution of the remaining posts among Member States will be based on the contribution factor in proportion to the scale of assessments;". After the representatives of Yemen, Kenya and Algeria expressed their views and the Vice-Chairman indicated that the proposed amendment would alter the meaning of the text and would therefore upset the consensus, the representative of Nigeria withdrew his proposal.

13. At the same meeting also, the representative of Japan explained his position before the Committee took action on the proposals.

14. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A without a vote (see para. 19 below, draft resolution II A).

15. The representatives of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Algeria, India, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Netherlands, China and Pakistan explained their position after the adoption of draft resolution A.

16. The Committee then adopted draft resolutions B and C without a vote (see para. 19 below, draft resolutions II B and C).

17. The representative of Canada explained her position after the adoption of draft resolutions B and C.

18. At the 67th meeting also, the Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote (see para. 20 below).

Recommendations of the Fifth Committee

19. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II A to C below:

Draft resolution I

RESPECT FOR THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, under Article 100 of the Charter of the United Nations, each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities,

Recalling that, under Article 105 of the Charter, all officials of the Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Member States such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization,

Recalling the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,[1] the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies,[2] the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Development Programme Standard Basic Assistance Agreements,

Recalling also its resolution 76 (I) of 7 December 1946, in which it approved the granting of the privileges and immunities referred to in articles V and VII of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations to all members of the staff of the United Nations,

Reiterating the obligation of all officials of the Organization in the conduct of their duties to observe fully the laws and regulations of Member States,

Mindful of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General to safeguard the functional immunity of all United Nations officials,

Mindful also of the importance in this respect of the provision by Member States of adequate and timely information concerning the arrest and detention of staff members and, more particularly, their granting of access to them,

Bearing in mind the wider considerations of the Secretary-General to guarantee minimum standards of justice and due process to United Nations officials,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 41/205 of 11 December 1986,

1. *Takes note with concern* of the report submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/14 and Corr.1), on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and of a number of developments indicated therein, in particular those regarding new cases of arrest and detention and those regarding previously reported cases under this category;

2. *Also takes note with concern* of the information provided by the Secretary-General in his report regarding other

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[1] Resolution 22 A (I).

[2] Resolution 179 (II).

questions involving the status, privileges and immunities of officials;

3. *Further takes note with concern* of the restrictions on duty travel of officials as indicated in the report;

4. *Deplores* the growing number of cases where the functioning, safety and well-being of officials have been adversely affected, including cases of detention in Member States and abduction by armed groups and individuals;

5. *Also deplores* the increasing number of cases in which the lives and well-being of officials have been placed in jeopardy during the exercise of their official functions;

6. *Calls upon* all Member States scrupulously to respect the privileges and immunities of all officials of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and related organizations and to refrain from any acts that would impede such officials in the performance of their functions, thereby seriously affecting the proper functioning of the Organization;

7. *Also calls upon* all Member States currently holding under arrest or detention officials of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and related organizations, as spelt out in the Secretary-General's report, to enable the Secretary-General or the executive head of the organization concerned to exercise fully the right of functional protection inherent in the relevant multilateral conventions and bilateral agreements, particularly with respect to immediate access to detained staff members;

8. *Further calls upon* all Member States otherwise impeding officials of the United Nations, specialized agencies and related organizations in the proper discharge of their duties to review the cases and to co-ordinate efforts with the Secretary-General or the executive head of the organization concerned to resolve each case with all due speed;

9. *Calls upon* the staff of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations to comply with the obligations resulting from the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, in particular regulation 1.8, and from the equivalent provisions governing the staff of the other agencies;

10. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to use all such means as are available to him to bring about an expeditious solution of the cases still pending, which were referred to in the report;

11. *Also calls upon* the Secretary-General, as chief administrative officer of the United Nations, to continue personally to act as the focal point in promoting and ensuring the observance of the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations by using all such means as are available to him;

12. *Urges* the Secretary-General to give priority, through the United Nations Security Co-ordinator and his other special representatives, to the reporting and prompt follow-up of cases of arrest, detention and other possible matters relating to the security and proper functioning of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to review and appraise the measures already taken to enhance the proper functioning, safety and protection of international civil servants and to modify them where necessary.

Draft resolution II

PERSONNEL QUESTIONS

A

COMPOSITION OF THE SECRETARIAT

The General Assembly,

I

Recalling Articles 100 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 35/210 of 17 December 1980, 41/206 A of 11 December 1986 and 41/213 of 19 December 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat (A/42/636),

Recognizing the importance of maintaining a qualified, independent and geographically balanced international civil service,

Concerned about the negative effect of the reduction of posts and of the recruitment freeze on the geographical distribution of the Secretariat,

1. *Urges* the Secretary-General to keep under review the freeze on the recruitment of external candidates with a view to lifting the freeze at the earliest possible date and to report to the General Assembly on possible alternatives to the policy of suspending such recruitment;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, whenever appointments are made to posts subject to geographical distribution, to make every effort to recruit nationals of unrepresented and underrepresented Member States and candidates successful in the national competitive examinations, taking into consideration also paragraph 4 of resolution 41/206 A;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, as part of the elaboration of the career development policies and practices in the Secretariat and bearing in mind Article 101 of the Charter and resolution 41/213, to give urgent consideration to the necessity of increasing the mobility of staff in the Professional category and, in particular, the movement of such staff between Headquarters offices and offices in the field;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, bearing in mind resolution 41/213, to conduct a comprehensive review of the career development policies and practices for all staff, in particular staff in the General Service category;

II

Recalling its resolution 41/206 B of 11 December 1986 on the composition of the upper echelons of the Secretariat and its resolution 41/213 by which it, *inter alia*, approved the recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,[3] in particular those concerning the upper echelons of the Secretariat, that is, the Under-Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General levels,

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/41/49).

Reaffirming that no post should be considered the exclusive preserve of any Member State or group of States and that the Secretary-General should ensure that this principle is applied faithfully in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution,

Taking note of the negative effect of the reduction of posts on the representation of Member States in the upper echelons of the Secretariat,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in order to preserve the principles of equitable geographical distribution and of rotation in the upper echelons of the Secretariat, to ensure that equal opportunity is given to candidates of all Member States when making appointments to all posts in the upper echelons;

2. *Reaffirms* that the Secretary-General, in making appointments to the upper echelons, should strive to appoint only a candidate from a Member State other than that of the incumbent to be replaced in order to reinforce the principle of rotation in the upper echelons of the Secretariat, unless there are exceptional circumstances, in the light of Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the composition of the upper echelons of the Secretariat in the context of the relevant recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, with particular reference to length of service in the upper echelons;

III

Recalling its resolutions 35/210, 40/258 A of 18 December 1985 and 41/206 C of 11 December 1986 and other relevant resolutions,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the system of desirable ranges for the geographical distribution of staff in the Professional Category and above (A/C.5/42/7 and Corr.1),

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to base the desirable ranges for all Member States, with effect from 1 January 1988, on the following criteria:

(*a*) The base figure for the calculations will initially be 2,700;

(*b*) The weight of the membership factor will be 40 per cent of the base figure;

(*c*) The population factor, which will be allotted a weight of 5 per cent, will be directly related to the population of Member States and posts subject to this factor will be distributed among Member States in proportion to their population;

(*d*) The contribution factor will be based on the distribution of the remaining posts among Member States in proportion to the scale of assessments;

(*e*) The upper and lower limits of each range will be based on a flexibility of 15 per cent upwards and downwards from the mid-point of the desirable range, but not less than 4.8 posts up and down, the upper limit of the range being not less than 14 posts;

(*f*) The base figure will be adjusted whenever the actual number of posts subject to geographical distribution increases or decreases by 100, the weights of the three factors being maintained;

2. *Decides* to review the desirable ranges at its forty-fifth session, taking into account the concept of parity between the membership and contribution factors and the views of Member States on this concept and also giving due consideration to the requirement of raising the percentage weight of the population factor;

IV

Requests the Secretary-General to review the content and presentation of the annual report on the composition of the Secretariat, taking into account the views expressed by Member States at the forty-second session, and to include in the next report the action taken to implement the present resolution.

B

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE SECRETARIAT

The General Assembly,

Noting the importance of a just and efficient system for the administration of justice in the Secretariat,

Having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the administration of justice in the United Nations (see A/41/640), the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/C.5/41/14, sect. V) and the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of an office of Ombudsman in the Secretariat and the streamlining of the appeals procedure (A/C.5/42/28),

Recognizing the efforts made by the Secretary-General in that area,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to improve the procedures for resolving disputes and appeals by taking steps which would ensure their objective and expeditious resolution;

2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to review the feasibility of the establishment of an independent office of Ombudsman in the Secretariat;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to present his recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

C

IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE SECRETARIAT

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 8, 100 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat,

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[4] in particular paragraphs 315, 356 and 358,

Recalling Article 8 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[5]

Recalling its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, by which it, *inter alia*, approved recommendation 46 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations[3] that additional measures should be taken to increase the proportion of posts filled by women in the Professional category, particularly at the higher levels, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

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[4] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[5] Resolution 34/180, annex.

Welcoming the fact that the advancement of women is one of two subjects receiving priority in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (see A/42/6 (Introduction), para. 7, and A/42/6/Corr.1),

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/24) and of his continuing efforts to improve the status of women in the Secretariat, including his decision to extend the office of the Co-ordinator for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat of the United Nations for a period of six months;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General, taking into account the views expressed by Member States at the forty-second session of the General Assembly and in other relevant intergovernmental bodies, to review the situation at the end of the six-month period and to take the necessary measures to ensure the continued implementation of the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat;[6]

3. *Endorses* the work programme set out in section III.A of the report of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*), covering the implementation of measures approved by the Secretary-General, in particular the monitoring of the impact of the restructuring and retrenchment on women in the Secretariat;

4. *Stresses* the importance of the measures accepted by the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat, regarding the introduction of a monitoring process;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts and to consider the introduction of additional measures, if necessary, in order to increase the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution with a view to achieving, to the extent possible, an overall participation rate of 30 per cent of the total by 1990, without prejudice to the principle of equitable geographical distribution of posts, as was requested in paragraph 3 of resolution 40/258 B of 18 December 1985;

6. *Urges* the Secretary-General to increase his efforts to ensure an equitable representation of women from developing countries in posts subject to geographical distribution, and particularly in posts at senior and policy-formulating levels;

7. *Reiterates its request* to Member States to continue to support the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations to increase the proportion of women in the Professional category and above by, *inter alia*, nominating more women candidates;

8. *Notes with satisfaction* that the question of the improvement of the status of women in the secretariats of the United Nations system continues to be a standing item on the agenda of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on:

(*a*) Progress made in evaluating the implementation of the recommendations of the Steering Committee as outlined in its first three reports;

(*b*) Progress made in meeting the objectives of the work programme set out in his report (*ibid.*), as well as those objectives of the original action programme which are still to be implemented;

(*c*) The outcome of his decision to extend the office of the Co-ordinator for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat of the United Nations for a period of six months and of the action called for in paragraph 2 of the present resolution;

and to transmit his report on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (*ibid.*) to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-second session.

* * *

20. The Fifth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

AMENDMENTS TO THE STAFF RULES

The General Assembly, noting the need periodically to review the Staff Rules and to report annually to the General Assembly the full text of provisional Staff Rules and amendments, decides to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on amendments to the Staff Rules (A/C.5/42/3).

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[6] A/C.5/40/30, sect. III.B.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II A to C submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/42/885, para. 19). For the final text, see resolutions 42/219 and 42/220 A to C.[7]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (*ibid.*, para. 20). For the final text, see decision 42/456.[7]

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[7] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/41/640	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Administration of justice in the United Nations": note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report	
A/42/6 and Corr.1	Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989	Issued in fascicles
A/42/636	Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/41/14	Establishment of an office of Ombudsman in the Secretariat and streamlining of the appeals procedures: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/3	Amendments to the Staff Rules: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/7 and Corr.1	System of desirable ranges for the geographical distribution of staff in the Professional category and above: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/14 and Corr.1	Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/24	Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/28	Establishment of an office of Ombudsman in the Secretariat and streamlining of the appeals procedures: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/37	Views of staff representatives of the United Nations Secretariat: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/L.2	List of staff of the United Nations Secretariat as of 30 June 1987: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/L.7	Draft resolution	See A/42/885, paras. 9 and 19, draft resolution I
A/C.5/42/L.24	Draft resolutions and a draft decision	*Ibid.*, paras. 11, 19 (draft resolutions II A to C) and 20

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 123

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 123: United Nations common system:* report of the International Civil Service Commission

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DOCUMENT A/42/886

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*17 December 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 123, the item entitled "United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission", and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered this item at its 26th, 35th, 39th, 43rd, 44th, 54th, 55th, 64th and 65th meetings, between 10 November and 17 December 1987. Comments made in the course of the discussion of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/42/SR.26, 35, 39, 43, 44, 54, 55, 64 and 65).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the thirteenth annual report of the International Civil Service Commission (A/42/30 and Corr.1).

4. The Committee also had before it the comments of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations (see A/C.5/42/19) and those of the Co-ordinating Committee for Independent Staff Unions and Associations of the United Nations System (A/C.5/42/38, annex), as well as a statement of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/42/23) on the administrative and financial implications of the recommendations and decisions contained in the report of the International Civil Service Commission and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/7/Add.7).

5. The report of the International Civil Service Commission was introduced by its Chairman at the 26th meeting, on 10 November.

6. At the 64th meeting, on 16 December Mr. Deryck Murray, a vice-chairman of the Fifth Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/42/L.18), which had been elaborated following informal consultations.

7. At its 65th meeting, on 17 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/42/L.18 without a vote (see para. 9 below).

8. Statements in explanation of position were made by the representatives of Brazil, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, India, Australia, Sweden (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), Morocco and the Netherlands.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

9. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

UNITED NATIONS COMMON SYSTEM: REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The General Assembly,

Having considered the thirteenth annual report of the International Civil Service Commission (A/42/30 and Corr.1) and other related reports (A/42/7/Add.7, A/C.5/42/19, A/C.5/42/20, A/C.5/42/23 and A/C.5/42/38),

Reiterating the importance of maintaining and strengthening the United Nations common system of salaries, allowances and personnel standards,

Concerned by the lack of transparency and simplicity in the present remuneration system and by the growing number of *ad hoc* measures that further add to its complexity and weaken its internal consistency, and stressing the need to improve this situation,

Stressing the need for the Commission to continue to improve its reporting so that in future its recommendations and decisions are presented with comprehensive background information and statistical evidence, with a view to facilitating comprehension by the general reader,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fifth Committee*, 26th, 35th, 39th, 43rd, 44th, 54th, 55th, 64th and 65th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 99th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Offical Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 118.

Recalling its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, and taking note of the views of the Commission as reflected in paragraphs 44 to 46 of its thirteenth annual report (A/42/30 and Corr.1),

I

Recalling that in its resolution 40/244 of 18 December 1985, it approved the range of 110 to 120, with a desirable mid-point of 115, for the net remuneration margin, on the understanding that the margin would be maintained at a level around the desirable mid-point of 115 over a period of time, and considering that the margin range should be maintained for some time,

Recalling also that the recommendation of the International Civil Service Commission which led to the adoption of the margin range of 110 to 120 related to the methodology used then for margin calculations,

1. *Decides* to maintain the methodology described in annex I to the report of the International Civil Service Commission submitted to the General Assembly at its fortieth session[1] for the calculation of the margin between the net remuneration of staff in the Professional and higher categories of the United Nations and that of the comparator civil service, which should continue to be applied for the time being;

2. *Requests* the Commission to continue its examination of the methodology for calculating the net remuneration margin and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

3. *Further requests* the Commission to continue reporting annually to the General Assembly on the net remuneration margin calculated in accordance with the methodology referred to in paragraph 1 above and to ensure that the margin is maintained at a level around the desirable mid-point of 115 over a period of time;

4. *Takes note* of the discussion referred to in paragraphs 97 to 104 of the report of the Commission (A/42/30 and Corr.1) and requests the Commission to develop a methodology regarding total entitlements and to present its recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

II

Noting the projected deficit in the Tax Equalization Fund by the end of 1987,

Approves, with effect from 1 April 1988, the revised rates of staff assessment for staff in the Professional and higher categories to be used in conjunction with gross base salaries and gross amounts of separation payments; also approves the maintenance of the current rates of staff assessment for staff members with a dependent spouse or dependent child for purposes of pensionable remuneration and pensions; and consequently approves, with effect from 1 April 1988, the amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution, to replace, for staff in the Professional and higher categories, the present scale of staff assessment and the scale of net and gross salaries;

III

Noting that the post adjustment system is based on the concept of parity of purchasing power,

Mindful of the effects of currency fluctuations on the level of take-home pay of staff in the Professional and higher categories at different duty stations,

Noting the decision of the International Civil Service Commission in paragraph 174 of its report (A/42/30 and Corr.1) to establish a working group to study the problems connected with the separation of the effects of inflation and currency fluctuations in the post adjustment system,

Noting further the recommendation of the Commission in paragraph 178 of its report (*ibid.*) that for the time being post adjustment should be maintained at the base of the system,

Stressing the need to improve the response by the organizations of the United Nations common system to requests from Member States for assistance, through the continued provision of staff of the highest efficiency, competence and integrity, particularly in the field,

Taking note of the statistics on the mobility of staff of different organizations provided in chapter VII.D of the report (*ibid.*),

1. *Decides* that a comprehensive review of the conditions of service of staff in the Professional and higher categories should be undertaken in order to provide a sound and stable methodological basis for their remuneration, having due regard to:

(*a*) The need for securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity in recruiting staff with due regard being paid to equitable geographical distribution;

(*b*) The need for greater transparency and simplicity in the concepts and administration of the remuneration system;

(*c*) The need for sufficient flexibility to respond to varying requirements resulting from different types of appointments and changing circumstances;

(*d*) The relativity of benefits among duty stations as a factor in staff mobility;

(*e*) The need for long-term improvement in the operation of the post adjustment system, including the separation of the effects of inflation and currency fluctuations and a simpler and more accurate reflection of differences in cost of living between the base of the system—New York—and field duty stations;

2. *Requests* the International Civil Service Commission to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a preliminary report on the comprehensive review described in paragraph 1 above, containing an analysis of the subject together with an outline of one or more possible alternatives, and to complete its review for presentation to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

3. *Approves*, as an interim measure for 1988 and 1989, the modifications to the post adjustment system recommended in paragraph 197 of the report of the Commission (*ibid.*) for application at selected duty stations outside Europe and North America, while recognizing that this measure would not constitute an acquired right;

4. *Takes note* of the action taken by the Commission to introduce into the assignment allowance a financial incentive for mobility, for phased implementation with effect from 1 January 1988;

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 30* (A/40/30 and Corr.1).

IV

1. *Approves* the modification recommended by the International Civil Service Commission in paragraph 153 of its report (A/42/30 and Corr.1) of existing education grant provisions for staff serving at locations where educational facilities are not available or are deemed inadequate, to enable them to claim reimbursement of 100 per cent of boarding costs up to $1,500 per year as an amount additional to the current maximum grant of $4,500 per year, and requests the Commission to report to the General Assembly annually, starting in 1988, on the number of such cases in the common system and on the related costs;

2. *Requests* the Commission to indicate in its next report the type of guidelines used for assessing the adequacy of educational facilities at field duty stations for the application of the above measure;

V

1. *Takes note* of the decision of the International Civil Service Commission contained in paragraph 296 of its report (A/42/30 and Corr.1) to reaffirm the validity of its previous recommendations on special measures for the recruitment of women and to keep the item on its work programme and, in the light of section IV of its resolution 41/207 of 11 December 1986, requests the Commission to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on:

(*a*) Measures taken by the organizations of the United Nations common system, since the end of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to improve the status of women in their secretariats;

(*b*) Results achieved during the same period at each level of the Professional category and in the General Service category;

2. *Takes note* of the report by the Commission on equitable geographical distribution in different organizations of the United Nations system (*ibid.*, chap. VII.A);

3. *Takes note also* of the adoption by the Commission of eleven principles and guidelines for performance appraisal and recognition of merit of staff (*ibid.*, annex XV), which should be taken into account by the organizations of the common system in the furtherance of their policies in these matters, and requests the Commission to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation by the organizations of measures taken in response to the Commission's recommendations;

VI

Reaffirming the importance of respect by all organizations of the United Nations common system of common standards and arrangements,

1. *Expresses its concern* over actions taken by some of the participating organizations which have led to disparities in the United Nations common system;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to draw to the attention of his colleagues the concern of the General Assembly at such departures from the common system;

3. *Urges* the executive heads of organizations concerned, after consultation with the International Civil Service Commission, to undertake a revision of their rules and regulations so that they may conform with decisions taken by the Commission;

4. *Requests* the Commission to continue reporting on the implementation of its decisions and recommendations by participating organizations;

5. *Further requests* the Commission to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on progress made in the promotion and strengthening of the United Nations common system through the development of common staff regulations;

VII

Recalling section II of its resolution 37/126 of 17 December 1982, concerning the practice of supplementary payments or deductions,

Taking note of the ongoing review of the practice of supplementary payments or deductions being carried out by the International Civil Service Commission, in co-operation with the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations common system,

Emphasizing that such a review can only bring about reliable results if full-scale information is provided by all Member States and organizations,

Requests all Member States and organizations of the United Nations common system to reply promptly to requests for information by the International Civil Service Commission;

VIII

Requests the International Civil Service Commission to undertake a study of its functioning with a view to enhancing its work and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

ANNEX

Amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

Regulation 3.3

Replace subparagraph (i) of paragraph (*b*) by the following text:

"(*b*) (i) The assessment shall be calculated at the following rates for staff whose salary rates are set forth in paragraphs 1 and 3 of annex I to the present Regulations:

	Assessment (per cent)		
		Staff assessment rates used in conjunction with gross base salaries and the gross amounts of separation payments	
Total assessable payments (US dollars)	*Staff assessment rates for purposes of pensionable remuneration and pensions*	*Staff member with a dependent spouse or a dependent child*	*Staff member with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child*
First $15 000 per year . .	10.0	13.0	18.0
Next $5 000 per year . . .	25.0	31.0	34.6
Next $5 000 per year . .	28.0	34.0	38.9
Next $5 000 per year . . .	30.0	37.0	42.2
Next $5 000 per year . . .	32.0	39.0	44.2
Next $10 000 per year . .	34.0	41.0	46.6
Next $10 000 per year . .	36.0	43.0	48.7
Next $10 000 per year . .	38.0	45.0	50.6
Next $15 000 per year . .	40.0	46.0	51.5
Next $20 000 per year . .	42.0	47.0	54.3
Remaining assessable payments	44.0	48.0	59.2"

ANNEX I TO THE STAFF REGULATIONS

1. In paragraph 1, the salary figures for an Under-Secretary-General and an Assistant Secretary-General shall read $US 105,259 and $US 95,100, respectively.

2. Replace the first table in annex I by the following table:

SALARY SCALE FOR THE PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES SHOWING ANNUAL GROSS SALARIES AND NET EQUIVALENTS AFTER APPLICATION OF STAFF ASSESSMENT

(in US dollars)

(Effective 1 April 1988)

Level	Steps												
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII
Under-Secretary-General													
USG Gross	105 259												
Net D.	64 535												
Net S.	58 276												
Assistant-Secretary-General													
ASG Gross	95 100												
Net D.	59 203												
Net S.	53 891												
irector													
-2 Gross	76 677	78 594	80 541	82 550									
Net D	49 406	50 441	51 487	52 552									
Net S.	45 378	46 308	47 237	48 155									
rincipal Officer													
-1 Gross	65 668	67 505	69 318	71 142	72 950	74 729	76 457						
Net D	43 461	44 453	45 432	46 417	47 393	48 354	49 287						
Net S.	40 039	40 930	41 809	42 694	43 571	44 434	45 272						
enior Officer													
-5 Gross	58 072	59 567	61 021	62 430	63 858	65 266	66 705	68 135	69 575	71 000			
Net D.	39 290	40 112	40 912	41 687	42 472	43 244	44 021	44 793	45 571	46 340			
Net S.	36 293	37 031	37 749	38 445	39 151	39 844	40 542	41 235	41 934	42 625			
First Officer													
P-4 Gross	46 236	47 647	49 061	50 463	51 894	53 249	54 594	55 976	57 443	58 929	60 361	61 741	
Net D.	32 605	33 409	34 215	35 014	35 830	36 602	37 369	38 137	38 944	39 761	40 549	41 308	
Net S.	30 279	31 003	31 728	32 448	33 182	33 877	34 567	35 257	35 982	36 716	37 423	38 105	
Second Officer													
P-3 Gross	37 193	38 503	39 783	41 027	42 303	43 605	44 903	46 217	47 419	48 601	49 801	50 982	52 187
Net D.	27 294	28 067	28 822	29 556	30 309	31 077	31 843	32 594	33 279	33 953	34 637	35 310	35 997
Net S.	25 476	26 176	26 859	27 523	28 205	28 900	29 593	30 269	30 886	31 492	32 108	32 714	33 332
Associate Officer													
P-2 Gross	29 563	30 611	31 663	32 721	33 785	34 840	35 937	37 022	38 118	39 215	40 294		
Net D.	22 675	23 323	23 965	24 610	25 259	25 903	26 553	27 193	27 840	28 487	29 124		
Net S.	21 262	21 856	22 443	23 033	23 627	24 216	24 805	25 385	25 970	26 556	27 132		
Assistant Officer													
P-1 Gross	22 175	23 116	24 071	24 999	25 990	26 979	27 990	28 951	29 893	30 832			
Net D.	17 936	18 557	19 187	19 800	20 424	21 047	21 684	22 289	22 883	23 458			
Net S.	16 899	17 474	18 057	18 624	19 197	19 769	20 353	20 908	21 453	21 979			

D = Rate applicable to staff members with a dependent spouse or child.
S = Rate applicable to staff members with no dependent spouse or child.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/42/886, para. 9). For the final text, see resolution 42/221.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/7/Add.7	Administrative and financial implications of the recommendations and decisions contained in the report of the International Civil Service Commission and of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: eighth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 7A*
A/42/30 and Corr.1	Report of the International Civil Service Commission	*Ibid., Supplement No. 30* and corrigendum
A/C.5/42/19	Comments by the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments	
A/C.5/42/20	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a resolution of the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union, concerning conditions of service	
A/C.5/42/23	Administrative and financial implications of the recommendations and decisions contained in the report of the International Civil Service Commission and of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/38	Comments by the Co-ordinating Committee for Independent Staff Unions and Associations of the United Nations System: note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments	
A/C.5/42/L.18	Draft resolution	See A/42/886, paras. 6 and 9

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 124

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 124: United Nations pension system:* report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

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DOCUMENT A/42/887

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*17 December 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 124, the item entitled "United Nations pension system: report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board", and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Committee considered the item at its 21st, 25th, 35th, 39th, 43rd, 54th, 55th and 65th meetings, between 4 November and 17 December 1987. Comments made in the course of the discussion of this item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/42/SR.21, 25, 35, 39, 43, 54, 55 and 65).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1987 (A/42/9 and Corr.1), which included the report of the Board of Auditors on the accounts of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund for the year ended 31 December 1986 (*ibid*., annex III) and contained a draft resolution proposed for adoption by the General Assembly (*ibid*., annex XIII);

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (A/C.5/42/13);

(*c*) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/682).

4. The report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board was introduced by its Chairman at the 21st meeting, on 4 November.

5. At the 65th meeting, on 17 December, Mr. Deryck Murray, a vice-chairman of the Fifth Committee, introduced and orally corrected a draft resolution (A/C.5/42/L.19), which had been elaborated following informal consultations.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/42/L.19, as orally corrected, without a vote (see para. 8 below).

7. Statements in explanation of position were made by the representatives of Canada, Italy, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mexico and Sweden.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

8. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

UNITED NATIONS PENSION SYSTEM

The General Assembly,

Recalling all previous relevant resolutions on the United Nations pension system,

Also recalling its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1987 to the General Assembly and to the member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (A/42/9 and Corr.1), and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/682),

I

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

Noting the actuarial situation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, as reflected in paragraphs 10 to 24 of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (A/42/9 and Corr.1),

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fifth Committee*, 21st, 25th, 35th, 39th, 43rd, 54th, 55th and 65th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 99th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 119.

Recognizing the importance of encouraging a trend towards the actuarial balance of the Fund,

1. *Takes note* of the recommendation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board contained in paragraph 28 of its report (*ibid.*) to increase the rate of contribution and decides that the increase in the rate of contribution from 21.75 to 22.50 per cent of pensionable remuneration shall be implemented in two stages: on 1 July 1988 from 21.75 to 22.20 per cent of pensionable remuneration of which the employing member organization shall pay 14.8 per cent and the participant 7.4 per cent, and on 1 July 1989 from 22.20 to 22.50 per cent of pensionable remuneration of which the employing member organization shall pay 15 per cent and the participant 7.5 per cent;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board:

(*a*) To continue studying all possible measures to restore over the long term the actuarial balance of the Fund, bearing in mind the desirability of avoiding further increases in the rate of contribution and of reviewing the rate of contribution should there be an actuarial surplus in the future;

(*b*) To submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session and, in any event, to complete its study for presentation to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session, together with the results of the twentieth actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1988;

3. *Approves*, with effect from 1 January 1989, the changes in the size and composition of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee, as indicated in paragraphs 87 and 91 of the report of the Board (*ibid.*);

4. *Requests* the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee, to keep under review the composition of the Board and the proportionate representation of the General Assembly and of the governing bodies of the other member organizations in the Board, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

5. *Amends*, with effect from 1 January 1989, articles 5 and 6 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

6. *Amends*, with effect from 1 July 1988, article 25 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

II

CHANGES IN THE PENSION ADJUSTMENT SYSTEM

1. *Takes note* of section III.D of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (A/42/9 and Corr.1) with respect to the review of the two-track pension adjustment system, of the intention of the Board to continue to monitor the operation of the system, and of the related views of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 22 of its report (A/42/682);

2. *Takes note* of section III.E of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on inequalities of benefits caused by different dates of separation and of the related views of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 9 of its report, and approves, as an interim emergency measure, with effect from 1 January 1988, and without retroactive effect, the changes in the pension adjustment system[1] as set out in annex XI to the report of the Board, while emphasizing that this measure would apply from 1 January 1988 to 31 December 1990 and would not constitute an acquired right;

III

EMERGENCY FUND

Authorizes the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to supplement the voluntary contributions to the Emergency Fund, for the biennium 1988-1989, by an amount not exceeding $200,000;

IV

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Noting the decision of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to hold its next regular session in 1989,

Approves expenses, chargeable directly to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, totalling $22,877,400 (net) for the biennium 1988-1989 and additional expenses of $472,900 (net) for the biennium 1986-1987, for the administration of the Fund;

V

INVESTMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (A/C.5/42/13).

ANNEX

Amendments to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

Article 5

UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION BOARD

Replace paragraph (*a*) by the following text:

> "(*a*) The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board shall consist of:
>
> "(i) Twelve members appointed by the United Nations Staff Pension Committee, four of whom shall be from the members and alternate members elected by the General Assembly, four from those appointed by the Secretary-General, and four from those elected by the participants in service in the United Nations; and
>
> "(ii) Twenty-one members appointed by the staff pension committees of the other member organizations in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Fund, seven of whom shall be from the members and alternate members chosen by the bodies of the member organizations corresponding to the General Assembly, seven from those appointed by the chief administrative officers of the member organizations, and seven from those chosen by the participants in service."

Article 6

STAFF PENSION COMMITTEES

Replace paragraph (*a*) by the following text:

> "(*a*) The United Nations Staff Pension Committee shall consist of four members and four alternate members elected by the General Assembly, four members and two alternate members appointed by the Secretary-General, and four members and two alternate members, who shall be participants in the Fund and on the staff of the United Nations, elected by the participants in service in the United Nations by secret ballot."

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[1] United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: pension adjustment system (JSPB/G.12).

Article 25

CONTRIBUTIONS

Replace paragraph (*a*) by the following text:

"(*a*) Contributions by the participant and by the employing member organization shall be payable to the Fund concurrently with the accrual of contributory service under article 22 (*a*) at the percentage rates of pensionable remuneration specified below:

A *For periods of contributory service*	B *Participants (percentage)*	C *Employing member organizations (percentage)*
Before 1984	7.00	14.00
As from 1 January 1984 to 30 June 1988	7.25	14.50
As from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989	7.40	14.80
As from 1 July 1989	7.50	15.00"

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/42/887, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 42/222.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/7/Add.7	Administrative and financial implications of the recommendations and decisions contained in the report of the International Civil Service Commission and of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: eighth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 7A*
A/42/9 and Corr.1	Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board	*Ibid., Supplement No.* 9 and corrigendum
A/42/682	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
A/C.5/42/13	Investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/21	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a resolution of the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union, concerning the United Nations pension system	
A/C.5/42/23	Administrative and financial implications of the recommendations and decisions contained in the report of the International Civil Service Commission and of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.5/42/L.19	Draft resolution	See A/42/887, paras. 5 and 8

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 125

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 125: Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:*

(*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General;

(*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General;

(*c*) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States: report of the Secretary-General

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DOCUMENT A/42/840

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 125 (*a*)

[*Original: French*]
[*1 December 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 125, the item entitled:

> "Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:
>
> "(*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General;
>
> "(*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General;
>
> "(*c*) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States: report of the Secretary-General",

and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered agenda item 125 (*a*) at its 46th and 48th meetings, on 27 and 30 November 1987. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (A/42/642) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/791, sect. II).

3. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of agenda item 125 (*a*) are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/42/SR.46 and 48).

4. At the 46th meeting, on 27 November, the representative of Canada introduced two draft resolutions, A and B (A/C.5/42/L.5), sponsored by Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden, subsequently joined by Nepal.

5. At its 48th meeting, on 30 November, the Committee adopted draft resolutions A and B by a recorded vote of 94 to 3, with 7 abstentions (see para. 6 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Albania, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Syrian Arab Republic.

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fifth Committee*, 46th, 48th and 60th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 90th and 99th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 120.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Maldives, Sudan, Yemen.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (A/42/642), as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/791, sect. II),

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974, by which the Council established the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 603 (1987) of 25 November 1987,

Recalling its resolution 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 41/44 A of 3 December 1986,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

I

Decides to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section II, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 3211 B (XXIX) the amount of $17,400,000 gross ($17,100,000 net) authorized and apportioned by section III of Assembly resolution 41/44 A for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1987, inclusive;

II

1. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of $17,664,000 for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 December 1987 to 31 May 1988, inclusive;

2. *Decides further*, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle that may be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations, to apportion the amount of $17,664,000 among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in section II, paragraph 2, of Assembly resolution 41/44 A;

3. *Decides* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 above, their respective share in the estimated income of $10,000 other than staff assessment income approved for the period from 1 December 1987 to 31 May 1988, inclusive;

4. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $296,000 approved for the period from 1 December 1987 to 31 May 1988, inclusive;

III

Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not to exceed $2,944,000 gross ($2,893,000 net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1988, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 603 (1987), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in section II, paragraph 2, of Assembly resolution 41/44 A;

IV

1. *Stresses* the need for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

B

The General Assembly,

Having regard to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/642), and referring to paragraph 6 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/791, sect. II),

Recalling its resolution 33/13 E of 14 December 1978 and the subsequent resolutions in which it decided that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended, the latest of which was General Assembly resolution 41/44 B of 3 December 1986,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Concerned that the Secretary-General continues to face difficulties in meeting the obligations of the Forces on a current basis, particularly those due to the Governments of troop-contributing States, *Recognizing* that, in consequence of the withholding of contributions by certain Member States, the surplus balances in the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force have, in effect, have drawn upon to the full extent to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Forces,

Concerned that the application of the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations would aggravate the already difficult financial situation of the Forces,

Decides that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be suspended in respect of the amount of $1,331,921, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered into the account referred to in the operative part of General Assembly resolution 33/13 E and held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/42/879

Report of the Fifth Committee on agenda items 125 (*b*) and (*c*)

[*Original: French*]
[*14 December 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 125, the item entitled:

> "Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:
>
> "(*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General;
>
> "(*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: report of the Secretary-General;
>
> "(*c*) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States: report of the Secretary-General",

and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered agenda items 125 (*b*) and (*c*) at its 46th and 60th meetings, on 27 November and 11 December 1987. It had before it the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (A/42/692) and on the review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States (A/42/374), as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/791, sects. III and IV).

3. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of agenda items 125 (*b*) and (*c*) are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/42/SR.46 and 60).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.5/42/L.10

4. At the 60th meeting, on 11 December, the representative of Finland introduced, under item 125 (*b*), a draft resolution (A/C.5/42/L.10) sponsored by Austria, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Sweden. She orally corrected the draft resolution by inserting in paragraph 6, after the phrase "31 January of the next," the phrase "effective from 1 February 1988,".

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/42/L.10, as orally corrected, by a recorded vote of 87 to 2, with 7 abstentions (see para. 8 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Albania, Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Poland, Viet Nam.

Draft resolution A/C.5/42/L.11

6. At the 60th meeting, the representative of Ireland introduced, under item 125 (*c*), a draft resolution (A/C.5/42/L.11) sponsored by Austria, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Sweden.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/42/L.11 by a recorded vote of 94 to 1, with 8 abstentions (see para. 8 below, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Algeria, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Viet Nam, Yemen.

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

8. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (A/42/692) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/791, sect. III),

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, by which the Council established the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 599 (1987) of 31 July 1987,

Recalling its resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978 on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 41/179 of 5 December 1986,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations is required,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions, that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations, and that the States permanent members of the Security Council have special responsibilities in the financing of peace-keeping operations decided upon in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Having regard to the financial position and the administration of the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/692), and referring to paragraph 18 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/791, sect. III),

Recalling its decision 34/439 of 17 December 1979 that the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon should be maintained for the periods of its mandates subsequent to 18 January 1979,

Recalling also its resolution 34/9 E of 17 December 1979 and subsequent resolutions which suspended the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the latest of which was resolution 41/179 B,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Concerned that the Secretary-General is continuing to face increasing difficulties in meeting the obligations of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon on a current basis, including reimbursement to current and former troop-contributing States, resulting from the withholding of contributions by certain Member States,

Concerned also that the surplus balances in the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon have, in effect, been drawn upon to the full extent to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Force,

Concerned further that the application of the provisions of financial regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 would aggravate the already difficult financial situation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section I, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution S-8/2 an amount of $77,932,200 gross ($76,627,400 net) authorized and apportioned by section IV of Assembly resolution 41/179 A for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon from 19 January to 31 July 1987, inclusive;

2. *Decides also* to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of $67,567,800 gross ($66,436,600 net) authorized and apportioned by section IV of General Assembly resolution 41/179 A for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon from 1 August 1987 to 31 January 1988, inclusive;

3. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon at a rate not to exceed $11,765,000 gross ($11,618,000 net) per month for the 12-month period beginning 1 February 1988, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 599 (1987);

4. *Decides*, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle that may be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations, to apportion among Member States the amount resulting from the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 3 above, in accordance with the provisions of Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955 and the scheme set out in section III, paragraph 2, of resolution 41/179 A;

5. *Decides also* that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be suspended in respect of the amount of $6,845,651, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered in the account referred to in the operative part of General Assembly resolution 34/9 E and held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly;

6. *Decides further* that the special financial period of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon shall be for 12 months, beginning on 1 February of one year and ending on 31 January of the next, effective from 1 February 1988, subject to the renewal of the mandate of the Force by the Security Council;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon shall be administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

8. *Renews its invitation* to Member States to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, and also to make voluntary contributions in cash to the Suspense Account established in accordance with its resolution 34/9 D of 17 December 1979.

Draft resolution II

REVIEW OF THE RATES OF REIMBURSEMENT TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF TROOP-CONTRIBUTING STATES

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States (A/42/374), submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/247 of 18 December 1985, as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/42/791, sect. IV),

Recalling its decision of 29 November 1974, taken at its twenty-ninth session, by which it established, as from 25 October 1973, standard rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States for pay and allowances of their troops serving in the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,[1] and its decision 32/416 of 2 December 1977, by which it revised those rates of reimbursement as from 25 October 1977,

Recalling also its resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978, by which it applied the same standard rates of reimbursement in effect for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force to those Governments of States contributing troops to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

Recalling further its resolution 35/44 of 1 December 1980, by which it established the current standard rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States, with effect from 1 December 1980 in the case of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and from 19 December 1980 in the case of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

Recalling further its decision of 15 December 1975, taken at its thirtieth session,[2] by which it approved the principle of reimbursing troop-contributing States for the usage factor for personal clothing, gear and equipment and personal weaponry, including ammunition, issued to their troops for service in the United Nations peace-keeping forces,

1. *Takes note with concern* that, in consequence of the shortfall of financial contributions, troop-contributing States are not being reimbursed to the full extent of the established rates and are thus bearing considerably larger portions of the costs for their troops serving in the United Nations peace-keeping forces than those indicated by the Secretary-General in his report (A/42/374);

2. *Takes note* of the conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary-General as outlined in paragraph 7 of his report (*ibid.*);

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of the evolving financial situation, to expedite, to the extent possible, the payment of arrears due to current and former troop-contributing States;

4. *Decides* to retain the current rates of reimbursement of $950 per person per month for all ranks, plus the allowance for specialists of $280 per person per month for 25 per cent of logistics contingents and 10 per cent of other contingents, as well as $65 per person per month for the usage factor for personal clothing, gear and equipment and $5 per person per month for personal weaponry, including ammunition;

5. *Also decides* that the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States shall be reviewed by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the troop-contributing States, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly, at least once every two years, if, in the light of inflation and currency-exchange fluctuations or other factors brought to the attention of the Secretary-General, these rates appreciably affect the absorption factor of two or more of the troop-contributing States.

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 31* (A/9631 and Corr.2), p. 140, item 84.

[2] *Ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34* (A/10034), p. 148, item 107.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A and B submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report on agenda item 125 (*a*) (A/42/840, para. 6), by 94 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 42/70 A and B.[3]

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report on agenda items 125 (*b*) and (*c*) (A/42/879, para. 8). The Assembly adopted draft resolution I by 133 votes to 3, with 9 abstentions* and draft resolution II by 133 votes to 3, with 10 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolutions 42/223 and 42/224.[3]

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* Recorded vote.

[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/374	Report of the Secretary-General on the review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States	
A/42/642	Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	
A/42/692	Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	
A/42/791	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and on the review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States	
A/C.5/42/L.5	Draft resolutions	See A/42/840, paras. 4 and 6, draft resolutions A and B
A/C.5/42/L.10	Draft resolution	See A/42/879, paras. 4 and 8, draft resolution I
A/C.5/42/L.11	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 6 and 8, draft resolution II

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 126

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 126: Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes:*

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General;

(*b*) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation

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DOCUMENT A/42/193

Syrian Arab Republic: request for the inclusion of a supplementary sub-item in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*17 August 1987*]

LETTER DATED 14 AUGUST 1987 ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to request, on behalf of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, and in accordance with rule 14 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion under item 128 of the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the Assembly of a supplementary sub-item entitled "Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation".

Pursuant to rule 20 of the said rules of procedure, I attach an explanatory memorandum.

(*Signed*) A. M. AL-ATASSI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Syrian Arab Republic
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

Convinced of the existence of an international consensus on the need to combat all forms of terrorism and to put an end to its evils, which are directed against the lives of innocent persons and the [illegible] security of human societies, thereby necessitating effective international co-operation for the adoption of practical measures that would assist in the struggle against terrorism and the elimination of its causes; and in view of the absence of specific internationally agreed criteria to enable the international community to distinguish clearly between terrorism, which must be combated and brought to an end, and the people's legitimate struggle against all forms of occupation, racism, colonialism, racial discrimination and foreign domination.

Noting that the international community has witnessed various efforts to blur the distinctions between terrorism, which must be condemned and combated, and the legitimate struggle of peoples to achieve freedom and independence.

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations, which uphold the right of peoples to pursue the legitimate struggle for freedom, and with resolution 20/5-P (IS)/1987 adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, the declaration of the Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held on 3 and 4 June 1987 at Brioni, Yugoslavia, and resolution 4654/RS-87/3 of 6 April 1987 adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic requests the inclusion under item 128 of the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly of a supplementary sub-item entitled "Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation", with the result that item 128 would read:

> "128. (*a*) Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes: report of the Secretary-General;
>
> "(*b*) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation."

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Sixth Committee*, 28th to 34th and 60th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 94th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 129.

DOCUMENT A/42/193/ADD.1

Democratic Yemen: support for the request contained in document A/42/193

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*20 August 1987*]

LETTER DATED 18 AUGUST 1987 ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen supports the request of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic for the inclusion under item 128 of the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly of a supplementary sub-item entitled "Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation".

I request that you have this letter circulated as an official document of the Assembly.

(*Signed*) A. S. AL-ASHTAL
Permanent Representative of Democratic Yemen to the United Nations

DOCUMENT A/42/193/ADD.2

Algeria: support for the request contained in document A/42/193

[*Original: French*]
[*26 August 1987*]

LETTER DATED 25 AUGUST 1987 ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with resolution 20/5-P (IS) 1987 adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and resolution 4654/RS-87/3 adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States, the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria has decided to support the request for the inclusion under item 128 of the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly of a supplementary sub-item entitled "Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation".

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the Assembly.

(*Signed*) A. OUYAHIA
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Algeria to the United Nations

DOCUMENT A/42/193/ADD.3

Kuwait (on behalf of the Group of Arab States): support for the request contained in document A/42/193

[*Original: Arabic*]
[*4 September 1987*]

LETTER DATED 2 SEPTEMBER 1987 ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States for the month of September 1987, I have the honour to inform you that, in implementation of resolution 4654/RS-87/3, dated 6 April 1987, of the League of Arab States, the Group of Arab States supports the request for the inclusion under item 128 of the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly of a supplementary sub-item entitled "Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation".

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the Assembly.

(*Signed*) M. A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations

DOCUMENT A/42/832

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*3 December 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with paragraph 15 of Assembly resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985.

2. In a letter dated 14 August 1987, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic requested the inclusion under the above-mentioned item of the provisional agenda of a supplementary sub-item entitled "Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation" (see document A/42/193 above). In letters dated 18 and 25 August and 2 September 1987, the representatives of Democratic Yemen, Algeria and Kuwait (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) supported the proposal (see documents A/42/193/Add.1-3 above).

3. At its 3rd meeting, on 17 September 1987, the General Committee decided that the proposed supplementary sub-item should be included as sub-item (*b*) of the original item and recommended that the General Assembly should include the item, as amended, in its agenda.

4. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 126, and to allocate to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report, the item entitled:

"Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes:

"(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General;

"(*b*) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation".[1]

5. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/519 and Corr.1 and Add.1) which was introduced by the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Counsel, at its 28th meeting, on 21 October 1987.

6. The Committee also had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

7. The Committee considered the item at its 28th to 34th and 60th meetings, from 21 to 28 October and on 1 December 1987. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/42/SR.28-34 and 60) reflect the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

8. The Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.6/42/L.2) sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985, adopted without a vote, in which it unequivocally condemned, as criminal, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed, including those which jeopardize friendly relations among States and their security,

"*Deploring* the continuation of terrorist outrages, including those instigated or supported by States, involving assassinations, the taking of hostages, the hijacking of aircraft, bomb attacks, letter or parcel bombs and other criminal acts that spread violence and terror, may result in loss of human lives and jeopardize the normal functioning of international relations,

"*Deeply disturbed* that terrorism has become a world-wide phenomenon and can pose a threat to international peace and security,

"*Taking note* of the deep concern and condemnation of all acts of international terrorism expressed by numerous international organizations,

"*Convinced* of the importance of expanding and improving international co-operation among States, on a bilateral and multilateral basis, that will contribute to the elimination of acts of international terrorism and their underlying causes and to the prevention and elimination of this criminal scourge,

"*Recalling* the existing international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism, *inter alia*, the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963,[2] the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970,[3] the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, concluded at Montreal on 23 September 1971,[4] the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted in New York on 14 December 1973,[5] the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted in New York on 17 December 1979,[6] and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980,

"*Convinced* of the importance of the observance by States of their obligations under the relevant international conventions to ensure that appropriate law-enforcement measures are taken in connection with the offences addressed in those conventions,

"*Commending* the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization for their efforts and important achievements in promoting the security of international air and sea transport against acts of terrorism, consistent with General Assembly resolution 40/61,

"*Urging* all States to take effective measures, in accordance with established principles of international law, in order that all acts, methods and practices of international terrorism may be brought to an end,

"*Mindful* of the necessity of maintaining and protecting the basic rights of the individual, including those relating to procedural safeguards and guarantees, in accordance with the relevant international human rights instruments and generally accepted international standards,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/519 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

"1. *Calls upon* all States to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from instigating or supporting terrorist acts in other States, or acquiescing in or encouraging activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts;

"2. *Urges* all States to intensify their co-operation in the struggle to prevent and eliminate all acts of terrorism, especially through the exchange of information and the apprehension of the perpetrators of such acts;

"3. *Calls upon* States which have apprehended perpetrators of acts of terrorism to extradite them or to submit a case to their prosecuting authorities in accordance with applicable law;

"4. *Urges* all States effectively to apply appropriate law enforcement measures provided for in the relevant international conventions to which they are party to persons who commit acts of terrorism covered by those conventions and not to allow any circumstances to obstruct such application;

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[1] The General Assembly decided that the item should be allocated to the Sixth Committee on the understanding that sub-item (*b*) should first be introduced at a plenary meeting before it was considered by that Committee. At the 44th plenary meeting, on 20 October, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on behalf of the Group of Arab States, introduced sub-item (*b*).

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 704, No. 10106.

[3] *Ibid.*, vol. 860, No. 12325.

[4] *Ibid.*, vol. 974, No. 14118.

[5] *Ibid.*, vol. 1035, No. 15410.

[6] Resolution 34/146, annex.

"5. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming party to the international conventions relating to various aspects of international terrorism, and requests the Secretary-General to bring this appeal especially to the attention of those States;

"6. *Further appeals* to all States to take all appropriate steps, as recommended in particular by the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, and as set forth in relevant international conventions, to prevent terrorist attacks against various forms of public transport;

"7. *Takes note with appreciation* of the efforts undertaken by the International Civil Aviation Organization aimed at promoting universal acceptance of and strict compliance with the international air-security conventions, and welcomes its ongoing work on a new instrument for the suppression of unlawful acts of violence at airports serving international civil aviation;

"8. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the work undertaken by the International Maritime Organization on the problem of terrorism aboard or against ships, and welcomes the initiative under way to draft instruments on the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation and of fixed platforms on the continental shelf;

"9. *Requests* the Universal Postal Union and the World Tourism Organization, within their respective spheres of competence, to consider what further measures can usefully be taken to combat and eliminate terrorism;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of its resolution 40/61 and of the present resolution and to submit a report in this respect to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

"11. *Decides* to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session."

9. The Committee also had before it a draft resolution (A/C.6/42/L.7) sponsored by Zimbabwe, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 3034 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 31/102 of 15 December 1976, 32/147 of 16 December 1977, 34/145 of 17 December 1979, 36/109 of 10 December 1981 and 38/130 of 19 December 1983,

"*Reaffirming* the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on International Terrorism contained in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session,[7]

"*Recalling also* its resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985,

"*Reaffirming also* the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[8] the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,[9] the Definition of Aggression,[10] and relevant instruments on international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflict,

"*Further recalling* the existing international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism, *inter alia*, the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963,[2] the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970,[3] the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, concluded at Montreal on 23 September 1971,[4] the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted in New York on 14 December 1973,[5] and the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted in New York on 17 December 1979,[6]

"*Deploring* the continuation of all terrorist acts, in particular those committed, directed, financed or otherwise instigated or supported by States, involving political assassinations, destabilization of duly constituted Governments, the activities of mercenaries, the taking of hostages, the hijacking of aircraft, bomb attacks and other criminal terrorist actions which take a toll of innocent human lives and jeopardize the normal functioning of international relations,

"*Deeply disturbed* by the world-wide escalation of these acts of international terrorism, which pose a threat to international peace and security and to friendly relations among States,

"*Convinced* of the importance of expanding and improving international co-operation among States, on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis, to eliminate the underlying causes of international terrorism which will contribute to the prevention and elimination of this criminal scourge,

"*Reaffirming* the principle of self-determination of peoples as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Reaffirming also* the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and racist régimes, foreign occupation and other forms of alien domination, and upholding the legitimacy of their struggle, in particular the struggle of national liberation movements, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Urging* all States to take effective measures, in accordance with established principles of international law, in order that all acts, methods and practices of international terrorism may be brought to an end,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/519 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

"1. *Unequivocally condemns*, as criminal, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed, including those which jeopardize friendly relations among States and their security;

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[7] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 37*.

[8] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[9] Resolution 2734 (XXV).

[10] Resolution 3314 (XXIX), annex.

"2. *Deeply deplores* the loss of innocent human lives which results from such acts of terrorism;

"3. *Also deplores* the pernicious impact of acts of international terrorism on relations of co-operation among States, including co-operation for development;

"4. *Calls upon* all States to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other States, or acquiescing in activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts;

"5. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming party to the existing international conventions relating to various aspects of international terrorism;

"6. *Invites* all States to take all appropriate measures at the national level with a view to the speedy and final elimination of international terrorism, such as the harmonization of domestic legislation with the existing international conventions, the fulfilment of assumed international obligations and the prevention of the preparation and organization in their respective territories of acts of terrorism, including subversive acts and acts of mercenarism directed against other States and their citizens;

"7. *Urges* all States, unilaterally and in co-operation with other States, as well as relevant United Nations organs, to contribute to the progressive elimination of the causes underlying international terrorism and to pay special attention to all situations, including colonialism, racism and situations involving mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and those involving alien domination and foreign occupation, that may give rise to international terrorism and may endanger international peace and security, with a view to the application, where feasible and necessary, of the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof;

"8. *Takes note* of the efforts undertaken by the International Civil Aviation Organization aimed at promoting universal acceptance of and strict compliance with international air-security conventions, and welcomes its ongoing work on a new instrument for the suppression of unlawful acts of violence at airports serving international civil aviation;

"9. *Also takes note* of the work undertaken by the International Maritime Organization on the problem of terrorism aboard or against ships, and welcomes the initiative under way to draft instruments on the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation and of fixed platforms on the continental shelf;

"10. *Requests* the other relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations, within their respective spheres of competence, to consider what further measures can usefully be taken to combat and eliminate terrorism;

"11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report in this respect to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

"12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a topical summary concerning the problem of international terrorism based on the views expressed in the debate in the Sixth Committee during the forty-second session of the General Assembly as early as possible and to seek the views of Member States on international terrorism in all its aspects and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

"13. *Reaffirms* that nothing in the present resolution could in any way prejudice the right to self-determination, freedom and independence, as derived from the Charter, of peoples forcibly deprived of that right referred to in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, particularly peoples under colonial and racist régimes and foreign occupation or other forms of colonial domination, nor the right of these people to struggle to this end and to seek and receive support in accordance with the principles of the Charter and in conformity with the above-mentioned Declaration;

"14. *Decides* to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session."

10. A revised version (A/C.6/42/L.7/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, also sponsored by Zimbabwe, was subsequently circulated, in which a new paragraph was inserted as paragraph 13, reading:

"13. *Endorses* the principle of convening an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to deal comprehensively with the question of international terrorism taking into account defining terrorism in order to reaffirm the difference between acts of terrorism and people's struggles for national liberation and requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States in order to take the necessary steps towards carrying out his mandate under the present resolution;",

and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

11. At the 60th meeting, it was announced that the sponsors of draft resolutions A/C.6/42/L.2 and A/C.6/42/L.7/Rev.1 did not insist that any action be taken on those draft resolutions.

12. At the same meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/42/L.24), sponsored by Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Malta and Yugoslavia, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

[*Same text as the draft resolution in paragraph 14 below, with the exception of the second preambular paragraph and paragraph 14*.]

"*Reaffirming* its resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985, adopted without a vote, and the relevance thereof in the consideration of the question of international terrorism and, in particular, in the strengthening of co-operation in preventing and eliminating terrorism,

"14. *Considers* that nothing in the present resolution could in any way prejudice the right to self-determination, freedom and independence, as derived from the Charter of the United Nations, of peoples forcibly deprived of that right referred to in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, particularly peoples under colonial and racist régimes and foreign occupation or other forms of colonial domination, nor, in accordance with the principles of the Charter and in conformity with the above-mentioned Declaration and other relevant United Nations resolutions, the right of these peoples to struggle to this end and to seek and receive support;".

In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Yugoslavia revised it by replacing, in the second preambular paragraph, the word "relevance" by the word "importance" and deleting, in paragraph 14, the words "and other relevant United Nations resolutions". The Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by 128 votes to 1, with 1 abstention (for the text, see para. 14 below).

13. Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Mongolia, Denmark (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community), the United States of America, Israel, Uruguay, the Syrian Arab Republic, Finland (on behalf also of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Colombia, Canada, New Zealand and Australia.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

14. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

MEASURES TO PREVENT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM WHICH ENDANGERS OR TAKES INNOCENT HUMAN LIVES OR JEOPARDIZES FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND STUDY OF THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF THOSE FORMS OF TERRORISM AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE WHICH LIE IN MISERY, FRUSTRATION, GRIEVANCE AND DESPAIR AND WHICH CAUSE SOME PEOPLE TO SACRIFICE HUMAN LIVES, INCLUDING THEIR OWN, IN AN ATTEMPT TO EFFECT RADICAL CHANGES:

(*a*) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL;

(*b*) CONVENING, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO DEFINE TERRORISM AND TO DIFFERENTIATE IT FROM THE STRUGGLE OF PEOPLES FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3034 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 31/102 of 15 December 1976, 32/147 of 16 December 1977, 34/145 of 17 December 1979, 36/109 of 10 December 1981 and 38/130 of 19 December 1983,

Reaffirming its resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985, adopted without a vote, and the importance thereof in the consideration of the question of international terrorism and, in particular, in the strengthening of co-operation in preventing and eliminating terrorism,

Recalling the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on International Terrorism contained in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session,[7]

Recalling also the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[8] the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,[9] the Definition of Aggression[10] and relevant instruments on international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflict,

Further recalling the existing international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism, *inter alia*, the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963,[2] the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970,[3] the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, concluded at Montreal on 23 September 1971,[4] the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted in New York on 14 December 1973,[5] and the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted in New York on 17 December 1979,[6] as well as the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980,

Convinced of the importance of the observance by States of their obligations under the relevant international conventions to ensure that appropriate law enforcement measures are taken in connection with the offences addressed in those conventions,

Deploring the continuation of all terrorist acts, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, which spread violence and terror, may result in loss of human lives and material damage and jeopardize the normal functioning of international relations,

Deeply disturbed by the world-wide persistence of those acts of international terrorism which can pose a threat to international peace and security and to friendly relations among States,

Convinced of the importance of expanding and improving international co-operation among States, on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis, which will contribute to the elimination of acts of international terrorism and their underlying causes and to the prevention and elimination of this criminal scourge,

Convinced that international co-operation in combating and preventing terrorism will contribute to the strengthening of confidence among States, reduce tensions and create a better climate among them,

Reaffirming the principle of the self-determination of peoples as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and racist régimes and other forms of alien domination, and upholding the legitimacy of their struggle, in particular the struggle of national liberation movements, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting the efforts and important achievements of the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization in promoting the security of international air and sea transport against acts of terrorism, consistent with General Assembly resolution 40/61,

Appealing to all States to take all appropriate steps to prevent terrorist attacks against various forms of public transport,

Urging all States to take effective measures, in accordance with established principles of international law, in order that all acts, methods and practices of international terrorism may be brought to an end,

Mindful of the necessity of maintaining and safeguarding the basic rights of the individual in accordance with the relevant international human rights instruments and generally accepted international standards,

Recognizing that the effectiveness of the struggle against terrorism could be enhanced by the establishment of a generally agreed definition of international terrorism,

Taking into account the proposal (see A/42/PV.44) made at its forty-second session to hold an international conference on international terrorism, as referred to in agenda item 126 (*b*),

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/519 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

1. *Once again unequivocally condemns*, as criminal, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed, including those which jeopardize friendly relations among States and their security;

2. *Deeply deplores* the loss of human lives which results from such acts of terrorism;

3. *Also deplores* the pernicious impact of acts of international terrorism on relations of co-operation among States, including co-operation for development;

4. *Calls upon* all States to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other States, or acquiescing in activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts;

5. *Urges* all States to fulfil their obligations under international law and to take effective and resolute measures for the speedy and final elimination of international terrorism and, to that end:

(*a*) To prevent the preparation and organization in their respective territories, for commission within or outside their territories, of terrorist acts and subversive acts directed against other States and their citizens;

(*b*) To ensure the apprehension and prosecution or extradition of perpetrators of terrorist acts;

(*c*) To endeavour to conclude special agreements to that effect on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis;

(*d*) To co-operate with one another in exchanging relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism;

(*e*) To harmonize their domestic legislation with the existing international conventions on this subject to which they are parties;

6. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming party to the international conventions relating to various aspects of international terrorism referred to in the preamble to the present resolution;

7. *Urges* all States not to allow any circumstances to obstruct the application of appropriate law enforcement measures provided for in the relevant conventions to which they are party to persons who commit acts of international terrorism covered by those conventions;

8. *Also urges* all States, unilaterally and in co-operation with other States, as well as relevant United Nations organs, to contribute to the progressive elimination of the causes underlying international terrorism and to pay special attention to all situations, including colonialism, racism and situations involving mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and those involving alien domination and occupation, that may give rise to international terrorism and may endanger international peace and security;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the International Civil Aviation Organization aimed at promoting universal acceptance of and strict compliance with international air-security conventions, and its ongoing work on a new instrument for the suppression of unlawful acts of violence at airports serving international civil aviation;

10. *Also welcomes* the work undertaken by the International Maritime Organization on the problem of terrorism on board or against ships, and the initiative under way to draft instruments on the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation and of fixed platforms on the continental shelf;

11. *Requests* the other relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations, in particular the Universal Postal Union, the World Tourism Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency, within their respective spheres of competence, to consider what further measures can usefully be taken to combat and eliminate terrorism;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on international terrorism in all its aspects and on ways and means of combating it, including, *inter alia*, the convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to deal with international terrorism in the light of the proposal referred to in the penultimate preambular paragraph of the present resolution;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report in this respect to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

14. *Considers* that nothing in the present resolution could in any way prejudice the right to self-determination, freedom and independence, as derived from the Charter of the United Nations, of peoples forcibly deprived of that right referred to in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, particularly peoples under colonial and racist régimes and foreign occupation or other forms of colonial domination, nor, in accordance with the principles of the Charter and in conformity with the above-mentioned Declaration, the right of these peoples to struggle to this end and to seek and receive support;

15. *Decides* to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 153 to 2, with 1 abstention, adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/42/832, para. 14). For the final text, see resolution 42/159.[11]

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[11] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/58	Letter dated 17 December 1986 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/42/72	Letter dated 6 January 1987 from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General	
A/42/178-S/18753	Letter dated 3 March 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and resolutions adopted at the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987	
A/42/201 and Corr.1	Letter dated 31 March 1987 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General transmitting the views and comments of the 12 States members of the European Community concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/61	
A/42/270	Letter dated 4 May 1987 from the representative of Suriname to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a press communication issued by the delegation of the Joint Assembly of African, Caribbean and Pacific States and the European Community at Paramaribo on 27 April 1987	
A/42/307	Letter dated 21 May 1987 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Declaration adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Terrorism, held at Geneva from 19 to 21 March 1987	
A/42/336-S/18913	Letter dated 10 June 1987 from the representative of Italy to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the statement on terrorism issued at the Venice Economic Summit on 9 June 1987	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18913
A/42/347-S/18923	Letter dated 15 June 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18923
A/42/393	Letter dated 9 July 1987 from the representative of Suriname to the Secretary-General	
A/42/398	Letter dated 13 July 1987 from the representative of Suriname to the Secretary-General	
A/42/416	Letter dated 23 July 1987 from the representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General	
A/42/417	Letter dated 20 July 1987 from the representative of Samoa to the Secretary-General transmitting the final communiqué of the eighteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Apia on 29 and 30 May 1987	
A/42/519 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/564	Letter dated 11 September 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Seminar on the Phenomenon of Terrorism in the Contemporary World and Its Impact on Individual Security, Political Stability and International Peace, held at Geneva from 23 to 25 June 1987	
A/42/677	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver from 13 to 17 October 1987	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
A/42/779-S/19274	Letter dated 17 November 1987 from the representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué adopted at the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Amman from 8 to 11 November 1987	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19274
A/C.6/42/5	Letter dated 18 November 1987 from the representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General	
A/C.6/42/L.2	Draft resolution	See A/42/832, para. 8
A/C.6/42/L.7	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 9
A/C.6/42/L.7/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 9 and 10
A/C.6/42/L.24	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 12 and 14

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Agenda item 127

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 127: United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law:* report of the Secretary-General

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DOCUMENT A/42/833

Report of the Sixth Committee

[Original: English]
[30 November 1987]

1. The item entitled "United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 13 of Assembly resolution 40/66 of 11 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 127, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/718), which was introduced by the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Counsel, at the 54th meeting, on 20 November 1987. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.6/42/4).

4. The Committee considered the item at its 54th and 58th meetings, on 20 and 25 November. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/42/SR.54 and 58) reflect the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

5. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Ghana introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law" (A/C.6/42/L.18) sponsored by Ghana, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Netherlands and Venezuela, later joined by Mali and Romania.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 8 below).

7. In connection with paragraph 14 of the draft resolution, the Chairman of one of the regional groups indicated that his group had agreed to propose as candidates for membership the same States of the regional group that were at present members of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law. The representative of Ghana, as Chairman of the Advisory Committee, pointed out that, as none of the other regional groups had indicated their candidates, he would take it upon himself to elicit that information from the various regional groups before the consideration of the item by the General Assembly was completed. If this were not possible, it would be necessary, he added, to entrust the President of the Assembly with the task of appointing the members of the Advisory Committee in consultation with the regional groups.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

8. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE IN THE TEACHING, STUDY, DISSEMINATION AND WIDER APPRECIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The General Assembly,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (A/42/718) and the recommendations made by the Secretary-General and adopted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, which are contained in that report,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Sixth Committee*, 54th and 58th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 94th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 128.

Considering that international law should occupy an appropriate place in the teaching of legal disciplines at all universities,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by States at the bilateral level to provide assistance in the teaching and study of international law,

Convinced, nevertheless, that States and international organizations and institutions should be encouraged to give further support to the Programme and to increase their activities to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, in particular those activities which are of special benefit to persons from developing countries,

Recalling its resolutions 2464 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2550 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, 2838 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971, 3106 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, 3502 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 32/146 of 16 December 1977, 36/108 of 10 December 1981 and 38/129 of 19 December 1983, in which it stated that in the conduct of the Programme it was desirable to use as far as possible the resources and facilities made available by Member States, international organizations and others, as well as its resolutions 34/144 of 17 December 1979 and 40/66 of 11 December 1985, in which it also expressed the hope that, in appointing lecturers for the seminars to be held within the framework of the fellowship programme in international law sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, account would be taken of the need to secure representation of major legal systems and balance among various geographical regions,

1. *Approves* the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in section III of his report, on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, in particular those designed to achieve the best possible results in the administration of the Programme within a policy of maximum financial restraint;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to carry out in 1988 and 1989 the activities specified in his report, including the provision of:

(*a*) A minimum of fifteen fellowships each in 1988 and 1989, at the request of Governments of developing countries;

(*b*) A minimum of one scholarship each in 1988 and 1989 under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, subject to the availability of new voluntary contributions made specifically to the fellowship fund;

(*c*) Assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country who will be invited to the regional courses to be organized in 1988 and 1989;

and to finance the above activities from provisions in the regular budget, when appropriate, as well as from voluntary financial contributions earmarked for each of the activities concerned, which would be received as a result of the requests set out in paragraphs 10, 11 and 12 below;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his constructive efforts to promote training and assistance in international law within the framework of the Programme in 1986 and 1987, in particular for the organization of the twenty-second[1] and twenty-third[2] sessions of the International Law Seminar, held at Geneva from 20 May to 6 June 1986 and from 1 to 19 June 1987, respectively, and for the participation of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and its Codification Division in the conduct of the fellowship programme in international law sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, as well as for the activities related to the award of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for its participation in the Programme, particularly for its efforts in the organization of regional courses and in the administration and organization of the fellowship programme in international law jointly sponsored and conducted by the United Nations and the Institute;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its participation in the Programme, in particular for the efforts it has made to support the teaching of international law;

6. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Thailand for its willingness to co-sponsor the regional training and refresher course for Asian and Pacific countries, held at Bangkok from 24 November to 4 December 1986, and to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific for providing facilities for the course;

7. *Further expresses its appreciation* to the Hague Academy of International Law for the valuable contributions it has made to the Programme by enabling international law fellows under the sponsorship of the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to attend its annual international law courses and by providing facilities for seminars organized under the fellowship programme in international law in conjunction with the Academy courses, and for its constructive efforts in organizing the regional training and refresher courses held at Buenos Aires in 1986 and at Beijing in 1987;

8. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions made by the Hague Academy of International Law to the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, and calls upon Member States and interested organizations to give favourable consideration to the appeal of the Academy for a continuation of, and, if possible, an increase in their financial contributions in order to enable the Academy to carry on with the above-mentioned activities;

9. *Urges* all Governments to encourage the inclusion of courses on international law in the programmes of legal studies offered at institutions of higher learning;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to publicize the Programme and periodically to invite Member States, universities, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion;

11. *Reiterates its requests* to Member States and to interested organizations and individuals to make voluntary

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 10*, chap. VIII, sect. F.

[2] *Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 10*, chap. VI, sect. H.

contributions towards the financing of the Programme, in particular for the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea and for the International Law Seminar, and expresses its appreciation to those Member States, institutions and individuals that have made voluntary contributions for this purpose;

12. *Urges in particular* all Governments to make voluntary contributions with a view to covering the amount needed for the financing of the daily subsistence allowance for up to twenty-five participants in each regional course organized by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, thus alleviating the burden on prospective host countries and making it possible for the Institute to continue to organize the regional courses;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1988 and 1989 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years;

14. *Decides* to appoint thirteen Member States as members of the Advisory Committee for a period of four years beginning on 1 January 1988;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law."

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/42/833, para. 8[3]). For the final text, see resolution 42/148.[4]

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[3] In introducing the report, the Rapporteur of the Sixth Committee informed the General Assembly that, with regard to paragraph 14 of the draft resolution, the 13 Member States nominated by the regional groups to serve as members of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, were the following: Bangladesh, Cyprus, France, Ghana, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, the Netherlands, Romania, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela and Zaire.

[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/718	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.6/42/4	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/C.6/42/L.18	Draft resolution	See A/42/833, paras. 5 and 8

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Agenda item 128

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 128: Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order:* report of the Secretary-General

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DOCUMENT A/42/834

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*30 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 4 of Assembly resolution 41/73 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 128, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/42/483 and Add.1 and 2), which was introduced by the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Counsel, at the 49th meeting, on 12 November 1987.

4. The Committee also had before it a letter dated 12 June 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic addressed to the Secretary-General (A/42/354-E/1987/110).

5. The Committee considered the item at its 49th, 51st and 58th meetings, on 12, 16 and 25 November 1987. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/42/SR.49, 51 and 58) reflect the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

6. On 23 November 1987, a draft resolution (A/C.6/42/L.22) entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order", sponsored by Bangladesh, Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Viet Nam and Zambia, was distributed. At the 58th meeting, the representative of the Philippines introduced a revised version (A/C.6/42/L.22/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, sponsored by the same States and also by Egypt, India, Kenya, Mali and Tunisia, subsequently joined by Samoa, in which paragraph 3, which read:

> "3. *Recommends* that the task of completing the elaboration of the process of codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order be undertaken by a working group or other appropriate organ within the framework of the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly to be decided upon by the Committee when organizing its work at the forty-third session of the Assembly;",

was replaced by the following:

> "3. *Recommends* that the task of completing the elaboration of the process of codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order should be undertaken in an appropriate forum within the framework of the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly;".

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.6/42/L.22/Rev.1 by 102 votes to none, with 23 abstentions (see para. 9 below).

8. Statements in explanation of position were made by the representatives of Canada, Denmark (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community), Japan, Barbados and the United States of America.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

9. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Sixth Committee*, 49th, 51st and 58th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 94th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 123.

PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRINCIPLES AND NORMS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW RELATING TO THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly is called upon to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also its resolutions 34/150 of 17 December 1979 and 35/166 of 15 December 1980, entitled "Consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order", and its resolutions 36/107 of 10 December 1981, 37/103 of 16 December 1982, 38/128 of 19 December 1983, 39/75 of 13 December 1984, 40/67 of 11 December 1985 and 41/73 of 3 December 1986, entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order",

Bearing in mind the urgent need to adopt measures to reactivate the process of international economic co-operation and the negotiations undertaken for that purpose, particularly in view of the economic difficulties encountered by the developing countries,

Considering the close link between the establishment of a just and equitable international economic order and the existence of an appropriate legal framework,

Recognizing the need for the codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order,

Recalling the analytical study[1] submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the views and comments submitted by Governments pursuant to resolutions 40/67 and 41/73;[2]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To continue to seek proposals of Member States concerning the most appropriate procedures to be adopted with regard to the consideration of the analytical study, as well as the codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order;

(*b*) To include the proposals received in accordance with subparagraph (*a*) above in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

3. *Recommends* that the task of completing the elaboration of the process of codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order should be undertaken in an appropriate forum within the framework of the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order".

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[1] A/39/504/Add.1, annex III.

[2] A/41/536 and A/42/483 and Add.1 and 2.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 131 to none, with 24 abstentions, adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/42/834, para. 9). For the final text, see resolution 42/149.[3]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/354-E/1987/110	Letter dated 12 June 1987 from the representative of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document on the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty at its meeting held at Berlin on 28 and 29 May 1987	
A/42/483 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
A/C.6/42/L.22	Draft resolution	See A/42/834, paras. 6 and 9
A/C.6/42/L.22/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Idem*

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Agenda items 129 and 137*

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 129: Peaceful settlement of disputes between States

Agenda item 137: Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Sixth Committee*, 22nd to 28th and 55th meetings and corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 49th meeting and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 94th meeting. For the prior consideration of the questions, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda items 124 and 132.

DOCUMENT A/42/815

Report of the Sixth Committee on agenda item 129

[*Original: English*]
[*30 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 5 of Assembly resolution 41/74 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 129, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it section II of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (A/42/33).

4. The Sixth Committee also had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. The Committee considered the item at its 22nd to 28th and 55th meetings, from 14 to 21 October and on 23 November 1987. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/42/SR.22-28 and 55) reflect the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

6. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Romania introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/42/L.5) sponsored by Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ghana, Guyana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, later joined by Malaysia, Malta and Paraguay.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee took the following action on the draft resolution:

(*a*) Paragraph 4 was adopted by a recorded vote of 89 to 8, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

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[1] The delegations of Benin and Qatar subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of paragraph 4 of the draft resolution.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Venezuela.

(*b*) Paragraph 5 was adopted by a recorded vote of 95 to 13, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, New Zealand, Turkey.

(*c*) Draft resolution A/C.6/42/L.5, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 100 to none, with 20 abstentions (for the text, see para. 9 below). The voting was as follows:[3]

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon,[3] Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

8. Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the United Republic of Tanzania, Peru, Japan, Jordan, Denmark (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community), Kenya and Sweden (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway).

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

9. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States",

Recalling its resolution 37/10 of 15 November 1982, by which it approved the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, annexed thereto,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/131 of 19 December 1983, 39/79 of 13 December 1984, 40/68 of 11 December 1985 and 41/74 of 3 December 1986,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of conflict situations and the emergence of new sources of disputes and tension in international life, and especially at the growing tendency to resort to force or the threat of the use of force and to intervention in internal affairs, and at the escalation of the arms race, which gravely endanger the independence and security of States as well as international peace and security,

Taking into account the need to exert the utmost effort in order to settle any situations and disputes between States on the basis of sovereign equality and exclusively by peaceful means, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, and to avoid any military actions and hostilities against other States, which can only make more difficult the solution of existing problems,

Considering that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes should represent one of the central concerns for States and for the United Nations and that efforts for strengthening the process of peaceful settlement of disputes should be continued,

1. *Again urges* all States to observe and promote in good faith the provisions of the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes in the settlement of their international disputes;

2. *Stresses* the need to continue efforts to strengthen the process of the peaceful settlement of disputes through progressive development and codification of international law and through enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in this field;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to make full use, in accordance with the Charter, of the framework provided by the United Nations for the peaceful settlement of disputes and international problems;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report containing

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[2] The delegation of Angola subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of paragraph 5 of the draft resolution.

[3] The delegations of Lebanon and Zimbabwe subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

the replies of Member States, relevant United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and interested international legal bodies on the implementation of the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes and on ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of this instrument;

5. *Decides* that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States shall be considered at its forty-third session as a separate agenda item, in conjunction with the item of the provisional agenda entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

DOCUMENT A/42/817

Report of the Sixth Committee on agenda item 137

[*Original: English*]
[*30 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 41/83 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 137, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (A/42/33), which was introduced by the Chairman of the Special Committee at the 22nd meeting of the Sixth Committee, on 14 October 1987.

4. The Sixth Committee also had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. The Committee considered the item at its 22nd to 28th and 55th meetings, from 14 to 21 October and on 23 November 1987. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/42/SR.22-28 and 55) reflect the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

6. In accordance with paragraph 5 of Assembly resolution 41/74 of 3 December 1986, the Committee considered, in conjunction with the present item, item 129 entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States".

7. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Egypt introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/42/L.10) sponsored by Australia, Belgium, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Morocco, New Zealand, Oman, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Yugoslavia and Zambia, later joined by Argentina and Malaysia.

8. The Committee had before it a statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.6/42/L.16) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.6/42/L.10).

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.6/42/L.10 without a vote (see para. 10 below).

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

10. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF THE ORGANIZATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3499 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, by which it established the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, and its relevant resolutions adopted at subsequent sessions,[4]

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh,[5] thirty-ninth,[6] fortieth,[7] forty-first[8] and forty-second sessions (A/42/1), as well as of the views and comments expressed on them by Member States,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization on the work of the session it held in 1987 (A/42/33),

Expressing its appreciation for the progress achieved by the Special Committee during its 1987 session on the question of the prevention and removal of threats to peace and of situations that may lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute,

Noting with satisfaction that tangible progress has been achieved in the Special Committee on the proposal concerning the resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations,

Mindful of the efforts made in the elaboration of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

Recognizing the importance that pre-session consultations among the members of the Special Committee and other interested States may have in facilitating the smooth conduct of the work of the Special Committee towards the fulfilment of its task, especially as regards the composition of the Bureau and the organization of work,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization;

2. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall hold its next session from 22 February to 11 March 1988;

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[4] Resolutions 31/28 of 29 November 1976, 32/45 of 8 December 1977, 33/94 of 16 December 1978, 34/147 of 17 December 1979, 35/164 of 15 December 1980, 36/122 of 11 December 1981, 37/114 of 16 December 1982, 38/141 of 19 December 1983, 39/88 of 13 December 1984, 40/78 of 11 December 1985 and 41/83 of 3 December 1986.

[5] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1.*

[6] *Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1.*

[7] *Ibid., Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 1.*

[8] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1.*

3. *Requests* the Special Committee at its session in 1988, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 5 below:

(*a*) To accord priority to the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations, in particular the Security Council, and, in this context:

- (i) To complete an appropriate draft document on the prevention and removal of threats to peace and of situations that may lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, on the basis of the provisionally adopted paragraphs as well as other proposals set forth in paragraphs 37, 46 and 102 of the report of the Special Committee on its work at the 1987 session (*ibid.*);
- (ii) To submit the draft document to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

(*b*) To continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, and, in this context:

- (i) To continue consideration of the working paper (A/AC.182/L.52/Rev.1) on the resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations, with a view to completing it and submitting conclusions thereon to the General Assembly at the earliest possible date;
- (ii) To examine the report of the Secretary-General on the elaboration of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee to keep the question of the rationalization of the procedures of the United Nations under active review;

5. *Also requests* the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that has significance for the outcome of its work;

6. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States, including in the meetings of its working groups;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render all assistance to the Special Committee;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, on a priority basis, the preparation of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, on the basis of the outline elaborated by the Special Committee and in the light of the views expressed in the course of the discussions in the Sixth Committee (see A/C.6/42/SR.22-28 and 55) and in the Special Committee (see A/42/33, sect. II) and to report to the Special Committee at its session in 1988 on the progress of work, before submitting to it the draft handbook in its final form, with a view to its approval at a later stage;

9. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the Sixth Committee in its reports on agenda items 129 and 137.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 129 (A/42/815, para. 9) was adopted by a recorded vote of 136 to none, with 20 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 42/150.[9]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 137 (A/42/817, para. 10) was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 42/157.[9]

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[9] *Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Item*	*Observations and references*
A/42/1	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	137	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 1*
A/42/33	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	129, 137	*Ibid., Supplement No. 33*
A/42/64-S/18543	Letter dated 23 December 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1986,* document S/18543
A/42/66-S/18552	Letter dated 31 December 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.,* document S/18552
A/42/68-S/18558	Letter dated 5 January 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid., Forty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987,* document S/18558

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Item*	*Observations and references*
A/42/69-S/18559	Letter dated 5 January 1987 from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18559
A/42/71-S/18561	Letter dated 5 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18561
A/42/74-S/18564	Letter dated 6 January 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18564
A/42/81-S/18583	Letter dated 8 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18583
A/42/84-S/18596	Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18596
A/42/85-S/18599	Letter dated 14 January 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18599
A/42/86-S/18604	Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18604
A/42/88-S/18608	Letter dated 16 January 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18608
A/42/90-S/18611	Letter dated 16 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18611
A/42/91-S/18612	Letter dated 19 January 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18612
A/42/92-S/18619	Note verbale dated 16 January 1987 from the Mission of Chad to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18619
A/42/96-S/18627	Letter dated 23 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18627
A/42/113-S/18646	Letter dated 29 January 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18646
A/42/114-S/18647	Letter dated 2 February 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18647
A/42/117-S/18655	Letter dated 2 February 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18655
A/42/120	Letter dated 4 February 1987 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	129	
A/42/123-S/18683	Letter dated 9 February 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18683
A/42/124-S/18684	Letter dated 10 February 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18684
A/42/128-S/18692	Letter dated 12 February 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18692
A/42/140-S/18716 and Corr.1	Letter dated 23 February 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18716
A/42/154-S/18722	Letter dated 25 February 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18722
A/42/161-S/18734	Letter dated 2 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18734
A/42/162-S/18735	*Idem*	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18735
A/42/163-S/18736	Letter dated 4 March 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18736
A/42/164-S/18737	Letter dated 2 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18737
A/42/165-S/18739	Letter dated 5 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18739
A/42/168-S/18742	Letter dated 4 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18742
A/42/169-S/18743	*Idem*	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18743
A/42/170-S/18745	Letter dated 5 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18745
A/42/172-S/18747	Letter dated 9 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18747
A/42/175-S/18750	Letter dated 11 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18750
A/42/187-S/18763	Letter dated 26 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18763
A/42/188-S/18764	Letter dated 26 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18764
A/42/190-S/18770	Letter dated 30 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18770
A/42/203-S/18775	Letter dated 30 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18775

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Item*	*Observations and references*
A/42/205-S/18778	Letter dated 1 April 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18778
A/42/206-S/18780	Letter dated 27 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid., Supplement for January, February and March 1987*, document S/18780
A/42/213-S/18786	Letter dated 7 April 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18786
A/42/215-S/18789	Letter dated 8 April 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18789
A/42/221-S/18801	Letter dated 13 April 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18801
A/42/222-S/18802	Letter dated 14 April 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18802
A/42/233-S/18817	Letter dated 20 April 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18817
A/42/236-S/18818	Letter dated 20 April 1987 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18818
A/42/240-S/18823	Letter dated 23 April 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18823
A/42/258-S/18830	Letter dated 28 April 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18830
A/42/260-S/18832	Letter dated 29 April 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18832
A/42/271-S/18845	Letter dated 1 May 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18845
A/42/274-S/18846	Letter dated 4 May 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18846
A/42/280-S/18853	Letter dated 7 May 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18853
A/42/291-S/18861	Letter dated 12 May 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18861
A/42/303-S/18876	Letter dated 21 May 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18876
A/42/312-S/18887	Note verbale dated 1 June 1987 from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18887
A/42/316-S/18891	Letter dated 2 June 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18891
A/42/323-S/18899	Letter dated 5 June 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18899
A/42/327-S/18902	Letter dated 5 June 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18902
A/42/330-S/18904	Letter dated 8 June 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18904
A/42/347-S/18923	Letter dated 15 June 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18923
A/42/348	Letter dated 17 June 1987 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General	129	
A/42/351-S/18929	Note verbale dated 16 June 1987 from the Mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Maputo Declaration, adopted at the Seventh Summit Conference of Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, held at Maputo on 21 and 22 May 1987	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18929
A/42/352-S/18930	Note verbale dated 16 June 1987 from the Mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventh Summit Conference of Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, held at Maputo and 21 and 22 May 1987	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18930
A/42/357-S/18935	Letter dated 18 June 1987 from the representative of Guyana to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the documents issued at the conclusion of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean held at Georgetown from 9 to 12 March 1987	129	
A/42/367-S/18948	Letter dated 25 June 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18948
A/42/368-S/18950	Letter dated 26 June 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18950
A/42/376-S/18959	Letter dated 29 June 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18959

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Item*	*Observations and references*
A/42/389-S/18972	Letter dated 9 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/18972
A/42/406-S/18985	Letter dated 16 July 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/18985
A/42/423-S/19000	Letter dated 27 July 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19000
A/42/425-S/19003	Note verbale dated 28 July 1987 from the Mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19003
A/42/428-S/19007	Letter dated 30 July 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19007
A/42/432-S/19010 and Corr.2	Letter dated 31 July 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19010
A/42/440-S/19014	Letter dated 31 July 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19014
A/42/477-S/19048	Letter dated 13 August 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting documents issued at the Twentieth Ministerial Meeting of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Singapore on 15 and 16 June 1987	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19048
A/42/478-S/19051 and Corr.1	Letter dated 17 August 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint press release issued at the conclusion of the informal meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Bangkok on 16 August 1987	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19051
A/42/479-S/19055	Letter dated 17 August 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19055
A/42/486-S/19056	Letter dated 17 August 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19056
A/42/500-S/19067	Letter dated 21 August 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19067
A/42/503-S/19069	Letter dated 21 August 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19069
A/42/510-S/19074	Letter dated 26 August 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19074
A/42/513-S/19077	Letter dated 27 August 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19077
A/42/524-S/19088	Letter dated 31 August 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19088
A/42/531-S/19100	Letter dated 2 September 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19100
A/42/536-S/19104	Letter dated 3 September 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19104
A/42/558-S/19127	Letter dated 10 September 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19127
A/42/562	Letter dated 14 September 1987 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	129	
A/42/593-S/19159	Letter dated 28 September 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "The situation in Kampuchea: ASEAN explanatory note on the 'cocktail party' proposal", issued on 28 September 1987	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19159
A/42/598-S/19168	Letter dated 29 September 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19168
A/42/615-S/19173	Letter dated 4 October 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19173
A/42/616-S/19174	Letter dated 5 October 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19174
A/42/619-S/19178	Letter dated 5 October 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19178
A/42/622-S/19181	Letter dated 6 October 1987 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19181
A/42/624-S/19182	Letter dated 6 October 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19182
A/42/626-S/19183	Letter dated 7 October 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19183
A/42/632-S/19188	Letter dated 9 October 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19188
A/42/634-S/19189	Letter dated 9 October 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19189

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Item*	*Observations and references*
A/42/656-S/19207	Letter dated 9 October 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19207
A/42/662	Letter dated 12 October 1987 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General	129	
A/42/663-S/19212	Letter dated 15 October 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19212
A/42/671-S/19223	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19223
A/42/677	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Canada to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents issued at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver from 13 to 17 October 1987	129	
A/42/680-S/19229	Letter dated 22 October 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19229
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	129, 137	
A/42/684	Letter dated 24 October 1987 from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General	137	
A/42/686-S/19231	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19231
A/42/707-S/19247	Letter dated 30 October 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19247
A/42/735-S/19264	Letter dated 11 November 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19264
A/42/736-S/19265	Letter dated 12 November 1987 from the representative of Chile to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19265
A/42/767-S/19269	Letter dated 6 November 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19269
A/42/778	Letter dated 14 November 1987 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General	129	
A/42/783-S/19276 and Corr.1	Letter dated 18 November 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19276
A/42/800-S/19299	Letter dated 24 November 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19299
A/42/830-S/19307	Letter dated 24 November 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19307
A/42/831-S/19308	Letter dated 26 November 1987 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19308
A/42/839-S/19309	Letter dated 25 November 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19309
A/42/849-S/19319	Letter dated 3 December 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19319
A/42/857-S/19321	Letter dated 4 December 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19321
A/42/872-S/19327	Letter dated 7 December 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19327
A/42/876-S/19330	Letter dated 10 December 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	129	
A/42/890-S/19340	Letter dated 10 December 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19340
A/42/895-S/19351	Letter dated 15 December 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19351
A/42/897-S/19353	Letter dated 15 December 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19353
A/42/900-S/19358 and Corr.1	Letter dated 17 December 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	129	*Ibid.*, document S/19358
A/C.6/42/L.5	Draft resolution	129	See A/42/815, paras. 6 and 9
A/C.6/42/L.10	Draft resolution	137	See A/42/817, paras. 7 and 10
A/C.6/42/L.16	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.6/42/L.10: note by the Secretary-General	137	
A/AC.182/L.52/Rev.1	Resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations: working paper submitted by Romania	137	

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Item*	*Observations and references*
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/42/817		
A/C.5/42/46	Note by the Secretary-General		
A/42/847	Report of the Fifth Committee		See annex fascicle agenda item 115

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda items 130 and 135[*]

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 130: Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind: report of the Secretary-General

Agenda item 135: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-ninth session

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DOCUMENT A/42/835

Report of the Sixth Committee on agenda item 130

[*Original: English*]
[*30 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 4 of Assembly resolution 41/75 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 130, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-ninth session (A/42/10) and a report of the Secretary-General (A/42/484 and Add.1 and 2) containing the views received from Member States pursuant to paragraph 2 of resolution 41/75 and in accordance with paragraph 3 of that resolution.

4. The Committee considered the item at its 35th to 49th and 58th meetings, from 29 October to 12 November and on 25 November 1987. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/42/SR.35-49 and 58) reflect the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

5. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Egypt introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/42/L.13) sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Mongolia, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zambia, later joined by Bulgaria, Cuba, Cyprus, Romania and the Sudan.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by 107 votes to 5, with 14 abstentions (see para. 8 below).

7. Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Brazil, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Israel, the United States of America, France, Japan, Norway (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), the Federal Republic of Germany, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Suriname.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

8. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

DRAFT CODE OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF MANKIND

The General Assembly,

Mindful of Article 13, paragraph 1 *a*, of the Charter of the United Nations, which provides that the General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling its resolution 177 (II) of 21 November 1947, by which it directed the International Law Commission to prepare a draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind,

Having considered the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind prepared by the International

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[*] For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Sixth Committee*, 35th to 49th and 58th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 94th meeting. For the prior consideration of the questions, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda items 125 and 130.

Law Commission and submitted to the General Assembly in 1954,[1]

Recalling its belief that the elaboration of a code of offences against the peace and security of mankind could contribute to strengthening international peace and security and thus to promoting and implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter,

Recalling also its resolution 36/106 of 10 December 1981, in which it invited the International Law Commission to resume its work with a view to elaborating the draft Code and to examine it with the required priority in order to review it, taking into account the results achieved by the process of the progressive development of international law,

Bearing in mind that the International Law Commission should fulfil its task on the basis of early elaboration of draft articles thereof,

Having considered chapter II of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-ninth session (A/42/10),

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject (A/42/484 and Add.1 and 2),

Taking into account the views expressed during the debate on this item at the forty-second session (see A/C.6/42/SR.35-49 and 58),

Recognizing the importance and urgency of the subject,

1. *Agrees* with the recommendation in paragraph 65 of the report of the International Law Commission to amend the title of this topic in English, in order to achieve greater uniformity and equivalence between different language versions;

2. *Invites* the Commission to continue its work on the elaboration of the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind including the elaboration of a list of crimes, taking into account the progress made at its thirty-ninth session (A/42/10), as well as the views expressed during the forty-second session of the General Assembly (see A/C.6/42/SR.35-49 and 58),

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States regarding the conclusions contained in paragraph 69 (*c*) (i) of the Commission's report on the work of its thirty-fifth session;[2]

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include the views received from Member States in accordance with paragraph 3 above in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind", to be considered in conjunction with the examination of the report of the International Law Commission.

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 9*, para. 54.

[2] *Ibid., Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10.*

DOCUMENT A/42/837

Report of the Sixth Committee on agenda item 135

[*Original: English*]
[*30 November 1987*]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 135, the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-ninth session" and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

3. The Committee considered the item at its 35th to 49th and 58th meetings, from 29 October to 12 November and on 25 November 1987. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/42/SR.35-49 and 58) reflect the views expressed by representatives who participated in the debate on the item.

4. At the 35th meeting, Mr. S. C. McCaffrey, Chairman of the International Law Commission at its thirty-ninth session, introduced the Commission's report on the work of that session (A/42/10). At the 48th meeting, the Chairman of the Commission made a concluding statement.

5. At the 58th meeting, the representative of Mexico introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/42/L.17) sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, the Philippines, Senegal, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia, later joined by Cyprus, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Kenya, Mali and Romania.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 7 below).

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

7. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-ninth session (A/42/10),

Emphasizing the need for the progressive development of international law and its codification in order to make it a more effective means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations[3] and to give increased importance to its role in relations among States,

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[3] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

Recognizing the importance of referring legal and drafting questions to the Sixth Committee, including topics that might be submitted to the International Law Commission, and of enabling the Sixth Committee and the Commission further to enhance their contributions to the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling the need to keep under review those topics of international law which, given their new or renewed interest for the contemporary international community, may be suitable for the progressive development and codification of international law and therefore may be included in the future programme of work of the International Law Commission,

Considering that experience has demonstrated the usefulness of structuring the debate on the report of the International Law Commission in the Sixth Committee in such a manner that conditions are provided for concentrated attention on each of the main topics dealt with in the report, and that this process is facilitated when the Commission indicates specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments are of particular interest for the continuation of its work,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-ninth session;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Law Commission for the work accomplished at that session;

3. *Recommends* that, taking into account the comments of Governments, whether in writing or expressed orally in debates in the General Assembly, the International Law Commission should continue its work on the topics in its current programme, bearing in mind the desirability of reaching the goals indicated in paragraph 232 of its report;

4. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the establishment within the International Law Commission, in order to increase its effectiveness, of a Working Group on Methods of Work, and with the conclusions and intentions of the Commission concerning its procedures and methods of work, as set forth in chapter VI, section D of its report;

5. *Requests* the International Law Commission:

(*a*) To keep under review the planning of its activities for the term of office of its members, bearing in mind the desirability of achieving as much progress as possible in the preparation of draft articles on specific topics;

(*b*) To consider further its methods of work in all their aspects, bearing in mind that the staggering of the consideration of some topics might contribute to the attainment of the goals referred to in paragraph 3 above and also to a more effective consideration of its report in the Sixth Committee;

(*c*) To indicate in its annual report, for each topic, those specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments, either in the Sixth Committee or in written form, would be of particular interest for the continuation of its work;

6. *Recommends* the continuation of efforts to improve the ways in which the report of the International Law Commission is considered in the Sixth Committee, with a view to providing effective guidance for the Commission in its work, and to this end decides that the Sixth Committee shall hold consultations at the commencement of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, including, *inter alia*, consultations on the question of establishing a working group, the character and mandate of which are to be determined, to meet during the debate on the report of the International Law Commission in order to allow for a concentrated discussion on one or more of the topics on the agenda of the Commission;

7. *Takes note* of the comments of the International Law Commission on the question of the duration of its session, as presented in paragraph 243 of its report, and expresses the view that the requirements of the work for the progressive development of international law and its codification and the magnitude and complexity of the subjects on the agenda of the Commission make it desirable that the usual duration of its sessions[4] be maintained;

8. *Reaffirms* its previous decisions concerning the increased role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and those concerning the summary records and other documentation of the International Law Commission;

9. *Urges* Governments and, as appropriate, international organizations to respond in writing as fully and expeditiously as possible to the requests of the International Law Commission for comments, observations and replies to questionnaires and for materials on topics in its programme of work;

10. *Further urges* Governments to give full attention to the request of the International Law Commission, transmitted through the Secretary-General, for comments and observations before 1 January 1988 on the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property[5] and on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier,[6] adopted on first reading by the Commission;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to update in a timely manner the "Survey of International Law"[7] of 1971 and to make the updated version available to the International Law Commission, and to bear in mind the desirability of updating it every five years thereafter;

12. *Reaffirms its wish* that the International Law Commission continue to enhance its co-operation with intergovernmental legal bodies whose work is of interest for the progressive development of international law and its codification;

13. *Expresses the wish* that seminars will continue to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the International Law Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries will be given the opportunity to attend those seminars, and appeals to States that can do so to make the voluntary contributions that are urgently needed for the holding of the seminars;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission at the forty-second session of the General Assembly and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate.

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[4] See resolution 3315 (XXIX), para. 5.

[5] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 10*, chap. II, sect. D.

[6] *Ibid.*, chap. III, sect. D.

[7] *Yearbook of the International Law Commission, 1971*, vol. II (Part Two) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.72.V.6 (Part II)), document A/CN.4/245.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolutions submitted by the Sixth Committee in its reports on agenda items 130 and 135.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 130 (A/42/835, para. 8) was adopted by a recorded vote of 136 to 5, with 14 abstentions. For the final text, see resolution 42/151.[a]

The draft resolution submitted in the report on agenda item 135 (A/42/837, para. 7) was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see resolution 42/156.[a]

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[a] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Item*	*Observations and references*
A/42/10	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-ninth session (4 May-17 July 1987)	130, 135	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 10*
A/42/179	Letter dated 13 March 1987 from the representative of Sweden to the Secretary-General	135	
A/42/429	Draft articles adopted by the International Law Commission on topics considered at its thirty-ninth session: note by the Secretary-General	135	
A/42/484 and Add.1 and 2	Report of the Secretary-General	130	
A/C.6/42/L.13	Draft resolution	130	See A/42/835, paras. 5 and 8
A/C.6/42/L.17	*Idem*	135	See A/42/837, paras. 5 and 7

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 131

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 131: Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations*

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DOCUMENT A/42/766*

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*13 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 8 of Assembly resolution 41/76 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 131, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations (A/42/41), which was introduced by the Chairman of the Special Committee at the 16th meeting of the Sixth Committee, on 7 October 1987.

4. The Sixth Committee also had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 16th to 21st and 50th meetings, from 7 to 13 October and on 13 November 1987. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/42/SR.17-21 and 50) reflect the views of the representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

6. At the 50th meeting, the representative of Italy introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/42/L.4) sponsored by Brazil, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Egypt and Italy.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 9 below).

8. Statements in explanation of position were made by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Israel, the Netherlands, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and New Zealand.

Recommendation of the Sixth Commmittee

9. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

DECLARATION ON THE ENHANCEMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF REFRAINING FROM THE THREAT OR USE OF FORCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/76 of 3 December 1986, in which it decided that the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations should complete a draft declaration on the enhancement of the effectiveness of the principle, including, as appropriate, recommendations on the peaceful settlement of disputes, and submit its final report containing a draft declaration to the General Assembly at its forty-second session,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee, which met in New York from 9 to 27 March 1987 (A/42/41),

Considering that the Special Committee has completed a draft Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations and has decided to submit it to the General Assembly for consideration and adoption,

Convinced of the need for the effective universal application of the principle of refraining from the threat or use of force in international relations and of the importance of the role of the United Nations in this regard,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Sixth Committee*, 16th to 21st and 50th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 73rd meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 126.

* Incorporating document A/42/766/Corr.1 of 16 November 1987.

Convinced also that the adoption of the Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations should contribute to the improvement of international relations,

1. *Approves* the Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations for completing its work by elaborating the Declaration;

3. *Recommends* that every effort should be made so that the Declaration becomes generally known.

ANNEX

Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations

The General Assembly,

Recalling the principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Recalling that this principle is enshrined in Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations and has been reaffirmed in a number of international instruments,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[1] the Definition of Aggression[2] and the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes,[3]

Reaffirming the obligation to maintain international peace and security in conformity with the purposes of the United Nations,

Expressing deep concern at the continued existence of situations of conflict and tension and the impact of the persistence of violations of the principle of refraining from the threat or use of force on the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as at the loss of human life and material damage in the countries affected, the development of which may thereby be set back,

Desiring to remove the risk of new armed conflicts between States by promoting a change in the international climate from confrontation to peaceful relations and co-operation and by taking other appropriate measures to strengthen international peace and security,

Convinced that, in the present world situation, in which nuclear weapons exist, there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful relations among States,

Fully aware that the question of general and complete disarmament is of the utmost importance and that peace, security, fundamental freedoms and economic and social development are indivisible,

Noting with concern the pernicious impact of terrorism on international relations,

Stressing the need for all States to desist from any forcible action aimed at depriving peoples of their right to self-determination, freedom and independence,

Reaffirming the obligation of States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means,

Conscious of the importance of strengthening the United Nations system of collective security,

Bearing in mind the universal significance of human rights and fundamental freedoms as essential factors for international peace and security,

Convinced that States have a common interest in promoting a stable and equitable world economic environment as an essential basis for world peace and that, to that end, they should strengthen international co-operation for development and work towards a new international economic order,

Reaffirming the commitment of States to the basic principle of the sovereign equality of States,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of every State to choose its political, economic, and social and cultural systems without interference in any form by another State,

Recalling that States are under an obligation not to intervene directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State,

Reaffirming the duty of States to refrain in their international relations from military, political, economic or any other form of coercion aimed against the political independence or territorial integrity of any State,

Reaffirming the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter,

Reaffirming that States shall fulfil in good faith all their obligations under international law,

Aware of the urgent need to enhance the effectiveness of the principle that States shall refrain from the threat or use of force in order to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace and security for all States,

I. *Solemnly declares* that:

I

1. Every State has the duty to refrain in its international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations. Such a threat or use of force constitutes a violation of international law and of the Charter of the United Nations and entails international responsibility.

2. The principle of refraining from the threat or use of force in international relations is universal in character and is binding, regardless of each State's political, economic, social or cultural system or relations of alliance.

3. No consideration of whatever nature may be invoked to warrant resorting to the threat or use of force in violation of the Charter.

4. States have the duty not to urge, encourage or assist other States to resort to the threat or use of force in violation of the Charter.

5. By virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination enshrined in the Charter, all peoples have the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

6. States shall fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, or assisting or participating in paramilitary, terrorist or subversive acts, including acts of mercenaries, in other States, or acquiescing in organized activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts.

7. States have the duty to abstain from armed intervention and all other forms of interference or attempted threats against the personality of the State or against its political, economic and cultural elements.

8. No State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind.

9. In accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, States have the duty to refrain from propaganda for wars of aggression.

10. Neither acquisition of territory resulting from the threat or use of force nor any occupation of territory resulting from the threat or use of force in contravention of international law will be recognized as legal acquisition or occupation.

11. A treaty is void if its conclusion has been procured by the threat or use of force in violation of the principles of international law embodied in the Charter.

12. In conformity with the Charter and in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States shall fulfil in good faith all their international obligations.

13. States have the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs, as set forth in the Charter.

II

14. States shall make every effort to build their international relations on the basis of mutual understanding, trust, respect and co-operation in all areas.

15. States should also promote bilateral and regional co-operation as one of the important means to enhance the effectiveness of the prin-

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[1] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[2] Resolution 3314 (XXIX), annex.

[3] Resolution 37/10, annex.

ciple of refraining from the threat or use of force in international relations.

16. States shall abide by their commitment to the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes, which is inseparable from the principle of refraining from the threat or use of force in their international relations.

17. States parties to international disputes shall settle their disputes exclusively by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered. For this purpose they shall utilize such means as negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice, including good offices.

18. States shall take effective measures which, by their scope and by their nature, constitute steps towards the ultimate achievement of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

19. States should take effective measures in order to prevent the danger of any armed conflicts, including those in which nuclear weapons could be used, to prevent an arms race in outer space and to halt and reverse it on Earth, to lower the level of military confrontation and to enhance global stability.

20. States should co-operate in order to undertake active efforts aimed at ensuring the relaxation of international tensions, the consolidation of the international legal order and the respect of the system of international security established by the Charter of the United Nations.

21. States should establish appropriate confidence-building measures aimed at preventing and reducing tensions and at creating a better climate among them.

22. States reaffirm that the respect for effective exercise of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and protection thereof are essential factors for international peace and security, as well as for justice and the development of friendly relations and co-operation among all States. Consequently, they should promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, *inter alia*, by strictly complying with their international obligations and considering, as appropriate, becoming parties to the principal international instruments in this field.

23. States shall co-operate at the bilateral, regional and international levels in order to:

(*a*) Prevent and combat international terrorism;

(*b*) Contribute actively to the elimination of the causes underlying international terrorism.

24. States shall endeavour to take concrete measures and promote favourable conditions in the international economic environment in order to achieve international peace, security and justice; they will take into account the interest of all in the narrowing of the differences in the levels of economic development, and in particular the interest of developing countries throughout the world.

III

25. The competent United Nations organs should make full use of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations in the field of the maintenance of international peace and security with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of refraining from the threat or use of force in international relations.

26. States should co-operate fully with the organs of the United Nations in supporting their action relating to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the peaceful settlement of international disputes in accordance with the Charter. In particular, they should enhance the role of the Security Council so that it can fully and effectively discharge its duties. In this regard, the permanent members of the Council have a special responsibility under the Charter.

27. States should strive to enhance the effectiveness of the collective security system through the effective implementation of the provisions of the Charter, particularly those relating to the special responsibilities of the Security Council in this regard. They should also fully discharge their obligations to support United Nations peace-keeping operations decided upon in accordance with the Charter. States shall accept and carry out the decisions of the Council in accordance with the Charter.

28. States should give the Security Council every possible type of assistance in all actions taken by it for the just settlement of crisis situations and regional conflicts. They should strengthen the part the Council can play in preventing disputes and situations the continuation of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. They should facilitate the task of the Council in reviewing situations of potential danger for international peace and security at as early a stage as possible.

29. The fact-finding capacity of the Security Council should be enhanced on an *ad hoc* basis in accordance with the Charter.

30. States should give full effect to the important role conferred by the Charter on the General Assembly in the area of peaceful settlement of disputes and the maintenance of international peace and security.

31. States should encourage the Secretary-General to exercise fully his functions with regard to the maintenance of international peace and security and the peaceful settlement of disputes, in accordance with the Charter, including those under Articles 98 and 99, and fully co-operate with him in this respect.

32. States should take into consideration that legal disputes should, as a general rule, be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court as an important factor for strengthening the maintenance of international peace and security. The General Assembly and the Security Council should consider making use of the provisions of the Charter concerning the possibility of requesting the Court to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

33. States parties to regional arrangements or agencies should consider making greater use of such arrangements and agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate, pursuant to Article 52 of the Charter;

2. *Declares* that nothing in the present Declaration shall be construed as:

(*a*) Enlarging or diminishing in any way the scope of the provisions of the Charter concerning cases in which the use of force is lawful;

(*b*) Prejudicing in any manner the relevant provisions of the Charter or the rights and duties of Member States or the scope of the functions and powers of the United Nations organs under the Charter, in particular those relating to the threat or use of force;

3. *Declares* that nothing in the present Declaration could in any way prejudice the right to self-determination, freedom and independence, as derived from the Charter, of peoples forcibly deprived of that right and referred to in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, particularly peoples under colonial and racist régimes or other forms of alien domination; nor the right of these peoples to struggle to that end and to seek and receive support, in accordance with the principles of the Charter and in conformity with the above-mentioned Declaration;

4. *Confirms* that, in the event of a conflict between the obligations of Members of the United Nations under the Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the Charter will prevail in accordance with Article 103 of the Charter.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 18 November 1987, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/42/766, para. 9). For the final text, see resolution 42/22.[4]

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/41	Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 41*
A/42/140-S/18716 and Corr.1	Letter dated 23 February 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987*, document S/18716
A/42/163-S/18736	Letter dated 4 March 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18736
A/42/233-S/18817	Letter dated 20 April 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18817
A/42/260-S/18832	Letter dated 29 April 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18832
A/42/312-S/18887	Note verbale dated 1 June 1987 from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18887
A/42/351-S/18929	Note verbale dated 16 June 1987 from the Mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Maputo Declaration, adopted at the Seventh Summit Conference of Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, held at Maputo on 21 and 22 May 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/18929
A/42/352-S/18930	Note verbale dated 16 June 1987 from the Mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventh Summit Conference of Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, held at Maputo on 21 and 22 May 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/18930
A/42/425-S/19003	Note verbale dated 28 July 1987 from the Mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19003
A/42/479-S/19055	Letter dated 17 August 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19055
A/42/536-S/19104	Letter dated 3 September 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19104
A/42/616-S/19174	Letter dated 5 October 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19174
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
A/42/783-S/19276 and Corr.1	Letter dated 18 November 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19276
A/C.6/42/L.4	Draft resolution	See A/42/766, paras. 6 and 9

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 132

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 132: Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twentieth session*

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DOCUMENT A/42/836

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*30 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twentieth session" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 41/77 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 132, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twentieth session (A/42/17), which was introduced by the Chairman of the Commission at the 3rd meeting of the Committee, on 22 September 1987.

4. The Committee considered the item at its 3rd to 6th, 55th and 58th meetings, on 22, 24 and 25 September and on 23 and 25 November 1987. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/42/SR.3-6, 55 and 58) reflect the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

Draft resolution A/C.6/42/L.9

5. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Austria introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/42/L.9) entitled "Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twentieth session", sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guyana, Italy, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia, later joined by Canada, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Japan, Sweden and Turkey.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 14 below, draft resolution I).

7. A statement in explanation of position was made by the representative of Mexico.

Draft resolution A/C.6/42/L.15

8. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Austria introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/42/L.15) entitled "Draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes", sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United States of America, later joined by Cyprus. The draft resolution read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "*Recalling* its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it created the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with the object of promoting the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade,
>
> "*Reaffirming its conviction* that divergencies arising from the laws of different States in matters relating to international trade constitute one of the obstacles to the development of world trade,
>
> "*Being aware* that the Commission, at its fourth session in 1971, decided to proceed with work directed towards the preparation of uniform rules applicable to a special negotiable instrument for optional use in international transactions in order to overcome the divergen-

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Sixth Committee*, 3rd to 6th, 55th and 58th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 94th meeting. For the consideration of the report of the Commission on the work of its nineteenth session, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 127.

cies arising out of the existence of two main systems of law governing negotiable instruments,[1]

"*Recalling* that, in its resolution 41/77 of 3 December 1986, it requested the Commission to complete, at its twentieth session, the work on the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes,[2] and decided to consider the draft Convention during its forty-second session with a view to its adoption or other appropriate action,

"*Taking note* of the unanimous adoption of the draft Convention by the Commission at its twentieth session (A/42/17),

"*Recognizing* that Governments should be given sufficient time to study the draft Convention,

"1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work achieved by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law in the preparation of the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes;

"2. *Decides* to consider and adopt the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes, as elaborated by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law at its forty-third session, and to open the Convention for signature on 1 January 1989."

9. At the 58th meeting, the representative of France introduced amendments (A/C.6/42/L.21) to the draft resolution, sponsored by Brazil, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain and Togo, by which:

(*a*) The fifth preambular paragraph would be redrafted to read:

> "*Taking note* of the draft Convention, adopted by the Commission at its twentieth session,";

(*b*) After paragraph 1, a new paragraph would be inserted as paragraph 2, reading:

> "*Requests* the Secretary-General to draw the attention of all States to the draft Convention, to ask them to submit the observations and proposals they wish to make on the draft Convention before 30 April 1988 and to circulate these observations and proposals to all Member States before 30 June 1988;",

and the subsequent paragraph would be renumbered accordingly;

(*c*) Paragraph 2, renumbered as paragraph 3, would be replaced by the following:

> "*Decides* to consider, at its forty-third session, the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes, with a view to its adoption at that session, and to create to this end, in the framework of the Sixth Committee, a working group that will meet for a maximum period of two weeks at the beginning of the session, in order to consider the observations and proposals made by States."

10. At the same meeting, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Australia, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Netherlands, Austria and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

11. Also at the same meeting, the amendments to the draft resolution (see para. 9 above) were adopted as follows: the amendment in subparagraph (*a*) was adopted by 66 votes to 33, with 20 abstentions; the amendment in subparagraph (*b*) was adopted by 71 votes to 33, with 19 abstentions; and the amendment in subparagraph (*c*) was adopted by 68 votes to 36, with 20 abstentions.

12. Following the adoption of the amendments, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada, Austria, Sweden, Finland, the United States of America, Argentina, Australia, Japan and Cyprus withdrew their sponsorship of draft resolution A/C.6/42/L.15 as amended, and Rwanda and Egypt became sponsors of the draft resolution as amended.

13. The draft resolution as amended was adopted by 80 votes to none, with 46 abstentions (see para. 14 below, draft resolution II).

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

14. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW ON THE WORK OF ITS TWENTIETH SESSION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it created the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade,

Recalling also its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975,

Reaffirming its conviction that the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law, in reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, especially those affecting the developing countries, would significantly contribute to universal economic co-operation among all States on a basis of equality, equity and common interest and to the elimination of discrimination in international trade and, thereby, to the well-being of all peoples,

Having regard for the need to take into account the different social and legal systems in harmonizing and unifying international trade law,

Stressing the value of participation by States at all levels of economic development, including developing countries, in the process of harmonizing and unifying international trade law,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twentieth session (A/42/17),

Considering that legally sound, balanced and equitable international contracts for the construction of industrial works are important for all countries,

Being of the opinion that the Legal Guide on Drawing Up International Contracts for the Construction of Industrial

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 17*, chap. III, sect. A.

[2] *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 17*, annex I.

Works adopted by the Commission at its twentieth session (*ibid.*, chap. III, sect. A), which identifies the legal issues to be dealt with in such contracts and suggests solutions to those issues, will be helpful to all parties in concluding such contracts,

Noting that the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, of 14 June 1974,[3] will come into force upon the deposit of one additional ratification or accession,

Being aware that the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, of 31 March 1978,[4] was prepared at the request of developing countries,

Being convinced that widespread adherence to the conventions emanating from the work of the Commission would benefit the peoples of all States,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twentieth session;

2. *Commends* the Commission for the progress made in its work and for having reached decisions by consensus;

3. *Calls upon* the Commission to continue to take account of the relevant provisions of the resolutions concerning the new international economic order, as adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth[5] and seventh[6] special sessions;

4. *Reaffirms* the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to co-ordinate legal activities in this field in order to avoid duplication of effort and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the unification and harmonization of international trade law, and, in this connection, recommends that the Commission, through its secretariat, should continue to maintain close co-operation with the other international organs and organizations, including regional organizations, active in the field of international trade law;

5. *Reaffirms also* the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and assistance in the field of international trade law and the desirability for it to sponsor seminars and symposia, in particular those organized on a regional basis, to promote such training and assistance, and, in this connection:

(*a*) Expresses its appreciation to those regional organizations and institutions which have collaborated with the secretariat of the Commission in organizing regional seminars and symposia in the field of international trade law;

(*b*) Welcomes the initiatives being undertaken by the Commission and its secretariat to collaborate with other organizations and institutions in the organization of regional seminars;

(*c*) Invites Governments, international organizations and institutions to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing regional seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries;

(*d*) Invites Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to allow the resumption of the programme of the Commission for the award of fellowships on a regular basis to candidates from developing countries to enable them to participate in such seminars and symposia;

6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the completion by the Commission of the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes (*ibid.*, annex I);

7. *Notes with particular satisfaction* the completion and adoption by the Commission of the Legal Guide on Drawing Up International Contracts for the Construction of Industrial Works;

8. *Recommends* that all efforts should be made so that the Legal Guide becomes generally known and available;

9. *Invites* those States which have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the following conventions:

(*a*) Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, of 14 June 1974;[3]

(*b*) Protocol amending the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, of 11 April 1980;[7]

(*c*) United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, of 31 March 1978;[4]

(*d*) United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, of 11 April 1980;[8]

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make increased efforts to promote the adoption and use of the texts emanating from the work of the Commission and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report concerning the status of the conventions;

11. *Recommends* that the Commission should continue its work on the topics included in its programme of work;

12. *Expresses its appreciation* for the important role played by the International Trade Law Branch of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, as the substantive secretariat of the Commission, in assisting in the structuring and implementation of the work programme of the Commission, and invites the Secretary-General to consider taking whatever measures may be necessary, within existing resources, to provide the Commission with adequate substantive secretariat support.

Draft resolution II

DRAFT CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND INTERNATIONAL PROMISSORY NOTES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it created the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with the object of promoting the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade,

Reaffirming its conviction that divergencies arising from the laws of different States in matters relating to international trade constitute one of the obstacles to the development of world trade,

Being aware that the Commission, at its fourth session in 1971, decided to proceed with work directed towards the preparation of uniform rules applicable to a special negotiable instrument for optional use in international transactions in order to overcome the divergencies arising out of the existence of two main systems of law governing negotiable instruments,[1]

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[3] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on Prescription (Limitation) in the International Sale of Goods, New York, 20 May-14 June 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.74.V.8), p. 101.

[4] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, Hamburg, 6-31 March 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.VIII.1), document A/CONF.89/13, annex I.

[5] Resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

[6] Resolution 3362 (S-VII).

[7] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, Vienna, 10 March-11 April 1980* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.V.5), p. 191.

[8] *Ibid.*, p. 178.

Recalling that, in its resolution 41/77 of 3 December 1986, it requested the Commission to complete, at its twentieth session, the work on the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes[2] and decided to consider the draft Convention during its forty-second session with a view to its adoption or other appropriate action,

Taking note of the draft Convention adopted by the Commission at its twentieth session (A/42/17),

Recognizing that Governments should be given sufficient time to study the draft Convention,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work achieved by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law in the preparation of the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw the attention of all States to the draft Convention, to ask them to submit the observations and proposals they wish to make on the draft Convention before 30 April 1988 and to circulate these observations and proposals to all Member States before 30 June 1988;

3. *Decides* to consider, at its forty-third session, the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes, with a view to its adoption at that session, and to create to this end, in the framework of the Sixth Committee, a working group that will meet for a maximum period of two weeks at the beginning of the session, in order to consider the observations and proposals made by States.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/42/836, para. 14). Draft resolution I was adopted without a vote; draft resolution II was adopted by a recorded vote of 114 to none, with 40 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolutions 42/152 and 42/153.[9]

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[9] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/17	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twentieth session (20 July-14 August 1987)	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 17*
A/C.6/42/L.9	Draft resolution	See A/42/836, paras. 5 and 14, draft resolution I
A/C.6/42/L.15	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, para. 8
A/C.6/42/L.21	Amendments to document A/C.6/42/L.15	*Ibid.*, para. 9

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Official Records

Agenda item 133

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 133: Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives:* report of the Secretary-General

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DOCUMENT A/42/769

Report of the Sixth Committee

[Original: English]
[16 November 1987]

1. The item entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 15 of Assembly resolution 41/78 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 133, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/42/485 and Add.1-4), submitted pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 41/78, containing the reports and the views presented by States under paragraphs 9 and 12 of that resolution, as well as the report submitted in accordance with paragraph 13 of the resolution on the state, as at 4 August 1987, of ratification of and accessions to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961,[1] the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963[2] and the respective Optional Protocols thereto, as well as the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973.[3] The report also contained in its annex guidelines embodying the relevant questions that States might wish to consider when reporting, prepared in accordance with paragraph 11 of the same resolution.

4. The Committee considered the item at its 7th to 10th and 50th meetings, from 28 to 30 September and on 13 November 1987. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/42/SR.7-10 and 50) reflect the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

5. At the 50th meeting, the representative of Norway introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/42/L.3) entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives", sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Mongolia, Norway, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Turkey and Uruguay.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 8 below).

7. Statements in explanation of position were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Mexico.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

8. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CONSIDERATION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE PROTECTION, SECURITY AND SAFETY OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS AND REPRESENTATIVES

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/42/485 and Add.1-4),

Emphasizing the important role of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as of missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, in the maintenance of international peace and the promotion of friendly relations among States, and also the need for enhancing global understanding thereof,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Sixth Committee*, 7th to 10th and 50th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 94th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 128.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, No. 7310.

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. 596, No. 8638.

[3] Resolution 3166 (XXVIII), annex.

Convinced that respect for the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations, in particular those aimed at ensuring the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, is a basic prerequisite for the normal conduct of relations among States and for the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Concerned at the continued failure to respect the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, and at the serious threat presented by such violations to the maintenance of normal and peaceful international relations, which are necessary for co-operation among States,

Also concerned at the abuse of diplomatic or consular privileges and immunities, particularly if acts of violence are involved,

Alarmed by the acts of violence against diplomatic and consular representatives, as well as against representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, which endanger or take innocent lives and seriously impede the normal work of such representatives and officials,

Expressing its sympathy for the victims of such illegal acts,

Emphasizing the duty of States to take all appropriate steps, as required by international law:

(*a*) To protect the premises of diplomatic and consular missions, as well as of missions to international intergovernmental organizations,

(*b*) To prevent any attacks on diplomatic and consular representatives, as well as on representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations,

(*c*) To apprehend the offenders and to bring them to justice,

Noting that, in spite of the call by the General Assembly at its previous sessions, not all States have yet become parties to the relevant conventions concerning the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

Welcoming the measures already taken by States in conformity with their international obligations to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

Convinced that the reporting procedures established under General Assembly resolution 35/168 of 15 December 1980 and further elaborated in later Assembly resolutions are important steps in the efforts to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

Welcoming the guidelines (A/42/485, annex) prepared by the Secretary-General embodying the relevant questions that States may wish to consider when reporting,

Desiring to maintain and further strengthen the reporting procedures,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Strongly condemns* acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as against missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, and emphasizes that such acts can never be justified;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of enhanced awareness throughout the world of the necessity of ensuring the protection, security and safety of such missions, representatives and officials, as well as of the role of the United Nations in this regard;

4. *Urges* States to observe and to implement the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations and, in particular, to take all necessary measures in conformity with their international obligations to ensure effectively the protection, security and safety of all diplomatic and consular missions and representatives officially present in territory under their jurisdiction, including practicable measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions and representatives;

5. *Calls upon* States to take all necessary measures at the national and international levels to prevent any acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as against missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, and, in accordance with national law and international treaties, to prosecute or extradite those who perpetrate such acts;

6. *Recommends* that States should co-operate closely through, *inter alia*, contacts between the diplomatic and consular missions and the receiving State, with regard to practical measures designed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and with regard to exchange of information on the circumstances of all serious violations thereof;

7. *Calls upon* States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

8. *Calls upon* States, in cases where a dispute arises in connection with a violation of the principles and rules of international law concerning the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, to make use of the means for peaceful settlement of disputes, including the good offices of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General to offer, when he deems it appropriate, his good offices to the States directly concerned;

9. *Requests*:

(*a*) All States to report to the Secretary-General as promptly as possible serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations;

(*b*) The State in which the violation took place—and, to the extent possible, the State where the alleged offender is present—to report to the Secretary-General as promptly as possible on measures taken to bring the offender to justice and eventually to communicate, in accordance with its laws, the final outcome of the proceedings against the offender, and to report on measures adopted with a view to preventing a repetition of such violations;

(*c*) The States so reporting to consider using or taking into account the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To circulate to all States, upon receipt, the reports received by him pursuant to paragraph 9 above, unless the reporting State requests otherwise;

(*b*) To draw the attention, when appropriate, of the States directly concerned to the reporting procedures provided for in paragraph 9 above, when a serious violation has been reported pursuant to subparagraph 9 (*a*) above;

(*c*) To address reminders to States where such violations have occurred if reports pursuant to subparagraph 9 (*a*) above or follow-up reports pursuant to subparagraph 9 (*b*) above have not been made within a reasonable period of time;

(*d*) To send, in due time before the issuance of his yearly report on the present item, a circular note to all States requesting them to indicate whether they have any such violations, as referred to in subparagraph 9 (*a*) above, to report for the preceding twelve months;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to invite States to inform him of their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report containing:

(*a*) Information on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the instruments referred to in paragraph 7 above;

(*b*) The reports received and views expressed pursuant to paragraphs 9 and 11 above;

13. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session any views he may wish to express on the matters referred to in paragraph 12 above;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/42/769, para. 8). For the final text, see resolution 42/154.[4]

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/485 and Add.1-5 and Add.5/Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/C.6/42/L.3	Draft resolution	See A/42/769, paras. 5 and 8

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 134

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 134: Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries*

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DOCUMENT A/42/816

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*30 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 8 of Assembly resolution 41/80 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 134, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (A/42/43), which was introduced by the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee at the 11th meeting of the Sixth Committee, on 1 October 1987.

4. The Sixth Committee also had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

5. The Committee considered the item at its 11th to 15th and 55th meetings, from 1 to 6 October and on 23 November 1987. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/42/SR.11-15 and 55) reflect the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

6. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Nigeria introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/42/L.8) sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, later joined by Turkey.

7. The Committee had before it a statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.6/42/L.14) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.6/42/L.8.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.6/42/L.8 without a vote (see para. 10 below).

9. Statements in explanation of position were made by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Denmark (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community), Sweden (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), the United States of America, Japan and Iraq.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

10. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

REPORT OF THE *Ad Hoc* COMMITTEE ON THE DRAFTING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST THE RECRUITMENT, USE, FINANCING AND TRAINING OF MERCENARIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions, particularly resolutions 2395 (XXIII) of 29 November 1968, 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970 and 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, and its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, as well as Security Council resolutions 405 (1977) of 14 April 1977, 419 (1977) of 24 November 1977, 496

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Sixth Committee*, 11th to 15th and 55th meetings and corrigendum; *ibid., Fifth Committee*, 49th meeting and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 94th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 129.

(1981) of 15 December 1981 and 507 (1982) of 28 May 1982, in which the United Nations denounced the practice of using mercenaries, in particular against developing countries and national liberation movements,

Recalling in particular its resolution 41/80 of 3 December 1986, by which it decided to renew the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries,

Bearing in mind the need for strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[1]

Recognizing that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and seriously impede the process of self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and *apartheid* and all forms of foreign domination,

Bearing in mind the pernicious impact that the activities of mercenaries have on international peace and security,

Considering that the progressive development and codification of the rules of international law on the activities of mercenaries would contribute immensely to the implementation of the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Welcoming the wide and effective participation of members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee in the work of the Committee and the participation of a large number of observers in that work,

Taking account of the progress achieved by the *Ad Hoc* Committee at its sixth session,

Reaffirming the need for the elaboration, at the earliest possible date, of an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (A/42/43);

2. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee with a view to completing as soon as possible a draft international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries;

3. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee, in the fulfilment of its mandate, to use the draft articles contained in chapter III of its report (*ibid.*), entitled "Second revised consolidated negotiating basis of a convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries" as a basis for future negotiation on the text of the proposed international convention;

4. *Invites* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to take into account the suggestions and proposals of Member States submitted to the Secretary-General on the subject and the views and comments expressed at the fortieth,[2] forty-first[3] and forty-second (see A/C.6/42/SR.11-15 and 55) sessions of the General Assembly during the debate in the Sixth Committee devoted to the consideration of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

5. *Decides* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee shall hold its seventh session from 25 January to 12 February 1988;

6. *Also decides* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States, including participation in the meetings of its drafting and working groups;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, on a priority basis, the *Ad Hoc* Committee with any assistance and facilities it may require to hold its seventh session in 1988;

8. *Reaffirms* the importance that pre-session consultations among the members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee and other interested States may have in facilitating the smooth conduct of its work towards the fulfilment of its task, *inter alia*, as regards the composition of the Bureau and the organization of work;

9. *Invites* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to make every effort to submit its final report containing a draft international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries to the General Assembly if possible at its forty-third session;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries".

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[1] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Sixth Committee*, 13th to 17th, 44th and 48th meetings.

[3] *Ibid.*, *Forty-first Session, Sixth Committee*, 25th, 26th, 46th and 47th meetings, and corrigendum.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/42/816, para. 10). For the final text, see resolution 42/155.[4]

At the same meeting, the Assembly confirmed the appointment by its President of Togo as a member of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, with effect from 1 January 1988, to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Senegal (see A/42/802) (see decision 42/310[4]).

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[4] *Ibid.*, *Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/43	Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 43*
A/42/64-S/18543	Letter dated 23 December 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1986*, document S/18543
A/42/66-S/18552	Letter dated 31 December 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18552
A/42/71-S/18561	Letter dated 5 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Forty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987*, document S/18561
A/42/74-S/18564	Letter dated 6 January 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18564
A/42/81-S/18583	Letter dated 8 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18583
A/42/84-S/18596	Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18596
A/42/86-S/18604	Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18604
A/42/90-S/18611	Letter dated 16 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18611
A/42/91-S/18612	Letter dated 19 January 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18612
A/42/96-S/18627	Letter dated 23 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18627
A/42/117-S/18655	Letter dated 2 February 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18655
A/42/123-S/18683	Letter dated 9 February 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18683
A/42/124-S/18684	Letter dated 10 February 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18684
A/42/128-S/18692	Letter dated 12 February 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18692
A/42/154-S/18722	Letter dated 25 February 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18722
A/42/161-S/18734	Letter dated 2 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18734
A/42/162-S/18735	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/18735
A/42/164-S/18737	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/18737
A/42/165-S/18739	Letter dated 5 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18739
A/42/168-S/18742	Letter dated 4 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18742
A/42/169-S/18743	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/18743
A/42/170-S/18745	Letter dated 5 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18745
A/42/172-S/18747	Letter dated 9 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18747
A/42/175-S/18750	Letter dated 11 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18750
A/42/187-S/18763	Letter dated 26 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18763
A/42/188-S/18764	Letter dated 26 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18764
A/42/190-S/18770	Letter dated 30 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18770
A/42/203-S/18775	Letter dated 30 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18775
A/42/205-S/18778	Letter dated 1 April 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18778
A/42/206-S/18780	Letter dated 27 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for January, February and March 1987*, document S/18780
A/42/215-S/18789	Letter dated 8 April 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18789
A/42/221-S/18801	Letter dated 13 April 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18801

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/240-S/18823	Letter dated 23 April 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18823
A/42/258-S/18830	Letter dated 28 April 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18830
A/42/270	Letter dated 4 May 1987 from the representative of Suriname to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a press communication issued by the delegation of the Joint Assembly of African, Caribbean and Pacific States and the European Community at Paramaribo on 27 April 1987	
A/42/271-S/18845	Letter dated 1 May 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18845
A/42/274-S/18846	Letter dated 4 May 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18846
A/42/291-S/18861	Letter dated 12 May 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18861
A/42/303-S/18876	Letter dated 21 May 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18876
A/42/316-S/18891	Letter dated 2 June 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18891
A/42/330-S/18904	Letter dated 8 June 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18904
A/42/347-S/18923	Letter dated 15 June 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18923
A/42/351-S/18929	Note verbale dated 16 June 1987 from the Mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Maputo Declaration, adopted at the Seventh Summit Conference of Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, held at Maputo on 21 and 22 May 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/18929
A/42/352-S/18930	Note verbale dated 16 June 1987 from the Mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventh Summit Conference of Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, held at Maputo on 21 and 22 May 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/18930
A/42/368-S/18950	Letter dated 26 June 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18950
A/42/389-S/18972	Letter dated 9 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/18972
A/42/393	Letter dated 9 July 1987 from the representative of Suriname to the Secretary-General	
A/42/398	Letter dated 13 July 1987 from the representative of Suriname to the Secretary-General	
A/42/406-S/18985	Letter dated 16 July 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18985
A/42/423-S/19000	Letter dated 27 July 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19000
A/42/428-S/19007	Letter dated 30 July 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19007
A/42/486-S/19056	Letter dated 17 August 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19056
A/42/503-S/19069	Letter dated 21 August 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19069
A/42/510-S/19074	Letter dated 26 August 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19074
A/42/513-S/19077	Letter dated 27 August 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19077
A/42/558-S/19127	Letter dated 10 September 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19127
A/42/598-S/19168	Letter dated 29 September 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19168
A/42/619-S/19178	Letter dated 5 October 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19178
A/42/624-S/19182	Letter dated 6 October 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19182
A/42/656-S/19207	Letter dated 9 October 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19207
A/42/671-S/19223	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19223
A/42/680-S/19229	Letter dated 22 October 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19229
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
A/42/686-S/19231	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19231
A/42/707-S/19247	Letter dated 30 October 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19247
A/42/735-S/19264	Letter dated 11 November 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19264

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/767-S/19269	Letter dated 6 November 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19269
A/42/802	Letter dated 17 November 1987 from the representative of Malawi to the Secretary-General	
A/42/830-S/19307	Letter dated 24 November 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19307
A/42/839-S/19309	Letter dated 25 November 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19309
A/42/849-S/19319	Letter dated 3 December 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19319
A/42/857-S/19321	Letter dated 4 December 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19321
A/42/872-S/19327	Letter dated 7 December 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19327
A/42/890-S/19340	Letter dated 10 December 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19340
A/42/895-S/19351	Letter dated 15 December 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19351
A/42/897-S/19353	Letter dated 15 December 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19353
A/C.6/42/L.8	Draft resolution	See A/42/816, paras. 6 and 10
A/C.6/42/L.14	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.6/42/L.8: note by the Secretary-General	
	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in document A/42/816	
A/C.5/42/47	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/846	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 115

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 136

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 136: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country*

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Document A/42/L.46 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Comoros, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 5

Document A/42/L.47 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Comoros, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 6

Document A/42/L.48 and Add.1: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 6

Document A/42/L.50: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution 7

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List of other documents pertaining to the item 9

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Sixth Committee*, 56th to 59th, 61st and 62nd meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 98th to 110th, 113th and 116th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 131.

DOCUMENT A/42/878

Report of the Sixth Committee

[Original: English]
[14 December 1987]

1. The item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 9 of Assembly resolution 41/82 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 136, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (A/42/26), which was introduced by the Chairman of that Committee at the 56th meeting, on 24 November 1987.

4. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 56th to 59th, 61st and 62nd meetings, on 24, 25 and 30 November and 9 and 11 December 1987. The summary records of those meetings reflect the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item (A/C.6/42/SR.56-59, 61 and 62).

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

5. The Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.6/42/L.20) entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country", sponsored by Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Guided* by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and its relevant provisions,

"*Guided also* by the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, of 26 June 1947,[1]

"*Taking note* of the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (A/42/26),

"*Having been apprised* of the action being taken by one of the branches of the Government of the United States of America implying, *inter alia*, impediment of the discharge of official functions of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations in New York,

"*Recalling* its resolution 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, in which, *inter alia*, it invited the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 3375 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, in which, *inter alia*, it called for the invitation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in all efforts, deliberation and conferences on the Middle East which are held under the auspices of the United Nations, on an equal footing with other parties, on the basis of resolution 3236 (XXIX),

"*Taking note with appreciation* of the Secretary-General's position on the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, as described in the statement of 22 October 1987, which reads: 'The members of the Palestine Liberation Organization Observer Mission are, by virtue of resolution 3237 (XXIX), invitees to the United Nations. As such, they are covered by sections 11, 12 and 13 of the Headquarters Agreement of 26 June 1947. There is therefore a treaty obligation on the host country to permit Palestine Liberation Organization Observer Mission personnel to enter and remain in the United States to carry out their official functions at United Nations Headquarters.',

"*Taking note with appreciation* of the statement issued on 5 November 1987 by the President of the General Assembly at its forty-second session in which he stated, *inter alia*, that resolution 3237 (XXIX) and the relevant paragraphs of the Agreement are binding obligations under international law, which have to be adhered to,

"1. *Considers* that the action being taken by the Government of the United States of America is not consistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and constitutes a violation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations;

"2. *Determines* that the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations in New York is covered by the provisions of the Agreement and consequently should be enabled to establish and maintain premises, headquarters and other facilities, and that the personnel of the Mission should be enabled to enter and remain in the United States to carry out their official functions;

"3. *Requests* the Government of the United States, the host country, to abide by its treaty obligations under the Agreement;

"4. *Also requests* the Government of the United States, the host country, to refrain from taking any action that would hinder the discharge of the official functions of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the appropriate measures to ensure full respect for the Agreement and to report immediately to the General Assembly on any further developments in this respect;

"6. *Decides* to keep this matter under constant review."

6. On 27 November 1987, a revised version (A/C.6/42/L.20/Rev.1) of the draft resolution was circulated, sponsored by the same States, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Guided* by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and its relevant provisions,

"*Guided also* by the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, of 26 June 1947,[1]

"*Taking note* of the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (A/42/26),

"*Having been apprised* of the action being considered by the host country, the United States of America, implying, *inter alia*, impediment of the discharge of official functions of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations in New York,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 3375 (XXX) of 10 November 1975,

"*Taking note with appreciation* of the Secretary-General's position on the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations as described in the statement of 22 October 1987, which reads: 'The members of the Palestine Liberation Organization Observer Mission are, by virtue of resolution 3237 (XXIX), invitees to the United Nations. As such, they are covered by sections 11, 12 and 13 of the Headquarters Agreement of 26 June 1947. There is therefore a treaty obligation on the host country to permit Palestine Liberation Organization Observer Mission personnel to enter and remain in the United States to carry out their official functions at United Nations Headquarters.',

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[1] See resolution 169 (II).

"*Taking note with appreciation* of the statement issued on 5 November 1987 by the President of the General Assembly at its forty-second session in which he stated, *inter alia*, that resolution 3237 (XXIX) and the relevant paragraphs of the Agreement are binding obligations under international law, which have to be adhered to,

"1. *Reiterates* that the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations in New York is covered by the provisions of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, and thus should be enabled to establish and maintain premises, headquarters and other facilities, and that the personnel of the Mission should be enabled to enter and remain in the United States to carry out their official functions;

"2. *Considers* that any action which would prevent or impede the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization from carrying out its official functions at the United Nations Headquarters would constitute a violation of the Agreement;

"3. *Requests* the Government of the United States, the host country, to refrain from taking any action that would hinder or impede the discharge of the official functions of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the appropriate measures to ensure full respect for the Agreement and to report to the General Assembly on any further developments in this respect;

"5. *Decides* to reconvene to consider taking appropriate action, in the event the Government of the United States, the host country, takes any action which would impede or prevent the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization from carrying out its official functions at United Nations Headquarters or establishing the adequate facilities for carrying out such functions."

7. Draft resolution A/C.6/42/L.20/Rev.1 was further revised and circulated as document A/C.6/42/L.20/Rev.2.

8. At the 61st meeting, the representative of Cyprus introduced a draft resolution (A/C.6/42/L.23) entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country", sponsored by his country.

9. At its 62nd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.6/42/L.23 without a vote (see para. 14 below, draft resolution A).

10. At the same meeting, the representative of Zimbabwe introduced draft resolution A/C.6/42/L.20/Rev.2, sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe, later joined by the German Democratic Republic and Uganda.

11. At the same meeting, the representative of Israel made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.6/42/L.20/Rev.2 by a recorded vote of 100 to 1 (see para. 14 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: None.

12. The representative of Denmark (on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community) and the representatives of Canada and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made statements in explanation of vote after the vote; the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of position.

13. The Chairman of the Sixth Committee made a statement in which he informed the Committee that, with reference to paragraph 4 of draft resolution A/C.6/42/L.20/Rev.2, the Committee would remain seized of the matter dealt with in the resolution.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

14. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH THE HOST COUNTRY

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (A/42/26),

Recalling Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations[3] and the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations,[1]

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[2] The delegations of Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Democratic Yemen, Malta, Senegal, Mauritania, Colombia, Kenya, the Niger and Yemen subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution; the delegations of Ethiopia, Iraq and Sri Lanka subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[3] Resolution 22 A (I).

Recalling further that the problems related to the privileges and immunities of all missions accredited to the United Nations, the security of the missions and the safety of their personnel are of great importance and concern to Member States, as well as the primary responsibility of the host country,

Noting with deep concern the continued acts violating the security and the safety of the personnel of the missions accredited to the United Nations,

Recognizing that effective measures should continue to be taken by the competent authorities of the host country, in particular to prevent any acts violating the security of missions and the safety of their personnel,

Considering further the issues raised by certain States Members of the United Nations in response to the request and to action by the host country to reduce the size of their missions,

Conscious of the increased interest shown by Member States in participating in the work of the Committee,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 83 of its report;

2. *Strongly condemns* any criminal acts violating the security of missions accredited to the United Nations and the safety of their personnel;

3. *Urges* the host country to take all necessary measures to continue to prevent criminal acts, including harassment and violations of the security of missions and the safety of their personnel or infringements of the inviolability of their property, in order to ensure the existence and functioning of all missions, including practicable measures to prohibit illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts and activities against the security and safety of such missions and representatives;

4. *Renews its request* to the host country and the Member States that raised the issues in response to the request and to action by the host country to reduce the size of their missions to follow consultations with a view to reaching solutions to this matter, in accordance with the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations;

5. *Stresses* the importance of a positive perception of the work of the United Nations, expresses concern about a negative public image and, therefore, urges that efforts be continued to build up public awareness by explaining, through all available means, the importance of the role played by the United Nations and the missions accredited to it in the strengthening of international peace and security;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country and to continue to stress the importance of effective measures to avoid acts of terrorism, violence and harassment against the missions and their personnel, as well as the need for any pertinent legislation adopted by the host country to be in accord with the Agreement and its other relevant obligations;

7. *Decides* to consider at its forty-third session the question of the composition of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country;

8. *Requests* the Committee on Relations with the Host Country to continue its work, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country".

B

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and its relevant provisions,

Guided also by the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, of 26 June 1947,[1]

Taking note of the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (A/42/26),

Having been apprised of the action being considered in the host country, the United States of America, which might impede the maintenance of facilities of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations in New York, which enables it to discharge its official functions,

Recalling its resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 3375 (XXX) of 10 November 1975,

Taking note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's position on the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, as described in the statement of 22 October 1987, which reads: "The members of the Palestine Liberation Organization Observer Mission are, by virtue of resolution 3237 (XXIX), invitees to the United Nations. As such, they are covered by sections 11, 12 and 13 of the Headquarters Agreement of 26 June 1947. There is therefore a treaty obligation on the host country to permit Palestine Liberation Organization Observer Mission personnel to enter and remain in the United States to carry out their official functions at United Nations Headquarters.",

1. *Reiterates* that the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations in New York is covered by the provisions of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations and should be enabled to establish and maintain premises and adequate functional facilities, and that the personnel of the Mission should be enabled to enter and remain in the United States to carry out their official functions;

2. *Requests* the host country to abide by its treaty obligations under the Agreement and in this connection to refrain from taking any action that would prevent the discharge of the official functions of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take effective measures to ensure full respect for the Agreement and to report, without delay, to the General Assembly on any further development in this matter;

4. *Decides* to keep this matter under active review.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.46 AND ADD.1*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Comoros, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*29 February 1988*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 10 and 25 February 1988 (A/42/915 and Add.1),

Recalling its resolution 42/210 B of 17 December 1987,

Reaffirming the applicability to the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations in New York of the provisions of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, of 26 June 1947,[1]

Having been apprised of the provisions of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989, which was signed on 22 December 1987, Title X of which establishes certain prohibitions regarding the Palestine Liberation Organization, *inter alia*, a prohibition to establish or maintain an office, headquarters, premises, or other facilities or establishments within the jurisdiction of the United States of America at the behest or direction of, or with funds provided by, the Palestine Liberation Organization or any of its constituent groups, any successor to any of those, or any agents thereof,

Bearing in mind that that provision takes effect on 21 March 1988,

Taking note of the position of the Secretary-General in which he concluded that a dispute existed between the United Nations and the United States concerning the interpretation or application of the Agreement,

Noting that the Secretary-General invoked the dispute settlement procedure set out in section 21 of the Agreement and proposed that the negotiations phase of the procedure commence on 20 January 1988,

Noting also from the report of the Secretary-General of 10 February 1988 (A/42/915) that the United States was not in a position and was not willing to enter formally into the dispute settlement procedure under section 21 of the Agreement, that the United States was still evaluating the situation, and that the Secretary-General had sought assurances that the present arrangements for the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization would not be curtailed or otherwise affected,

Affirming that the United States, the host country, is under a legal obligation to enable the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to establish and maintain premises and adequate functional facilities and to enable the personnel of the Mission to enter and remain in the United States to carry out their official functions,

1. *Supports* the efforts of the Secretary-General and expresses its great appreciation for his reports;

2. *Reaffirms* that the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations in New York is covered by the provisions of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations[1] and that it should be enabled to establish and maintain premises and adequate functional facilities and that the personnel of the Mission should be enabled to enter and remain in the United States of America to carry out their official functions;

3. *Considers* that the application of Title X of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989, in a manner inconsistent with the paragraph 2 above would be contrary to the international legal obligations of the host country under the Agreement;

4. *Considers* that a dispute exists between the United Nations and the United States of America, the host country, concerning the interpretation or application of the Agreement, and that the dispute settlement procedure set out in section 21 of the Agreement should be set in operation;

5. *Calls upon* the host country to abide by its treaty obligations under the Agreement and to provide assurance that no action will be taken that would infringe on the current arrangements for the official functions of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations in New York;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue in his efforts in pursuance of the provisions of the Agreement, in particular section 21 thereof, and to report without delay to the Assembly;

7. *Decides* to keep the matter under active review.

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* Document A/42/L.46/Add.1 was issued to add several States to the list of sponsors.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.47 AND ADD.1**

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Comoros, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*29 February 1988*]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/210 B of 17 December 1987 and bearing in mind its resolution ______ of ______ 1988,[4]

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 10 and 25 February 1988 (A/42/915 and Add.1),

Affirming the position of the Secretary-General that a dispute exists between the United Nations and the host country concerning the interpretation or application of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, of 26 June 1947,[1] and noting his conclusions that attempts at amicable settlement were deadlocked and that he had invoked the arbitration procedure provided for in section 21 of the Agreement by nominating an arbitrator and requesting the host country to nominate its own arbitrator,

Bearing in mind the constraints of time that require the immediate implementation of the dispute settlement procedure in accordance with section 21 of the Agreement,

Noting from the report of the Secretary-General of 10 February 1988 (A/42/915) that the United States of America was not in a position and was not willing to enter formally into the dispute settlement procedure under section 21 of the Agreement and that the United States was still evaluating the situation,

Taking into account the provisions of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, in particular Articles 41 and 68 thereof,

Decides, in accordance with Article 96 of the Charter of the United Nations, to request the International Court of Justice, in pursuance of Article 65 of the Statute of the Court, for an advisory opinion on the following question, taking into account the time contraint:

> In the light of facts reflected in the reports of the Secretary-General (A/42/915 and Add.1), is the United States of America, as a party to the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations[1], under an obligation to enter into arbitration in accordance with section 21 of the Agreement?

** Document A/42/L.47/Add.1 was issued to add several States to the list of sponsors.

[4] For the text, see the draft resolution contained in document A/42/L.46 and Add.1 in the present fascicle.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.48 AND ADD.1***

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Vanautu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*22 March 1988*]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 11 and 16 March 1988 (A/42/915/Add.2 and 3),

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and, in particular, the provisions of Charter XVI,

Recalling its resolutions 42/210 B of 17 December 1987 and 42/229 A and B of 2 March 1988,

Recalling that the United Nations was created with the aim, *inter alia*, as defined in the Charter, "to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained",

Recalling that the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, of 26 June 1947[1] was drawn up in accordance with the Charter, in particular Articles 28 and 105 thereof,

Concerned that the application to and enforcement against the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation

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*** Document A/42/L.48/Add.1 was issued to add one State to the list of sponsors.

Organization to the United Nations in New York of Title X of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989, would impede the realization of the aims of the United Nations,

Expressing its appreciation to the International Court of Justice for having unanimously adopted an order on 9 March 1988 accelerating its procedure on the request submitted by the General Assembly for its advisory opinion on "the applicability of the obligation to arbitrate under section 21 of the United Nations Headquarters Agreement of 26 June 1947",

Expressing grave concern about the attitude of the Government of the host country as expressed in the letter dated 11 March 1988 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General (A/42/915/Add.2, annex I), which states, *inter alia*, that "the Attorney General of the United States has determined that he is required by the Anti-Terrorism Act of 1987 to close the office of the Palestine Liberation Organization Observer Mission to the United Nations in New York, irrespective of any obligations the United States may have under the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations",

Expressing serious alarm at the warning contained in that letter that "if the PLO does not comply with the Act, the Attorney General will initiate legal action to close the PLO Observer Mission on or about March 21, 1988",

1. *Strongly supports* the position taken by the Secretary-General and expresses its great appreciation for his reports (A/42/915/Add.2 and 3);

2. *Reaffirms* that the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations in New York is covered by the provisions of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations[1] and that the Palestine Liberation Organization has the right to establish and maintain premises and adequate functional facilities and that the personnel of the Mission should be enabled to enter and remain in the United States to carry out their official functions;

3. *Affirms* the crucial importance of the Agreement and consequently the arrangements mentioned in paragraph 2 above concerning the functioning of the organs of the United Nations, including the General Assembly, at Headquarters in New York;

4. *Determines* that the application to and enforcement against the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations in New York of Title X of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989, is inconsistent with paragraph 2 above and is contrary to the international legal obligations of the host country under the Agreement;

5. *Reaffirms* that a dispute exists between the United Nations and the United States of America, the host country, concerning the interpretation or application of the Agreement, and that the dispute settlement procedure provided for under section 21 of the Agreement, which constitutes the only legal remedy to solve the dispute, should be set in operation, and requests the host country to name its arbitrator to the arbitral tribunal;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure the proper constitution of the arbitral tribunal provided for under section 21 of the Agreement;

7. *Deplores* the failure of the host country to comply with its obligations under the Agreement;

8. *Urges* the host country to abide by its international legal obligations and to desist from taking any action inconsistent with paragraph 2 above;

9. *Notes* the fact that, within the text of its order, the International Court of Justice on 9 March 1988 took note of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 42/229 A;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take adequate measures on a preliminary basis, if necessary, in order to ensure the discharge of the official functions of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations in New York;

11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly without delay on developments in this matter;

12. *Decides* to keep the matter under active review.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.50

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*12 May 1988*]

The General Assembly,

Having requested, in its resolution 42/229 B of 2 March 1988, an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice regarding the applicability of the obligation to arbitrate under section 21 of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, of 26 June 1947,[1]

Having noted that, in its advisory opinion of 26 April 1988 (A/42/952, annex), the Court was unanimously of the opinion that "the United States of America, as a party to the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations of 26 June 1947, is under an obligation, in accordance with section 21 of that Agreement, to enter into arbitration for the settlement of the dispute between itself and the United Nations" (*ibid*., para. 58),

Having noted also that the Court pointed out that "the purpose of the arbitration procedure envisaged by that Agreement is precisely the settlement of such disputes as may arise between the Organization and the host country without any prior recourse to municipal courts, and it would be against both the letter and the spirit of the Agreement for the implementation of that procedure to be subjected to such prior recourse" (*ibid*., para. 41),

Having noted also that the Court recalled "the fundamental principle of international law that international law prevails over domestic law" (*ibid*., para. 57),

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Court of Justice for having "found that an early answer to the request" submitted by the General Assembly on 2 March 1988 "for advisory opinion would be desirable" and for having accelerated its procedure on the said request;

2. *Takes note of and endorses* the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, of 26 April 1988 (A/42/952, annex), concerning the applicability of the obligation to arbitrate under section 21 of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, of 26 June 1947;

3. *Urges* the host country to abide by its international legal obligations and to act consistently with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, of 26 April 1988, and accordingly to name its arbitrator to the arbitral tribunal provided for under section 21 of the Agreement;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure the constitution of the arbitral tribunal provided for under section 21 of the Agreement;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly without delay on developments in this matter;

6. *Decides* to keep the matter under active review.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1987, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions A and B submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/42/878, para. 14). Draft resolution A was adopted without a vote; draft resolution B was adopted by 145 votes to 1.* For the final texts, see resolutions 42/210 A and B.[5]

At its 99th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1987, the General Assembly decided to retain on the agenda of its forty-second session agenda item 136 (see decision 42/460).[5]

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 2 March 1988, the General Assembly took action on draft resolutions A/42/L.46 and Add.1 and A/42/L.47 and Add.1. Draft resolution A/42/L.46 and Add.1 was adopted by 143 votes to 1,* and draft resolution A/42/L.47 and Add.1 by 143 votes to none.* For the final texts, see resolutions 42/229 A and B.[6]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided that, in the light of paragraph 4 of its resolution 42/210 B and paragraph 7 of its resolution 42/229 A, it would keep this matter under active review, which clearly would permit resumption of expeditious consideration of the item, should developments so require, upon receipt of the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 6 of its resolution 42/229 A (see decision 42/461).[6]

At its 109th plenary meeting, on 23 March 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/42/L.48 and Add.1 by 148 votes to 2.* For the final text, see resolution 42/230.[6]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided that, in the light of paragraph 7 of its resolution 42/229 A and paragraph 12 of its resolution 42/230 and in view of recent developments, consultations would be continued with a view to reconvening the General Assembly before 11 April 1988 in order to resume consideration of item 136 (see decision 42/462).[6]

At its 113th plenary meeting, on 13 May 1988, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/42/L.50 by 136 votes to 2.* For the final text, see resolution 42/232.[6]

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* Recorded vote.

[5] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

[6] *Ibid., Supplement No. 49A.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/26	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 26*
A/42/664-S/19216	Letter dated 12 October 1987 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19216
A/42/905	Letter dated 14 December 1987 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	
A/42/915 and Add.1-5	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/42/919	Letter dated 18 February 1988 from the representative of Bahrain to the Secretary-General	
A/42/921	Letter dated 22 February 1988 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the President of the General Assembly	
A/42/922	Letter dated 22 February 1988 from the representative of Kuwait to the President of the General Assembly	
A/42/924	Letter dated 24 February 1988 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the President of the General Assembly	
A/42/930-S/19642	Letter dated 17 March 1988 from the representative of Saudi Arabia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué issued on 16 March 1988 by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council at its twenty-sixth session, held at Riyadh on 15 and 16 March 1988	
A/42/932	Letter dated 18 March 1988 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	
A/42/939	Letter dated 22 March 1988 from the representative of Tunisia to the Secretary-General	
A/42/952	Applicability of the Obligation to Arbitrate under section 21 of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, of 26 June 1947—Advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice: note by the Secretary-General	
A/42/956	Letter dated 9 June 1988 from the representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Poland to the Secretary-General	
A/C.6/42/L.20	Draft resolution	See A/42/878, para. 5
A/C.6/42/L.20/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 5 and 6
A/C.6/42/L.20/Rev.2	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, paras. 10 and 14, draft resolution B
A/C.6/42/L.23	Draft resolution	*Ibid.*, paras. 8 and 14, draft resolution A

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 138

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 138: Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States*

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DOCUMENT A/42/818

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*30 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 6 of Assembly resolution 41/84 of 3 December 1986.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 138, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

3. At its 3rd meeting, on 22 September 1987, the Sixth Committee decided to re-establish the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness and at its 7th meeting, on 28 September, it elected Mr. V. Mikulka (Czechoslovakia) as Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

4. The Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness held eight meetings in the course of the session and submitted its report to the Sixth Committee (A/C.6/42/L.6).

5. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee also had before it the following documents:

[*See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.*]

6. The Committee considered the item at its 52nd to 55th meetings, on 17, 18, 20 and 23 November 1987. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.6/42/SR.52-55) reflect the views of representatives who spoke during the consideration of the item.

7. At the 55th meeting, the representative of Romania introduced a draft resolution entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States" (A/C.6/42/L.11) sponsored by Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iraq, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Singapore, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yugoslavia and Zaire, later joined by Guyana.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee took the following action on the draft resolution:

(*a*) The seventh preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 96 to 19, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal,

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Sixth Committee*, 52nd to 55th meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 94th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 133.

Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Brazil, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Venezuela.

(*b*) Paragraph 5 was adopted by a recorded vote of 95 to 20, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Brazil, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Venezuela.

(*c*) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 101 to none, with 21 abstentions (for the text see para. 10 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

9. Statements in explanation of position were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Netherlands, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Italy, the United States of America, Norway (on behalf also of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden) and the United Arab Emirates.

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

10. The Sixth Commitee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the determination of the peoples of the United Nations, as expressed in the Charter of the United Nations, to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, approved by its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

Recalling its resolutions 1236 (XII) of 14 December 1957, 1301 (XIII) of 10 December 1958, 2129 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 34/99 of 14 December 1979, 36/101 of 9 December 1981, 37/117 of 16 December 1982, 38/126 of 19 December 1983, 39/78 of 13 December 1984 and 41/84 of 3 December 1986, as well as its decision 40/419 of 11 December 1985,

Bearing in mind that, for various reasons, there are particularly favourable opportunities for co-operation and mutual advantage between neighbouring countries in many fields and various forms, and that the development of such co-operation may have a positive influence on international relations as a whole,

Considering that the great changes of a political, economic and social nature, as well as the scientific and technological advances that have taken place in the world and led to unprecedented interdependence of nations, have given new dimensions to good-neighbourliness in the conduct of States and increased the need to develop and strengthen it,

Taking into account the working papers concerning the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States, as well as the written replies sent by States and international organizations on the content of good-neighbourliness and on ways and means to enhance it,[1] the views expressed by States on this subject and the reports of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness set up by the Sixth Committee,[2]

Recalling its opinion that it is necessary to continue to examine the question of good-neighbourliness in order to strengthen and develop its content, as well as ways and modalities to enhance its effectiveness, and that the results of this examination could be included, at an appropriate time, in a suitable international document,

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[1] See A/36/376 and Add.1, A/37/476, A/38/336 and Add.1 and A/40/450 and Add.1 and 2.

[2] See A/C.6/40/L.28 and Corr.1, A/C.6/41/L.14 and A/C.6/42/L.6.

1. *Reaffirms* that good-neighbourliness fully conforms with the purposes of the United Nations and shall be founded upon the strict observance of the principles of the United Nations as embodied in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and so presupposes the rejection of any acts seeking to establish zones of influence or domination;

2. *Calls once again upon* States, in the interest of the maintenance of international peace and security, to develop good-neighbourly relations, acting on the basis of these principles;

3. *Reaffirms* that the generalization of the long practice of good-neighbourliness and of principles and rules pertaining to it is likely to strengthen friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness (A/C.6/42/L.6), which functioned within the Sixth Committee during the forty-second session of the General Assembly;

5. *Decides* to continue and to complete at its forty-third session, on the basis of the present resolution and the report of the Sub-Committee, the task of identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighbourliness and to begin the elaboration of a suitable international document on the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States within the framework of a sub-committee on good-neighbourliness;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly took action on the draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/42/818, para. 10). The seventh preambular paragraph was adopted by 126 votes to 19, with 8 abstentions;* paragraph 5 was adopted by 125 votes to 20, with 7 abstentions;* the draft resolution was adopted as a whole by 133 votes to none, with 22 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 42/158.[3]

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* Recorded vote.

[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/64-S/18543	Letter dated 23 December 1986 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1986*, document S/18543
A/42/66-S/18552	Letter dated 31 December 1986 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18552
A/42/68-S/18558	Letter dated 5 January 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid., Forty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1987*, document S/18558
A/42/71-S/18561	Letter dated 5 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18561
A/42/74-S/18564	Letter dated 6 January 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18564
A/42/81-S/18583	Letter dated 8 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18583
A/42/84-S/18596	Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18596
A/42/85-S/18599	Letter dated 14 January 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18599
A/42/86-S/18604	Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18604
A/42/88-S/18608	Letter dated 16 January 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18608
A/42/90-S/18611	Letter dated 16 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18611
A/42/91-S/18612	Letter dated 19 January 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18612
A/42/96-S/18627	Letter dated 23 January 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18627
A/42/113-S/18646	Letter dated 29 January 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18646

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/114-S/18647	Letter dated 2 February 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18647
A/42/117-S/18655	Letter dated 2 February 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18655
A/42/120	Letter dated 4 February 1987 from the representative of Panama to the Secretary-General	
A/42/123-S/18683	Letter dated 9 February 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18683
A/42/124-S/18684	Letter dated 10 February 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18684
A/42/128-S/18692	Letter dated 12 February 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18692
A/42/140-S/18716 and Corr.1	Letter dated 23 February 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18716
A/42/154-S/18722	Letter dated 25 February 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18722
A/42/161-S/18734	Letter dated 2 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18734
A/42/162-S/18735	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/18735
A/42/163-S/18736	Letter dated 4 March 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18736
A/42/164-S/18737	Letter dated 2 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18737
A/42/165-S/18739	Letter dated 5 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18739
A/42/168-S/18742	Letter dated 4 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18742
A/42/169-S/18743	*Idem*	*Ibid.*, document S/18743
A/42/170-S/18745	Letter dated 5 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18745
A/42/172-S/18747	Letter dated 9 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18747
A/42/175-S/18750	Letter dated 11 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18750
A/42/187-S/18763	Letter dated 26 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18763
A/42/188-S/18764	Letter dated 26 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18764
A/42/190-S/18770	Letter dated 30 March 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18770
A/42/203-S/18775	Letter dated 30 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18775
A/42/205-S/18778	Letter dated 1 April 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18778
A/42/206-S/18780	Letter dated 27 March 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for January, February and March 1987*, document S/18780
A/42/213-S/18786	Letter dated 7 April 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1987*, document S/18786
A/42/215-S/18789	Letter dated 8 April 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18789
A/42/221-S/18801	Letter dated 13 April 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18801
A/42/222-S/18802	Letter dated 14 April 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18802
A/42/233-S/18817	Letter dated 20 April 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18817
A/42/236-S/18818	Letter dated 20 April 1987 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18818
A/42/240-S/18823	Letter dated 23 April 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18823
A/42/258-S/18830	Letter dated 28 April 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18830
A/42/260-S/18832	Letter dated 29 April 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18832
A/42/271-S/18845	Letter dated 1 May 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18845
A/42/274-S/18846	Letter dated 4 May 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18846
A/42/280-S/18853	Letter dated 7 May 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18853
A/42/291-S/18861	Letter dated 12 May 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18861
A/42/303-S/18876	Letter dated 21 May 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18876
A/42/312-S/18887	Note verbale dated 1 June 1987 from the representative of Mozambique to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18887

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/316-S/18891	Letter dated 2 June 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18891
A/42/323-S/18899	Letter dated 5 June 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18899
A/42/327-S/18902	Letter dated 5 June 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18902
A/42/330-S/18904	Letter dated 8 June 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18904
A/42/347-S/18923	Letter dated 15 June 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18923
A/42/348	Letter dated 17 June 1987 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General	
A/42/351-S/18929	Note verbale dated 16 June 1987 from the Mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Maputo Declaration, adopted at the Seventh Summit Conference of Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, held at Maputo on 21 and 22 May 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/18929
A/42/352-S/18930	Note verbale dated 16 June 1987 from the Mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Seventh Summit Conference of Heads of State of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, held at Maputo on 21 and 22 May 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/18930
A/42/367-S/18948	Letter dated 25 June 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18948
A/42/368-S/18950	Letter dated 26 June 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18950
A/42/376-S/18959	Letter dated 29 June 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18959
A/42/389-S/18972	Letter dated 9 July 1987 from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/18972
A/42/393	Letter dated 9 July 1987 from the representative of Suriname to the Secretary-General	
A/42/406-S/18985	Letter dated 16 July 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/18985
A/42/420	Letter dated 24 July 1987 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General	
A/42/423-S/19000	Letter dated 27 July 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19000
A/42/425-S/19003	Note verbale dated 28 July 1987 from the Mission of Mozambique to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19003
A/42/428-S/19007	Letter dated 30 July 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19007
A/42/432-S/19010 and Corr.2	Letter dated 31 July 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19010
A/42/440-S/19014	Letter dated 31 July 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19014
A/42/474	Letter dated 7 August 1987 from the representatives of Bolivia and Peru to the Secretary-General	
A/42/477-S/19048	Letter dated 13 August 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting documents issued at the Twentieth Ministerial Meeting of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Singapore on 15 and 16 June 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19048
A/42/478-S/19051 and Corr.1	Letter dated 17 August 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint press release issued at the conclusion of the informal meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations held at Bangkok on 16 August 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19051
A/42/479-S/19055	Letter dated 17 August 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19055
A/42/486-S/19056	Letter dated 17 August 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19056
A/42/500-S/19067	Letter dated 21 August 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19067
A/42/503-S/19069	Letter dated 21 August 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19069
A/42/510-S/19074	Letter dated 26 August 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19074
A/42/513-S/19077	Letter dated 27 August 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19077
A/42/524-S/19088	Letter dated 31 August 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19088
A/42/531-S/19100	Letter dated 2 September 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19100
A/42/536-S/19104	Letter dated 3 September 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19104
A/42/549	Letter dated 8 September 1987 from the representatives of Bolivia and Paraguay to the Secretary-General	
A/42/558-S/19127	Letter dated 10 September 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19127

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/593-S/19159	Letter dated 28 September 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a document entitled "The situation in Kampuchea: ASEAN explanatory note on the 'cocktail party' proposal", issued on 28 September 1987	*Ibid.*, document S/19159
A/42/598-S/19168	Letter dated 29 September 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19168
A/42/615-S/19173	Letter dated 4 October 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, *Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19173
A/42/616-S/19174	Letter dated 5 October 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19174
A/42/619-S/19178	Letter dated 5 October 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19178
A/42/622-S/19181	Letter dated 6 October 1987 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19181
A/42/624-S/19182	Letter dated 6 October 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19182
A/42/626-S/19183	Letter dated 7 October 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19183
A/42/632-S/19188	Letter dated 9 October 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19188
A/42/634-S/19189	Letter dated 9 October 1987 from the representative of Viet Nam to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19189
A/42/656-S/19207	Letter dated 9 October 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19207
A/42/662	Letter dated 12 October 1987 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General	
A/42/663-S/19212	Letter dated 15 October 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19212
A/42/666	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/42/671-S/19223	Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19223
A/42/680-S/19229	Letter dated 22 October 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19229
A/42/681	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987	
A/42/686-S/19231	Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19231
A/42/707-S/19247	Letter dated 30 October 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19247
A/42/709-S/19248	Letter dated 29 October 1987 from the representative of Thailand to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19248
A/42/735-S/19264	Letter dated 11 November 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19264
A/42/736-S/19265	Letter dated 12 November 1987 from the representative of Chile to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19265
A/42/767-S/19269	Letter dated 6 November 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19269
A/42/778	Letter dated 14 November 1987 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General	
A/42/783-S/19276 and Corr.1	Letter dated 18 November 1987 from the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19276
A/42/800-S/19299	Letter dated 24 November 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19299
A/42/830-S/19307	Letter dated 24 November 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19307
A/42/831-S/19308	Letter dated 26 November 1987 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19308
A/42/839-S/19309	Letter dated 25 November 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19309
A/42/849-S/19319	Letter dated 3 December 1987 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19319
A/42/857-S/19321	Letter dated 4 December 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19321
A/42/872-S/19327	Letter dated 7 December 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19327

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/876-S/19330	Letter dated 10 December 1987 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General	
A/42/890-S/19340	Letter dated 10 December 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid*., document S/19340
A/42/895-S/19351	Letter dated 15 December 1987 from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General	*Ibid*., document S/19351
A/42/900-S/19358	Letter dated 17 December 1987 from the representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General	*Ibid*., document S/19358
A/C.6/42/L.6	Report of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness	
A/C.6/42/L.11	Draft resolution	See A/42/818, paras. 7 and 10

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 139

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 139: Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment*

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DOCUMENT A/42/819

Report of the Sixth Committee

[*Original: English*]
[*25 November 1987*]

1. The item entitled "Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly pursuant to subparagraph (*d*) of Assembly decision 41/418 of 3 December 1986.

2. By subparagraph (*b*) of that decision, the Assembly decided to establish at its forty-second session an open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee in order to conduct a further examination of the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment with a view to the completion of the principles.

3. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 139, and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

4. For its consideration of the item, the Sixth Committee had before it the following documents:

(*a*) Note by the Secretary-General, to which was annexed the draft Body of Principles adopted by the Sub-Committee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;[1]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General containing summaries of the comments received from Governments in reply to a note verbale addressed to them in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/34 of 10 May 1979;[2]

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to subparagraph (*c*) of Assembly decision 37/427, containing comments submitted by Member States under the same subparagraph;[3]

(*d*) Report of the open-ended Working Group established by the Third Committee at the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly;[4]

(*e*) Report of the open-ended Working Groups established by the Sixth Committee at the thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-first sessions of the General Assembly.[5]

5. At its 3rd meeting, on 22 September 1987, the Sixth Committee established an open-ended Working Group, to which it entrusted the task of conducting a further examination of the draft Body of Principles with a view to the completion of the principles. At the same meeting, it reappointed Mr. T. Treves (Italy) as Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group.

6. At the 56th meeting, on 24 November 1987, the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment introduced the report of the Working Group (A/C.6/42/L.12).

7. At the same meeting, the Committee considered the item, as well as the report of the Working Group. The summary record of that meeting (A/C.6/42/SR.56) reflects the views expressed by representatives who participated in the debate.

8. At the 56th meeting, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft decision (A/C.6/42/L.19) sponsored by his country, which read:

"The General Assembly

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Sixth Committee*, 56th meeting and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 94th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 134.

[1] A/34/146, annex.

[2] A/35/401 and Add.1 and 2.

[3] A/38/388 and Add.1–3.

[4] A/C.3/35/14 and Corr.1

[5] A/C.6/36/L.16, A/C.6/37/L.16, A/C.6/38/L.8, A/C.6/39/L.10, A/C.6/40/L.18 and A/C.6/41/L.19.

[Same text as the draft decision in paragraph 11 below, with the exception of subparagraph (b).]

"(*b*) Decides that a working group of the Sixth Committee will be established during the first week of the forty-third session in order to complete the elaboration of the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment early during that session;".

9. At the same meeting, taking into account suggestions made by the representatives of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Brazil, the representative of Sweden revised subparagraph (*b*) of the draft decision, replacing the words "during the first week" by the words "at the beginning" and deleting the word "early".

10. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 11 below).

Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

11. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT BODY OF PRINCIPLES FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL PERSONS UNDER ANY FORM OF DETENTION OR IMPRISONMENT

The General Assembly

(*a*) Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Working Group on the Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (A/C.6/42/L.12) and of the progress achieved by the Working Group during the forty-second session of the Assembly;

(*b*) Decides that a working group of the Sixth Committee will be established at the beginning of the forty-third session in order to complete the elaboration of the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment during that session;

(*c*) Requests the Secretary-General to circulate to Member States the report of the open-ended Working Group established at the forty-second session;

(*d*) Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 7 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/42/819, para. 11) (see decision 42/426[6]).

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[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/C.6/42/L.12	Report of the Working Group on the Draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment	
A/C.6/42/L.19	Draft decision	See A/42/819, paras. 8 and 11

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Agenda item 140

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 140: Observer status for the African Development Bank in the General Assembly*

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Document A/42/L.8 and Add.1: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution 2

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 51st meeting.

DOCUMENT A/42/142

Côte d'Ivoire: request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session

[*Original: English/French*]
[*21 May 1987*]

LETTER DATED 12 MAY 1987 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, which is a founding member of the African Development Bank and its host country, I have the honour to request, under rule 13 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, that an item entitled "Observer status for the African Development Bank in the General Assembly" be included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly.

As required under rule 20 of the rules of procedure, an explanatory memorandum concerning the request is annexed to this letter.

(*Signed*) Amara ESSY
Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Explanatory memorandum

1. The African Development Bank, which was established in 1963 with its headquarters in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, is open to any African country which has the status of an independent State. The Bank, in December 1982, opened its membership to non-African countries, and to date the membership of the Bank stands at 50 regional (African) countries and 26 non-regional (non-African) countries (see appendices below).

2. The Bank, which is an intergovernmental organization, contributes to the economic development and social progress of its regional members, individually and jointly. In so doing, it finances projects in the areas of agriculture, infrastructure, industry, health, education, agro-industry, irrigation, fishing, etc.

APPENDIX I

List of regional member States as at 27 December 1985

States	*Accession date*
Algeria**	10 September 1964
Angola	23 June 1980
Benin**	10 August 1964
Botswana	31 March 1972
Burkina Faso**	22 September 1964
Burundi**	10 January 1968
Cameroon**	10 September 1964
Cape Verde	15 April 1976
Central African Republic**	25 August 1970
Chad	29 August 1968
Comoros	3 May 1976
Congo**	10 September 1964
Côte d'Ivoire**	10 September 1964
Djibouti	1 May 1978
Egypt**	14 September 1964
Equatorial Guinea	30 June 1975
Ethiopia**	10 September 1964
Gabon	10 September 1964
Gambia	2 July 1973
Ghana**	10 September 1964
Guinea**	10 September 1964
Guinea-Bissau	15 May 1975
Kenya**	10 September 1964
Lesotho	2 July 1973
Liberia**	10 September 1964
Libya	21 July 1972
Madagascar	3 May 1976
Malawi	25 July 1966
Mali**	10 September 1964
Mauritania**	10 September 1964
Mauritius	2 January 1974
Morocco**	10 September 1964
Mozambique	4 June 1976
Niger**	10 September 1964

** Founding member.

States	Accession date
Nigeria*	10 September 1964
Rwanda	18 January 1965
Sao Tome and Principe	14 April 1977
Senegal*	10 September 1964
Seychelles	1 April 1977
Sierra Leone*	10 September 1964
Somalia*	10 September 1964
Sudan	22 October 1964
Swaziland	26 July 1971
Togo*	10 September 1964
Tunisia*	29 October 1964
Uganda*	10 September 1964
United Republic of Tanzania*	10 September 1964
Zaire*	10 September 1964
Zambia	1 September 1966
Zimbabwe	23 June 1980

APPENDIX II

List of non-regional member States as at 27 December 1985

States	Accession date
Argentina	2 July 1985
Austria	30 March 1983
Belgium	15 March 1983
Brazil	14 March 1983
Canada	30 December 1982
China	9 May 1985
Denmark	30 December 1982
Finland	30 December 1982
France	30 December 1982
Germany, Federal Republic of	18 March 1983
India	6 December 1983
Italy	31 December 1982
Japan	3 February 1983
Kuwait	30 December 1982
Netherlands	28 January 1983
Norway	30 December 1982
Portugal	15 December 1983
Republic of Korea	30 December 1982
Saudi Arabia	15 December 1983
Spain	20 March 1984
Sweden	30 December 1982
Switzerland	30 December 1982
United Arab Emirates	1 April 1979
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	29 April 1983
United States of America	8 February 1983
Yugoslavia	30 December 1982

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* Founding member.

ANNEX II

Draft resolution

OBSERVER STATUS FOR THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly,

Noting the desire of the African Development Bank for co-operation between the United Nations and the Bank,

1. *Decides* to invite the African Development Bank to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to implement the present resolution.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.8 AND ADD.1**

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

[*Original: English/French*]
[*19 October 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Noting the desire of the African Development Bank for co-operation between the United Nations and the Bank,

1. *Decides* to invite the African Development Bank to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to implement the present resolution.

** Document A/42/L.8/Add.1 was issued to add three States to the list of sponsors.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 28 October 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/42/L.8 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 42/10.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 142

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 142: Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States*

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Document A/42/L.14 and Add.1: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution ... 3

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 51st meeting.

DOCUMENT A/42/191

Honduras: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-second session

[Original: Spanish]
[14 August 1987]

LETTER DATED 14 AUGUST 1987 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to request, in accordance with rule 14 of the rules of procedure, the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly of a supplementary item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States".

An explanatory memorandum is enclosed herewith in accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure.

(*Signed*) Jorge Ramón HERNANDEZ ALCERRO
Permanent Representative of Honduras
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

1. The United Nations Secretary-General submits to the General Assembly on an annual basis various reports on co-operation between the world Organization and other intergovernmental organizations.

2. At the forty-first session of the General Assembly, the following four items relating to co-operation were included in the agenda:

(*a*) Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

(*b*) Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States;

(*c*) Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee;

(*d*) Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

3. At that session, as at various previous sessions, the absence from the Assembly's agenda of a report on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States stood out, particularly in view of the fact that the Charter of the United Nations encourages activities involving regional co-operation for the promotion of its purposes and principles and that it has been an objective of both organizations to co-operate as closely as possible in the common search for solutions to problems such as those of peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order.

4. A reflection of this co-operation was the recent initiative by the Secretaries-General of the two organizations, in November 1986, with respect to the situation in Central America. The Organization of American States has contributed not only to the development of areas of co-operation, but also to the identification of priority areas in trade and technical co-operation between its member countries, thus participating actively in the attainment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

5. The inclusion in the agenda of the General Assembly of an item relating to co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States would undoubtedly constitute recognition of a form of collaboration that should be increased.

DOCUMENT A/42/191/ADD.1

Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Paraguay, Saint Lucia and Venezuela: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-second session

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*14 September 1987*]

LETTER DATED 25 AUGUST 1987 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

We have the honour to refer to the note of 14 August 1987 (A/42/191), in which the Government of Honduras requested the inclusion of a supplementary item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States" in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly.

In that connection, we wish to express our Governments' strongest possible support for the item's inclusion in the agenda.

(*Signed*) Carlos ALBAN-HOLGUIN
Permanent Representative of Colombia
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Andrés AGUILAR
Permanent Representative of Venezuela
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Marcelo E. R. DELPECH
Permanent Representative of Argentina
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Carlos TOBAR ZALDUMBIDE
Permanent Representative of Ecuador
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Roberto MEZA
Permanent Representative of El Salvador
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Carlos José GUTIERREZ
Permanent Representative of Costa Rica
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Charles S. FLEMMING
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saint Lucia
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Alfredo CAÑETE
Permanent Representative of Paraguay
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Juan Arístides TAVERAS-GUZMAN
Permanent Representative of the Dominican Republic
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Pedro DAZA
Permanent Representative of Chile
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT A/42/191/ADD.2

Bolivia: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-second session

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*16 September 1987*]

LETTER DATED 14 SEPTEMBER 1987 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to the note of 14 August 1987 (A/42/191), in which the Government of Honduras requested the inclusion of a supplementary item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States" in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly.

In that connection, I wish to express my Government's support for the inclusion of this item in the agenda.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Jorge GUMUCIO GRANIER
Permanent Representative of Bolivia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT A/42/L.14 AND ADD.1*

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*23 October 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that the purposes of the United Nations are, *inter alia*, to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends,

Bearing in mind that the Charter of the United Nations provides for the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, and other activities consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling also that the Charter of the Organization of American States reaffirms these purposes and principles, and provides that that organization is a regional agency under the terms of the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that the Charter of the Organization of American States affirms that economic co-operation is essential to common welfare and prosperity, and that that organization will put into effect the principles on which it is founded by fulfilling its regional obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of the standards on co-operative relations between the Organization of American States and the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other national and international organizations,[1] adopted by the Organization of American States on 23 April 1971,

Underlining the need to strengthen the co-operation that already exists between the United Nations and the Organization of American States, especially in respect of economic and social development, as well as the recent initiative by their Secretaries-General regarding co-operation in the peace process in Central America,

Convinced of the need for more efficient and co-ordinated utilization of available economic and financial resources to promote the common objectives of the two organizations,

1. *Invites* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for promoting and expanding co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and the Organization of American States in order to increase the capacity of the two organizations for the attainment of their common objectives;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close co-ordination with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, to promote meetings between representatives of the two organizations for the purpose of holding consultations on policies, projects, measures and procedures which will facilitate and broaden co-operation between them;

3. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system:

(*a*) To collaborate with the Secretary-General in the submission and follow-up of proposals designed to intensify and expand co-operation in all spheres between the United Nations system and the Organization of American States and its specialized agencies;

(*b*) To initiate, maintain and increase consultations with the specialized agencies, organizations and related programmes of the Organization of American States responsible for development projects for the purpose of co-operating with them in the attainment of their objectives;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States".

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* Document A/42/Add.1 was issued to add four States to the list of sponsors.

[1] Document OEA/Ser.P-AG/Doc.109 Rev.1 of the Organization of American States of 22 April 1971.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 28 October 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/42/L.14 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 42/11.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/662	Letter dated 12 October 1987 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General	
A/42/736-S/19265	Letter dated 12 November 1987 from the representative of Chile to the Secretary-General	*Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19265
A/42/778	Letter dated 14 November 1987 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General	
A/42/831-S/19308	Letter dated 26 November 1987 from the representative of Bolivia to the Secretary-General	*Ibid.*, document S/19308

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 143

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 143: Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System*

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DOCUMENT A/42/192

Mexico and Peru: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-second session

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*14 August 1987*]

Letter dated 14 August 1987 to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to request, in accordance with rule 14 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion of a supplementary item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System" in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly.

An explanatory memorandum is enclosed herewith in accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure.

(*Signed*) Mario MOYA-PALENCIA
Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Carlos ALZAMORA
Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

1. The purpose of the Latin American Economic System [*SELA*], established on 17 October 1975, is to promote regional co-operation, co-ordination and consultation among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. SELA is thus engaging in a broad range of activities, embodied in various projects for economic co-operation among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and in ongoing co-ordination of policies with respect to the principal topics dealt with in international economic negotiations.

2. By resolution 35/3 of 13 October 1980, the General Assembly accorded SELA observer status, and the Secretary-General is, in turn, represented at meetings of the Latin American Council, the supreme organ of SELA, held at the ministerial level.

3. The General Assembly includes co-operation between the United Nations and other regional organizations in its agenda on an annual basis, and the results have been positive. The inclusion in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly of an item on "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System" cannot but lead to the enhancement of such co-operation and to agreement on various forms of activity which will reflect the common interests of the Latin American and Caribbean countries in this respect.

DOCUMENT A/42/192/ADD.1

Uruguay: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-second session

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*21 August 1987*]

Letter dated 21 August 1987 to the Secretary-General

As current Chairman of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, I have the honour to inform you that, at its meeting on 20 August 1987, the Group decided to express its support for the request submitted by the representatives of Mexico and Peru for the inclusion of the supplementary item "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System" in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly.

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 51st meeting.

The Latin American and Caribbean Group also decided to entrust this Mission with the task of placing its support on record. Accordingly, I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Juan Enrique FISCHER
Deputy Permanent Representative of Uruguay
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT A/42/192/ADD.2

Bolivia: request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-second session

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*16 September 1987*]

LETTER DATED 14 SEPTEMBER 1987 TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to the letter of 14 August 1987 (A/42/192), in which the Governments of Mexico and Peru requested the inclusion of a supplementary item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System" in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly.

In that connection, I wish to express my Government's support for the inclusion of this item in the agenda.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Jorge GUMUCIO GRANIER
Permanent Representative of Bolivia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT A/42/L.15 AND ADD.1*

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

[*Original: Spanish*]
[*23 October 1987*]

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the Convention establishing the Latin American Economic System, signed on 17 October 1975, created a permanent body for intraregional co-operation and consultation and co-ordination among Latin American and Caribbean States,

Considering that, in accordance with the Convention, the activities of the Latin American Economic System are carried out in keeping with its principles that correspond to those of the United Nations, such as equality, sovereignty and independence of States, solidarity, non-intervention and respect for the economic, social and political systems freely chosen by States,

Recalling that, in accordance with the Convention, co-operation as well as consultation and co-ordination activities promoted by the Latin American Economic System are carried out in the spirit of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974,

Bearing in mind its resolution 35/3 of 13 October 1980, in which it granted observer status to the Latin American Economic System in the General Assembly, and that several organs and agencies of the United Nations system participate on the same basis in the Latin American Council, the supreme organ of the Latin American Economic System,

Taking into account the fact that the Secretary-General of the United Nations is represented at sessions of the Latin American Council by a special representative,

Considering that the Latin American Economic System has entered into agreements or understandings regarding the conduct of co-operation with organs and agencies of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the International Telecommunication Union,

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* Document A/42/L.15/Add.1 was issued to add five States to the list of sponsors.

Recognizing the need to strengthen and broaden co-operation between the Latin American Economic System, as a regional forum of the Latin American and Caribbean countries, and the United Nations, and the desirability of the two bodies maintaining permanent liaison, continuing to hold consultations on matters of common interest, exchanging information between their secretariats and increasing co-operation in different spheres,

Taking note of the communiqué issued at the thirteenth session of the Latin American Council, in which it was agreed that an annual dialogue at the level of Ministers for External Relations would be held prior to regular sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, in order to examine the international situation and its repercussions on the region, as well as actions to strengthen Latin American unity,

Recalling those Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage regional co-operation activities for the purpose of promoting the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

1. *Acknowledges with satisfaction* the efforts made by the Latin American Economic System to promote co-operation among Latin American and Caribbean countries and consultation on and co-ordination of their positions, as well as to stimulate their economic and social development;

2. *Decides* to strengthen and broaden co-operation between the United Nations system and the Latin American Economic System through permanent liaison which will allow for ongoing consultation on matters of common interest, exchange of information between secretariats and increased co-operation, so as to improve the capacity of the two organizations for the attainment of their goals and objectives;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of close co-operation between the United Nations system and the Latin American Economic System for the implementation of the new international economic order in keeping with the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly and the Latin American Council;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to strengthen and broaden co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System;

5. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue to intensify their co-operation in the activities of the Latin American Economic System;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the evolution of co-operation between the United Nations system and the Latin American Economic System.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 28 October 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/42/L.15 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 42/12.[1]

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[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/605-S/19171	Letter dated 2 October 1987 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué on the Latin American and Caribbean dialogue issued by Ministers and Heads of Delegations attending the Thirteenth Regular Meeting of the Latin American Council at Caracas on 18 September 1987	

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records

Agenda item 144

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 144: Application of the Republic of Nauru to become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice*

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* For the record of the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 73rd meeting.

DOCUMENT A/42/242

President of the Security Council: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-second session

[*Original: English*]
[*20 October 1987*]

LETTER DATED 19 OCTOBER 1987 TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

I have the honour to inform you that by a letter dated 21 August 1987[1] addressed to the Secretary-General, the Acting President and Minister for External Affairs of the Republic of Nauru expressed the desire to know the conditions on which the Republic of Nauru could become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

Under Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter, those conditions are to be determined by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

The Security Council, at its 2753rd meeting on 15 October 1987, decided to refer this communication to its Committee of Experts for consideration and report. After considering the Committee's report[2] at its 2754th meeting, on 19 October, the Council unanimously adopted the following recommendation:

"The Security Council recommends that the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter, determine the conditions on which the Republic of Nauru may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, as follows:

"The Republic of Nauru will become a party to the Statute on the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of an instrument, signed on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Nauru and ratified as may be required by the constitutional law of the Republic of Nauru, containing:

"(*a*) Acceptance of the provisions of the Statute of the International Court of Justice;

"(*b*) Acceptance of all the obligations of a Member of the United Nations under Article 94 of the Charter;

"(*c*) An undertaking to contribute to the expenses of the Court such equitable amount as the General Assembly shall assess from time to time, after consultation with the Government of the Republic of Nauru."

(*Signed*) Maurizio BUCCI
President of the Security Council

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[1] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19137.

[2] *Ibid., Supplement for October, November and December 1987*, document S/19213.

DOCUMENT A/42/L.25 AND ADD.1**

Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Vanuatu: draft resolution

[*Original: English*]
[*11 November 1987*]

Whereas the Government of Nauru, by a communication[1] dated 21 August 1987 addressed to the Secretary-General, has expressed the desire to learn the conditions on which Nauru could become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice,

Whereas Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations provides that a State which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the Court on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council,

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** Document A/42/L.25/Add.1 was issued to add two States to the list of sponsors.

Whereas the Security Council has adopted a recommendation on this matter (see A/42/242),

The General Assembly

Determines, in pursuance of Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter and upon the recommendation of the Security Council, the conditions on which Nauru may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, as follows:

"The Republic of Nauru will become a party to the Statute on the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of an instrument, signed on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Nauru and ratified as may be required by the constitutional law of the Republic of Nauru, containing:

"(*a*) Acceptance of the provisions of the Statute of the International Court of Justice;

"(*b*) Acceptance of all the obligations of a Member of the United Nations under Article 94 of the Charter;

"(*c*) An undertaking to contribute to the expenses of the Court such equitable amount as the General Assembly shall assess from time to time after consultation with the Government of Nauru."

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 73rd plenary meeting, on 18 November 1987, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/42/L.25 and Add.1. For the final text, see resolution 42/21.[3]

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49.*

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda item 145

ANNEXES

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

NEW YORK, 1987/1988

Agenda item 145: Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group*

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DOCUMENT A/42/244

Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-second session

[*Original: English*]
[*10 August 1988*]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to request, pursuant to rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-second session of an additional item of an important and urgent character, entitled "Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group". Owing to the nature of the item, the Secretary-General further requests that it be allocated to the Fifth Committee.

DOCUMENT A/42/963

Report of the Fifth Committee

[*Original: French*]
[*16 August 1988*]

1. At its 114th plenary meeting, on 16 August 1988, the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session, as item 145, the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 70th and 71st meetings, on 16 August 1988. Comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the summary records of the meetings (A/C.5/42/SR.70 and 71).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (A/42/244/Add.1 and Corr.1) and the related statement of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see A/C.5/42/SR.70).

4. At the 71st meeting, the Chairman of the Committee introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/42/L.26) following informal consultations and orally revised it by adding, in paragraph 7, the phrase "by 1 October 1988," after the words "the General Assembly". At the same meeting, the representative of Japan proposed an amendment whereby, in paragraph 7, after "Observer Group", the phrase ", including the status of voluntary contributions" would be added. The representative of Canada proposed an amendment whereby, also in paragraph 7, the phrase "through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions," would be added after the phrase "1 October 1988,".

5. At the same meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/42/L.26, as orally revised and amended, without a vote (see para. 6 below).

Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Fifth Committee*, 70th and 71st meetings and corrigendum; and *ibid., Plenary Meetings*, 114th and 115th meetings.

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS IRAN-IRAQ MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (A/42/244/Add.1 and Corr.1), established pursuant to Security Council resolution 619 (1988) of 9 August 1988 for the period from 9 August 1988 to 8 February 1989 inclusive, and the related statement of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see A/C.5/42/SR.70),

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations is required,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Urging all concerned to implement strictly Security Council resolution 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987 in all its parts,

1. *Decides* to appropriate an amount of $35.7 million, inclusive of the amount of $3.7 million authorized with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 42/227 of 21 December 1987, for the operation of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group for an initial period of approximately three months of the six-month period authorized by the Security Council beginning 9 August 1988 and requests the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the Group;

2. *Decides,* as an *ad hoc* arrangement, to apportion:

(*a*) An amount of $20,664,945 for the above-mentioned initial period among the States permanent members of the Security Council in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1986, 1987 and 1988;[1]

(*b*) An amount of $14,105,070 for the above-mentioned initial period among the economically developed Member States which are not permanent members of the Security Council in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1986, 1987 and 1988;

(*c*) An amount of $912,492 for the above-mentioned initial period among the economically less developed Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1986, 1987 and 1988;

(*d*) An amount of $17,493 for the above-mentioned initial period to the following of the economically less developed Member States in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for the years 1986, 1987 and 1988: Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zimbabwe;

3. *Decides* that, for the purpose of the present resolution, the term "economically less developed Member States" in paragraph 2 (*c*) above shall mean all Member States except Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Member States referred to in paragraphs 2 (*a*) and (*d*) above;

4. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 2 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $700,000 approved for the above-mentioned initial period;

5. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered in accordance with the procedure established under the terms of paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 34/9 D of 17 December 1979;

6. *Decides* to include in the draft agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group";

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly by 1 October 1988, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, an updated report on the financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group, including the status of voluntary contributions;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

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[1] See resolution 40/248.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 115th plenary meeting, on 17 August 1988, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Fifth Committee in its report (A/42/963, para. 6). For the final text, see resolution 42/233.[2]

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 49A*.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	*Title or description*	*Observations and references*
A/42/244/Add.1 and Corr.1	Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group	
A/C.5/42/L.26	Draft resolution	See A/42/963, paras. 4 and 6

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